

**Building resilience and adapting to climate change in Malawi**

**PROPOSAL**

**UN One Fund**

**Malawi Partnership for Resilience (MP4R)**



**PROPOSAL CHECKLIST**

PROPOSAL CHECKLIST	
Mandatory Items	Check Y/N
Proposal template form	Y
Detailed budget	Y
Logframe	Y
Please provide comments on the documentation provided (if relevant) in the space below:	



SECTION 1: INFORMATION ABOUT THE LEAD ORGANISATION			
1.1	Organisation name	United Nations in Malawi	
1.1	Is your organisation a non-governmental organisation (NGO) or UN agency?	UN agency	
1.3	Organisation country of residence	Malawi	
1.4	Registration or charity number (If applicable)		
1.5	Parent organisation (if applicable)	United Nations General Assembly, through the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)	
1.6	Office address	<p><i>Headquarters:</i>  Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  United Nations Development Programme  Bureau for Management Services  304 East 45<sup>th</sup> Street, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor  New York, USA  Tel: +212 906 6355  executivecoordinator.mptfo@undp.org</p> <p><i>UNDP Malawi:</i>  PO Box 30135  Lilongwe 3  Malawi</p> <p><i>physical address:</i>  Area 40, Plot 7  Lilongwe, Malawi</p>	
1.6	Website address	<a href="http://mptf.undp.org">http://mptf.undp.org</a> <a href="http://www.undp.org">www.undp.org</a>	
1.7	Contacts of the person who will lead the consortium/alliance/ partnership.	Name	Maria Jose Torres
		Position	UN Resident Coordinator
		Email	maria.torres@one.un.org
		Tel	+265 (0) 177 3500
1.8	Which year was the organisation established?	1965	
1.9	Briefly describe what your organisation does. Refer to your organisation's central mission or main focus in no more than <b>75 words</b> .		
	<p>Guided by the UN comparative advantage, and the goals and targets of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Malawi, the UN in Malawi prioritises system-wide responses to national priorities and focuses on three inter-linked and mutually reinforcing areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Peace, Inclusion and Effective Institutions</li> <li>2. Population Management and Inclusive Human Development</li> <li>3. Inclusive and Resilient Growth</li> </ol>		
1.10	What was your organisation's operating budget in Malawi in each of the last 3 years (In GB pounds. This figure should be taken from your most recent audited or approved accounts).		

<b>From (dd/mm/yyyy)</b>	<b>To (dd/mm/yyyy)</b>	<b>Annual operating budget</b>
01/01/2016	31/12/2016	GBP 333,953,019
01/01/2017	31/12/2017	GBP 343,025,549
01/01/2018	31/12/2018	GBP 238,493,923
<b>1.11 What are your main funding sources?</b> <i>Disaggregated by donor</i>		<b>Top-6 Funding Sources</b> <i>(US\$ 2018 annual figures)</i>  <b>FAO:</b> (a) European Union: \$18,469,270 (b) Flanders: \$ 2,495,807 (c) Norway: \$750,000 (d) Global Environment Fund (GEF): \$5,460,000 (e) Regular Programme: \$ 400,000 (f) UN Joint Programmes: \$175,000  <b>UNDP:</b> (a) Regular Resources: \$11,264,154 (b) EU: \$7,393,958 (c) DFID: \$5,450,167 (d) GEF: \$3,331,670 (e) KFW: \$2,452,347 (f) Global Climate Fund: \$2,339,644  <b>UNICEF:</b> (a) UNICEF Regular resources: \$26,108,194 (b) DFID: \$7,207,144 (c) EU: \$6,038,675 (d) USA: \$5,390,791 (e) Switzerland (SDC): \$2,793,591 (f) KFW/BMZ: \$1,711,149  <b>WFP:</b> (a) USAID/FFP: \$13,000,000 (b) United Kingdom: \$10,712,101 (c) Germany (BMZ): \$4,147,154 (d) Norway (UN-Funds): \$2,074,929 (e) Japan: \$1,000,000 (f) Switzerland (SDC): \$650,000

<b>SECTION 2: INFORMATION ABOUT MEMBERS OF THE CONSORTIUM</b> <i>(add tables for partners as necessary)</i>	
<b>Please provide details of all organisations in the consortium that will implement this project below.</b>	
<b>2.1 Organisation #1 - Name:</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
<b>Main role of the organisation in the project:</b>	Co-delivery of community-based resilience activities, natural resources management interventions as well as capacity building at household and community level for food, nutrition and income security.
<b>Type of organisation:</b>	UN Specialised Agency
<b>Physical address:</b>	Evelyn Court, Plot 13/31 Area 13 - Capital City P.O. Box 30750 Lilongwe 3, Malawi
<b>Name of main contact and their position.</b>	James Okoth, FAO Resident Representative, a.i.
<b>Tel no:</b>	+265 1 773 255
<b>Email:</b>	Fao-malawi@fao.org or James.Okoth@fao.org
<b>Website address:</b>	www.fao.org
<b>2.2 Organisation #2 - Name:</b>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
<b>Main role of the organisation in the project:</b>	Co-delivery of small-scale climate resilient infrastructure for reduction of disaster risk and exposure to shocks, strengthening early warning systems, market system development and job creation, capacity building for coordination of resilience programming, and leveraging national ID to improve metrics for resilience building.
<b>Type of organisation:</b>	UN Programmes and Funds
<b>Physical address:</b>	Area 40, Plot 7 Lilongwe, Malawi
<b>Name of main contact and their position.</b>	Claire Medina, Deputy Resident Representative (Programmes)
<b>Tel no:</b>	+265 (01) 773 5007
<b>Email:</b>	claire.medina@undp.org
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="http://www.mw.undp.org">www.mw.undp.org</a>
<b>2.3 Organisation #3 - Name:</b>	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
<b>Main role of the organisation in the</b>	Ensuring communities have effective access and utilise

<b>project:</b>	quality promotive, preventive and curative nutritional services as well as safe water and sanitation services; that the most vulnerable are provided support through the development of effective shock responsive social protection systems and that the overall project results are maintained through behaviour and social change
<b>Type of organisation:</b>	UN Specialised Fund
<b>Physical address:</b>	UNICEF Malawi Mantino Complex Area 40/31, Lilongwe 3
<b>Name of main contact and their position.</b>	Johannes Wedenig, UNICEF Representative
<b>Tel no:</b>	+265 1770788
<b>Email:</b>	jwedenig@unicef.org
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/malawi">www.unicef.org/malawi</a>
<b>2.4 Organisation #4 - Name:</b>	World Food Programme (WFP)
<b>Main role of the organisation in the project:</b>	Delivery of food and cash assistance to the most vulnerable supporting both resilience and shock responsive social protection.
<b>Type of organisation:</b>	UN Programmes and Funds
<b>Physical address:</b>	Family Dental Clinic Compound Area 14, P O Box 30571, Lilongwe 3, Malawi
<b>Name of main contact and their position.</b>	Benoit Thiry, WFP Country Director
<b>Tel no:</b>	+265 1774 666
<b>Email:</b>	<a href="mailto:benoit.thiry@wfp.org">benoit.thiry@wfp.org</a>
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="http://www1.wfp.org/countries/malawi">http://www1.wfp.org/countries/malawi</a>

SECTION 3: SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT		
3.1	<b>Project title</b> - <i>must be 1 concise sentence (maximum 200 characters including spaces), which includes 3 pieces of information:</i> <i>i) what change the project will make</i> <i>ii) the number of direct beneficiaries</i> <i>iii) the districts in which the project will take place</i>	
Malawi Partnership for Resilience (MP4R) links UN, NGO, private and government partners to build the resilience of 1,16 million poor and food insecure people vulnerable to shocks in 6 districts.		
3.2	<b>Project summary-</b> <i>provide a clear summary of the project – including overall aim and objectives - in no more the 200 words in plain English</i>	
<p>MP4R aims to support 1,16 million poor and vulnerable direct beneficiaries to improve their resilience to climate and weather-related shocks and to achieve their full economic potential. MP4R’s vision is to be a collective and influential voice for innovation, evidence and impact, and to provide a collective platform for enhanced engagement on policy and programme implementation to build the resilience of households and communities, strengthen shock sensitive social protection, expand climate smart agriculture, reduce exposure to hazards and risks, and achieve food and nutrition security by diversifying income generation and economic opportunities.</p> <p>This vision will be achieved through the following five objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) strengthening the shock sensitiveness of Malawi’s social protection system;</li><li>2) scaling up household adoption of nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene practices, sustainable natural resources management, climate-resilient agricultural production, and disaster risk reduction interventions;</li><li>3) delivery of tailored livelihood and asset-building services for poor and vulnerable households;</li><li>4) diversification of income generation opportunities through market systems and integration of households into supply chains of value-adding enterprises;</li><li>5) generating evidence on interventions that improve the resilience and lives of poor and vulnerable households for adaptive learning and programming at national and sub-national levels.</li></ol>		
3.3	<b>Focal districts (and TAs if possible)</b>	<div>1. Balaka (all TAs:)</div> <div>2. Blantyre (all TAs)</div> <div>3. Chikwawa (all TAs)</div> <div>4. Mangochi (all TAs)</div> <div>5. Nsanje (all TAs)</div> <div>6. Phalombe (all TAs, with a focus on Chiwalo &amp; Jenala)</div> <div>(and area-wide inclusive business interventions)</div>
3.4	<b>Estimated project duration of the full project</b> ( <i>Maximum 54 months</i> )	4.5 years (54 months)

3.7	What is the estimated total cost of the full project? <i>(In GBP sterling)</i>	GBP 61,700,000			
3.8	Will others co-finance the project?	Yes			
3.9	If yes please give details on source and amount of the funding in <b>GBP</b> . <i>These should also be shown in the overall project budget.</i>	Source	FAO	Amount	GBP 3,500,000
		Source	UNDP	Amount	GBP 1,000,000
		Source	UNICEF	Amount	GBP 1,200,000
		Source	WFP	Amount	GBP 11,000,000
3.10	What is size of the grant requested from DFID and Irish Aid excluding any project development grant?	<b>GBP 45,178,817</b>			



## SECTION 4: PRACTICES, TECHNOLOGIES AND APPROACHES

**4.1** **What is the overall context and the rational for the project and its location (1000 words)** *(this section should explain how you feel the project will break the cycle of crises in Malawi)*

With the majority of its population dependent on rain-fed, smallholder agriculture, Malawi is highly vulnerable to climatic shocks and stresses, which are increasing in intensity, frequency and unpredictability, making climate resilience ever more vital to safeguard Malawi's development gains and secure a more prosperous future<sup>1</sup>. Characterised by entrenched multi-dimensional poverty, with a large number of extreme poor people without sustained access to economic opportunity, coupled with weak national and sub-national institutions and systems to protect livelihoods, respond to shocks and generate economic growth, Malawi is one of the world's countries most impacted by a changing climate<sup>2</sup>.

Vulnerability in Malawi is primarily driven by chronic poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, high exposure to hazards and risks, inadequate provision and access to social services, lack of effective shock responsive social protection, disconnected shock preparedness, early warning and risk reduction systems, high exposure to hazards, limited economic opportunities, and weak coping capacity of households to withstand recurrent shocks and stresses. Malawi is one of the countries with the highest malnutrition incidence in Eastern and Southern Africa, with more than half of children suffering from chronic malnutrition<sup>3</sup>.

Malawi ranks low in the 2016 Human Development Index (170<sup>th</sup> out of 188 countries) and in the 2016 Risk Management Index<sup>4</sup> (116<sup>th</sup> of 191 countries). A trend analysis of food insecurity by the national Integrated Context Analysis (Malawi ICA 2014), revealed that Malawi is highly vulnerable to climate variability, with 25 percent of the country having experienced drought more than seven times in the last decade. In recent years, the country has faced successive and compounding climatic shocks, from the worst flood in 50 years in 2015, to the strongest El Niño event in 35 years in 2016, which left 6.7 million people (39 percent of Malawi's population) in need of assistance.

Agriculture is harder hit than any other sector, and causes agricultural production to dwindle, rendering most households vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, lower household consumption, and income stagnation<sup>5</sup>. When climatic shocks strike, the economy is devastated as productive investments are diverted to address the immediate needs of food insecurity. Many of the economic gains made by the economy and farm households are swept away in the aftermath of a poor harvest. The Government of Malawi estimated that the 2015 El Niño led to an annual production loss of US\$282 million within the agriculture sector out of total estimated losses of US\$500 million<sup>6</sup>.

Malawi's economic progress therefore remains volatile<sup>7</sup>, with growth at only 2.5% in 2016 largely due to weather-related shocks impacting agricultural productivity. With 86% of Malawi's rapidly growing population reliant on subsistence agriculture, there is limited economic diversification. The country has an estimated per capita GDP of US\$381, with around 130,000 young people entering the labour market each year, but the formal sector producing only 30,000 jobs<sup>8</sup>, putting at risk progress in income diversification as a key driver of resilience building. Malawi's landholdings are generally small (0.24ha per capita) and densely cultivated, causing overuse and environmental degradation of marginally productive land.

High dependency on natural resources for livelihood and energy (88% of household energy needs are met by biomass) aggravate the impacts of climate change<sup>9</sup>. In light of their unequal access to

resources and low participation in decision-making, women are disproportionately vulnerable to the impacts of climate change<sup>10</sup>.

High humanitarian costs are a drain on resources that could otherwise be invested in adapting agricultural food systems to climate change, increasing absorptive capacity against climate change variability, and diversifying sources of economic opportunity for poor and vulnerable households<sup>11</sup>. Over half of Malawi's 28 districts are now disaster prone<sup>12</sup>. The intensity and frequency of shocks in Malawi prevent sufficient time for households to recover, thus perpetuating the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity, derailing graduation from poverty at scale, and dampening economic progress.

Climate predictions indicate the likelihood of further extreme weather events in Malawi that, if not well managed, will increase vulnerability. Average temperatures are expected to increase by 1.4 to 2°C in low and high warming scenarios, respectively, by 2040. The frequency of droughts is projected to increase by up to 20 percent, for dry spells of one to six months. The frequency of heat waves is projected to increase by between 10 and 20 percent compared to the recent past<sup>13</sup>. These trends call for concerted action to improve complementary programming that improves the resilience of poor and vulnerable households to current and future weather events.

Within this overall context, MP4R will initially focus on six districts where the results of multi-criteria analysis indicate that vulnerability to current and future weather-related shocks, poverty levels, and chronic food insecurity are greatest, and the foundations for systems strengthening are in place. By deploying a *continuum of support* to strengthen household and community resilience, MP4R will adopt new ways of working among national and sub-national government, UN and other development partners, NGOs and the private sector to improve management and coordination mechanisms for resilience building.

By layering and sequencing the complementary resilience building activities that are outlined in this proposal, and by adopting a spatial concentration approach, MP4R will accelerate the transition to breaking the cycle of crises and deliver impact through adoption of a range of multi-sectoral interventions targeted to different poor and vulnerable households and communities, including by strengthening shock sensitive social protection, scaling up the building and safeguarding of productive assets and natural resources, reducing exposure to risks, and stimulating diversification of economic opportunities.

<b>4.2</b>	<b>Describe what approaches, practices and technologies the project proposes to take to scale? For each approach, practice and technology proposed include evidence, especially quantitative, that demonstrates these can deliver results and the costs of delivering these results and who will benefit. This section should also outline why they are relevant for Malawi (1200 words)</b>
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Based on the comparative advantages of the UN consortium, MP4R prioritises approaches, practices and technologies that will be scaled-up to support household and community-based resilience building and climate adaptation. Interventions are tailored to the household categories as reflected in Malawi's National Resilience Strategy (NRS)<sup>14</sup>, namely households that are 'hanging in', 'stepping up', and 'stepping out' (see Section 5.3 for details). They also include approaches, practices and technologies that cut across all categories.

**Households that are “*Hanging In*” (chronically poor and food insecure and labour constrained)**

**Basic income support and access to skills development for diversified income generation:**  
The Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) targets the 10% poorest and labour-constrained

households in every district. Based on learnings from the study on strengthening the capacity of Malawi's social protection system to account for seasonality and inflation<sup>15</sup>, as well as an impact evaluation confirming evidence of reducing the poverty gap by 13 percentage points, MP4R will support the Government of Malawi's (GoM) to ensure the gains of the SCTP are steadily maintained over time, including during the annual lean season. MP4R will help address the predictable annual food gap for the poorest households in the six target districts through multi-year and predictable transfers to reduce the scale of annual emergency responses.

**Micro-insurance scheme, village savings and loans, and micro-credit:** Households targeted under WFP Food for Assets (FFA) will participate in the MP4R micro-insurance scheme, where insurance premiums will be paid against the risk of rainfall deficit where compensation via timely cash pay-outs is triggered by thresholds related to yield loss during seasons of significant rainfall deficit. Pay-outs triggered from the insurance scheme may complement the transfers that could be provided contingency budget allocation depending on the seasonal performance. Over time, as their food and income security improves, households will be transitioned to provide own cash payments, starting with partial insurance premium contributions, to eventually full cash payments for policy coverage. Village savings and loans (VSL) groups will also be expanded and strengthened for households to address shocks and finance productive investments such as improved seeds, livestock, and off-farm livelihoods.

**Nutrition sensitive programming:** Making programs more nutrition-sensitive, including the SCTP, will help generate and sustain improvements in nutrition by addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition. The 2013 Lancet identified key evidence-based nutrition sensitive interventions including WaSH, agriculture production, social protection, and early childhood development. MP4R will expand food-based approaches to agricultural development that put nutritionally rich foods and dietary diversity at the heart of overcoming malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies<sup>16</sup>.

Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture will be scaled up by investing in households (particularly women) to safeguard their capacity to enable food and nutrition security and expand the benefits of dietary diversity<sup>17</sup>. MP4R will also strengthen WaSH integration interventions improving household and environmental sanitation, including improving personal, food and environmental hygiene practices.

#### **Households that are “Stepping Up” (transitory poor and food insecure HHs with surplus labour capacity):**

**Integrated catchment management (ICM) & natural resources management:** The NRS, NAIP, MNSSP II and the National Climate Change Investment Plan (NCCIP)<sup>18</sup> emphasise the urgent need to promote the adoption of an Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) in locations affected seasonally by natural disasters, rapid degradation of natural resources, and resource-based conflict. MP4R will expand catchment and micro-catchment protection to reduce flood risk, provide livelihood opportunities, and safeguard ecosystem services in the six target districts. Food For Assets (FFA) will be the entry point for asset creation activities under ICM, cascading down to the farmers knowledge transferred through the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach.

**Skills development, climate resilient agricultural support, and integrated climate risk management:** MP4R will scale up the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach in five target districts based on adult education principles<sup>19</sup>. Learning how to adapt in a systematic manner to a changing climate can positively influence livelihood decisions and actions by local communities. Particular attention will be extended to tailoring the curriculum and also to enable Extension Workers to integrate dimensions of resilience building at household and community levels into extension packages<sup>20</sup>. MP4R FFS will serve as a platform to expand integrated climate risk management, offering households packaged risk management strategies. Distribution of inputs, tools, productive

assets, seeds and livestock will ensure greater access to improved and diversified production and adoption of technologies, reduced post-harvest losses, increase production and productivity and improve household resilience.

### Households that are “Stepping Out” (HHs with surplus labour capacity and market aspirations):

**Market systems development:** Market systems development (MSD) will be scaled up to integrate market-based approaches and public-private sector partnerships into the MP4R. MSD will strengthen systems that foster sustainability and scale by working with farmers, entrepreneurs, financial service providers and other key stakeholders to ensure individuals and businesses can capitalise on economic opportunities and develop productive economic relationships that strengthen their resilience to shocks. Building on the success of the Malawi Oilseed Sector Transformation (MOST) programme that increased the income of more than 60,000 poor Malawians.

### Interventions for scale-up across all household categories:

**Shock-responsive social protection:** Evidence<sup>21</sup> shows the feasibility, cost effectiveness and timeliness of using Malawi's social protection system to target, deliver, and scale up responses to crises, and for targeting and delivery of humanitarian support<sup>22</sup>. MP4R will set up an ideation fund open to district that want to implement ideas they have to improve the more regular update of the information in the UBR. Projections estimate that e-payment mechanisms for regular SCTP result in immediate efficiency gains when leveraging the SCTP during crisis, and can lead to US\$1.3 million accumulated net savings over 10 years, and time savings in delivering a humanitarian response equating to 10 days<sup>23</sup>.

MP4R will leverage the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and Joint Emergency Food Assistance Programme (JEFAP) tools, as well as the United Beneficiary Registry (UBR), for targeting purposes in the six target districts to improve shock responses, while informing country-wide humanitarian reform and contributing to a more effective shock-sensitive social protection system. Through investments in targeting for shock-responsive social protection using the UBR, time savings, equating to an estimated 18 days, financial savings, an estimated 308,640 USD in savings over 10 years, and efficiency gains can be expected after the first two years.

**E-payment and cash transfers:** In line with the digitisation plan of the Government of Malawi, the use of electronic cash transfers using mobile technologies will be scaled up, to increase efficiency gains and offer opportunities to explore electronic/mobile payment technologies for savings, lending, and insurance activities. Where e-payments are not feasible, the current cash in transit model will continue and mobile money platforms will be used to facilitate monthly cash transfers to participants, notified through SMS.

**Linking UBR, National ID, and other resilience targeting and tracking systems:** Building on global evidence on the value of social registries as inclusion and information systems, the UBR and its use for targeting and tracking of beneficiaries and the programmes they access within and beyond the MNSSP will be expanded in order to improve efficiency, monitoring of service delivery and household resilience building.

**Strengthened information and analysis relating to agriculture, food and nutrition.** This approach will enhance the collection and analysis of information for planning and decision-making from national government to farm level, including market information, household food security surveys, livestock and crop disease surveillance, rainfall data, seed and crop assessments, food security and nutrition monitoring, and SMART nutrition surveys.

**Communication for development accountability:** Harmful social norms and practices, in combination with poverty and weak community mobilisation remain critical determining factors for positive resilience practices<sup>24</sup>. MP4R will strengthen existing community engagement platforms and social accountability mechanisms, while empowering individuals and communities to demand quality services from duty bearers and participate in the planning and monitoring of resilience interventions.

**Enhancing capacity for coordination, planning and monitoring at district and community level.** In line with the recommendations from the Towards Shock-Responsive Social Protection System in Malawi Study<sup>25</sup>, the MP4R will support local administrations in streamlining/aligning structures for coordination in the areas of social protection/resilience and emergency response, as well as the development of integrated planning and M&E frameworks.

**Reducing exposure to risk:** MP4R will reduce exposure to flood risk by scaling up access to low-carbon multi-purpose flood evacuation centres. MP4R will also reduce drought risk by increasing uptake of drought tolerant crops, community-based water harvesting, protection and restoration of water sources, and access to small-scale and community-co-managed integrated solar-powered water systems.

<b>4.3</b>	<p><b>Describe any transformative innovations that will be tested through the project?</b>  <i>DFID/IA have a higher appetite for risk for these activities. This section should also describe how the project will monitor and stop things that aren't working and scale up things that are (500 words)</i></p>
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MP4R will advance the following transformative innovations and regularly monitor their impact to inform planning and programming:

**Application of Drones, Satellite Imagery and Artificial Intelligence for Crop Predictive Analytics:** FAO, UNICEF and WFP are currently implementing a joint data innovation initiative that entails leveraging a combination of innovative methodologies, specifically drone-acquired imagery, satellite imagery, ground truth data, and deep learning techniques, to produce high-resolution crop type mapping, and automatically and efficiently identify and classify crops. The imagery will be used to monitor the impact of MP4R activities and as a tool for change detection and predictive targeting, among others.

**Forecast-based Financing (FBF):** Under the strategic shift to support the graduation pathways of the targeted households, FBF will make use of contingency finance and plans, along with forecasts and triggers to inform the delivery of assistance in a shock responsive manner, supporting the expansion of social protection systems in MP4R target areas.

**Malawi Resilience Innovation Facility (MRIF):** MRIF will encourage coherence, coordination and innovative partnerships in resilience building among a range of development actors, including INGOs, NGOs, CBOs, and academia, a national Resilience Innovation Fund (MRIF) will be administered by the MP4R Joint Coordination Office (JCU) through annual competitive call for proposals up to \$400,000 per initiative.

**Market Systems Development for Resilience (MSD4R):** MP4R will apply a market systems development (MSD) approach to complement other resilience interventions in the target areas. New market systems such as sorghum, cowpea, moringa and other climate resilient crops will be considered and addressed where they offer opportunities to improve livelihoods and resilience. MSD4R will leverage market access platforms through the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support

(SAMS), which focuses on promoting improved storage practices, providing post-harvest loss (PHL) management techniques for targeted households and facilitating linkages to structured markets.

**Malawi Resilience Dashboard:** MP4R will trial new ways for collecting, analysing and presenting information on household resilience in Malawi and strengthen social accountability for service delivery. Use of *Android* tablets to collect household information in real-time by measuring resilience through subjective methods will be scaled-up.

**Community-based Early Warning Systems (EWS):** Generating data from river gauges utilising Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) survey, which will be administered by mobile network operators (Airtel and TNM). This will enhance delivery real time delivery of river readings and will enhance timely early warning communication to flood prone communities.

**TRANSFORM capacity development programme:** TRANSFORM is an innovative learning programme on the administration of national social protection floors in Africa. TRANSFORM was developed at the request of the African Union and it is a one-UN initiative led in the region by ILO, UNICEF and UNDP. In the context of the MP4R it is proposed that TRANSFORM will be adopted as a capacity development programme to foster capacity for strategic leadership and change management amongst district administrations in the targeted geographic areas.

**Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC):** In addition to evidence based approaches like Theatre for Development, C4D will test the concept of 'Cinema in the Palm' which will use portable and android/phone based projectors to help Bwalos capture problems for discussion and action. The content will motivate practising communities and trigger other communities through sharing, role modelling and community exchanges. The innovation will be rolled out in a few sites to cover 10% of the Bwalos in year 1. After learning lessons, it be either discontinued or scaled up to 50% of the bwalos in the succeeding year.

<b>4.4</b>	<b>How will the project support implementation of national policies and programmes (e.g. MNSSPII and NRS) and strengthen national systems (e.g. SCTP, UBR, National ID)? (800 words)</b>
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MP4R will support the implementation of national policies and contribute to strengthen national systems by:

- i. Supporting the implementation, expansion, improvement of key national programmes;
- ii. Leveraging key national systems and programmes (UBR, National ID, SCTP) for targeting and tracking support;
- iii. Tapping onto coordination structures established for the implementation of the MNSSP II and NRS to monitor activities, share learning and inform policy design of resilience activities;
- iv. Implementing operational research to provide evidence-based information on how to improve the design of key social protection programmes (SCTP, PWP), DRR and humanitarian programming.

More specifically, MP4R will support the following:

**National Resilience Strategy (NRS):** is a common programming framework to guide investments that aim to tackle chronic food insecurity, poverty, and promote resilience. MP4R will contribute to supporting the NRS through:

- Supporting national action, coordination, learning and impact monitoring, including through

the establishment of the NRS Secretariat;

- Strengthening Sub-national government capacity for Resilience Programmes – establish district-level coordination interventions in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and other relevant stakeholders;
- Enhancing disaster risk reduction, management and early recovery from shocks, with a focus at community level within the six target districts aligning interventions aligned the implementation priorities of the NRS;

#### **Malawi National Social Support Programme II:**

MNSSP II is structured into 5 pillars: consumption support, resilient livelihoods, shock sensitive social protection, linkages, and systems strengthening. MP4R will contribute to all pillars by:

- Supporting the timely, reliable, and adequate transfer of assistance to vulnerable households under the MNSSP to meet their consumption needs, notably through the SCTP;
- Enabling access of household access into integrated resilience building interventions in support of a graduation away from extreme poverty and hunger;
- Facilitating the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of social protection systems, in coordination with the humanitarian sector;
- Establishing links to programs beyond the MNSSP, focused on off/on farm activities to support further household resilience;
- Support development of capacity and systems at district and sub-district level for coordinated planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of MNSSP interventions;

Evidence produced within the project will be channelled through the coordination mechanisms established under the MNSSP II.

#### **National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP):**

NAIP focuses on public investments, while recognising that agricultural growth must be driven by investments of private actors. The NAIP is adopting a structure comprising four Programs and 16 Intervention Areas (IAs). MP4R will focus on 'Resilient Livelihoods and Agricultural Systems' and contribute to the following IAs:

- Nutrition-related activities, sensitisation on food hazard impacts and management;
- Groups or farmer organisations established, members trained and supported in enterprise selection;
- Rural households trained on risk management and disaster preparedness, and early warning information disseminated in a timely way;
- Farmers trained on small stock management and pass on schemes successfully implemented; farmers produce manure and organic fertiliser;
- Catchment management enhanced through training and institutional strengthening; and
- Agricultural and protected land is owned and natural resource management committees are functional.

#### **Climate Change Policy and Investment Plan:**

The objective of the National Climate Change Investment Plan (NCCIP) is to increase climate change investments in Malawi. MP4R will contribute to NCCIP implementation through:

- Climate financing to strengthen national and sub-national systems to better manage and respond to climate risks through integration into plans, strategies and budgets;
- Strengthening monitoring systems of climate change;
- Investment in the development of appropriate climate change management technologies and research.



### **Unified Beneficiary Register, National ID, and Social Cash Transfer Programme:**

MP4R will contribute to strengthen national systems, through supporting the strengthening of Malawi's social registry (the Unified Beneficiary Registry), so it can be effectively used as a gateway for people to benefit from complementary programmes, including humanitarian programming.

Specifically, MP4R will:

- Leverage the UBR for targeting, tracking of its resilience interventions;
- Support the government of Malawi to ensure the UBR data is updated in a more regular manner and the UBR is interoperable with other key information management systems;
- Support the government to capture the National ID information in Phase 2 of the UBR roll out during registration. This is expected to greatly facilitate the UBR and help the UBR connect to other information systems;

Essentially, the MP4R is aiming to become a practical avenue for implementation of different strategic plans drawn by the Government of Malawi, identifying common areas of intervention, coherent targeting and implementation of an integrated programming framework.

<b>4.5</b>	<b>How will the project tackle gender inequality? Please provide details of the situation analysis, how the project plans to empower women, and what data the project will collect to assess the impact of the project on women and girls (800 words)</b>
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Women in Malawi remain marginalised due to socially constructed gender roles and responsibilities, which give them unequal access to education, assets and income generation opportunities. Gender inequality makes women highly vulnerable to macroeconomic and climatic shocks and contributes towards higher food insecurity among women particularly the female headed households. Female-headed households are more likely to be poor and are disproportionately represented in the lowest quartile of income distribution. Recognising that gender inequality is a great obstacle to resilience-building, MP4R will adopt a gender-sensitive approach to maximise opportunities for women, girls and disadvantaged groups to fulfil their potential and enjoy their rights.

MP4R will strive to mainstream the implementation of Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis in areas in which implementation of the different activities takes place in order to inform different areas which are relevant for an inclusive and attainment of project goals. Among the main areas to be assessed will be:

- i) The differences in the ability of women and men to withstand shocks in the targeted districts;
- ii) Different priorities for household members, particularly women and men;
- iii) Gender division of labour and in-house roles and responsibilities;
- iv) Roles at community level;
- v) Opportunities to support women's equitable participation in decision-making processes.

In order to empower women and ensure equal access to services provided through the project, the MP4R will implement the following actions:

- 1) Gender analysis will help to identify the gaps and opportunities where MP4R can strengthen empowerment of women and girls as agents of change in resilience building through targeted participation in income and diet diversification, nutrition, tailored early warning systems for vulnerable sub-populations, and asset accumulation interventions.



- 2) MP4R will promote equal participation of women and men during all stages of the programme cycle. Deliberate strategies will be set in place to ensure equitable representation and active participation of women in community structures that will be charged with responsibility to lead on implementation of interventions. MP4R will ensure that committees have representation and participation of women both at membership level as well as in the leadership positions. Partners will disseminate social behaviour change and communication messages to facilitate mindset change among community members on gender issues.
- 3) Community-based participatory planning processes (CBPP) will be undertaken under MP4R to create space for both women and men to actively participate and engage. The CBPP processes will give a voice to women to influence decisions regarding choice of community assets that will be created under the project. Women will also be empowered to claim their space to influence adoption of gender sensitive work norms that do not further increase the burden of women but rather respond to the different needs and capacities of women and men of various ages, endowments and capabilities.
- 4) Gender disaggregated data will be integrated into MP4R monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, according to sex, age, poverty status, and other characteristics, with data collected and analysed during all stages of the programme cycle to generate evidence and inform decisions and planning. MP4R will commence with baseline survey will also help collect and analyse gender and age disaggregated data to establish benchmarks for project performance. An in-depth gender analysis will be conducted during MP4R inception.
- 5) Routine monitoring processes as well independent mid-term reviews will help collect and analyse gender and age data to draw lessons and generate evidence to shape implementation. Standard protection measures will be applied during implementation of all activities to reduce exposure to harm and to safeguard the safety, integrity and dignity of women, girls, men and boys who will participate in MP4R.

## SECTION 5: THEORY OF CHANGE AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

*Logframe to be included as separate attachment*

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 5.1 | <b>Explain the project's Theory of Change (1000 words)</b> <i>A diagrammatic representation of your project's theory of change should be included in this section, or if too large please attach as a separate annex. This section should also include description of evidence behind the theory and what assumptions are being made.</i> |
|-----|---|

The ability of households and communities to improve their resilience is conditioned by a variety of factors, and the MP4R Theory of Change (ToC) covers these broad domains of change. The MP4R ToC describes areas of core focus, activities that fall within its scope, as well as actions that fall outside of scope because they are addressed through other programming.

The **vision** of MP4R is to serve as an influential voice for innovation, evidence and impact, and to provide a collective platform for engagement on policy and programme implementation to achieve resilient, pro-poor development in Malawi. MP4R aims to contribute to the national **goal** of building a resilient nation by reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger. To achieve MP4R's overall **impact** of reducing extreme poverty and ending the recurrent cycle of crises and humanitarian assistance, its ToC centres on four **outcomes**:

1. Improved food and nutrition security for poor and vulnerable households;
2. Enhanced income security and livelihood diversification;

3. Reduced vulnerability and exposure of households and communities to hazards and risks;
4. Increased capacity of national, sub-national and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor resilience programming

As envisaged in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS)<sup>26</sup>, the National Resilience Strategy (NRS)<sup>27</sup>, National Agriculture Investment Plan (Plan)<sup>28</sup>, Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP)<sup>29</sup>, and the Climate Change Policy and Investment Plan<sup>30</sup>, accelerating Malawi's transition out of chronic poverty and food insecurity towards more climate-resilient development pathways calls for multi-sector, complementary interventions at different geographic, time and institutional scales.

Assumptions underpinning the ToC include accelerated progress on agriculture and market reforms, deepening of political leadership for resilience and climate adaptation, and scale-up of household access to basic social services. The ToC also rests upon a number of assumptions about how inputs will give rise to outputs, outputs to outcomes, and outcomes to impact and policy-level objectives, all of which, including the logframe, will be elaborated during project inception and tested throughout MP4R implementation.

Evidence shows that combinations of multi-sectoral interventions are needed to drive positive change in household resilience<sup>31</sup>, including lean season support; a crisis modifier to bridge development-humanitarian action during acute need; scalable social safety nets; household access to finance and business capital; strengthening farm and off-farm market systems; business and market development services; access to high quality education, health and extensions services; roll-out of flood and drought mitigation measures; and sustainable environmental and water management and energy services to reduce environmental degradation and safeguard the ecological basis for climate-resilient development.

For these interventions to achieve results at scale, a range of institutional and implementation support is needed to improve national and district level coordination networks as a means to strengthen delivery. MP4R will partner with Ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) to deliver the combination of cash transfers, extension advice, public works, market support, and other services needed to improve livelihoods, build resilience, and adaptation to climate change. International experience and practice in Malawi suggest that multi-stakeholder coordination is possible and does deliver additional benefits<sup>32</sup>, but needs to be addressed at scale in targeted areas. Community mobilisation to raise awareness on resilience, prioritise activities, and inform targeting is also crucial<sup>33</sup>. Strengthening transparency and accountability among duty bearers will improve service delivery<sup>34</sup> and ensure that funds are used efficiently and effectively.

Similarly, enhancing and harmonising household targeting across programmes, for example through the Unified Beneficiary Registry (UBR), will help document what other programmes MP4R beneficiaries are engaged in, and how these complement and influence the achievement of outcomes under MP4R. Ensuring that evidence of resilience building contributes to iterative learning and adaptation is essential to inform adjustments to the combination of resilience building 'packages' and to enable continuous improvement and progress towards the achievement of project outcomes.

While many households can be affected by shocks, not all have the same probability of recovering<sup>35</sup>. Households in a chronic state of poverty and food insecurity, where their livelihood remains in a constant state of risk, will be less likely to fully recover or bounce back to the same state before the shock. Other households who live just above the poverty line are at risk of falling back into poverty. Escapes from multi-dimensional poverty are possible in an environment that offers a range of effective social protection, livelihoods, and economic opportunities, as well as

access to education, nutrition, health and environmental services for different households and individuals. Financial markets also require further expansion to provide credit, insurance, and savings, at sufficient scale to enable poor and vulnerable households to better manage and insure against risk and improve farm and non-farm income diversification and resilience building.

## Malawi Partnership for Resilience (MP4R): Theory of Change

### VISION

MP4R serves as an influential voice for innovation, evidence and impact, and provides a collective platform for engagement on policy and programme implementation to achieve resilient, pro-poor development in Malawi

### GOAL

To contribute to national goal of building a resilient nation and reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger

### IMPACT

A reduction in extreme poverty and end to the recurrent cycle of crises and humanitarian assistance in Malawi

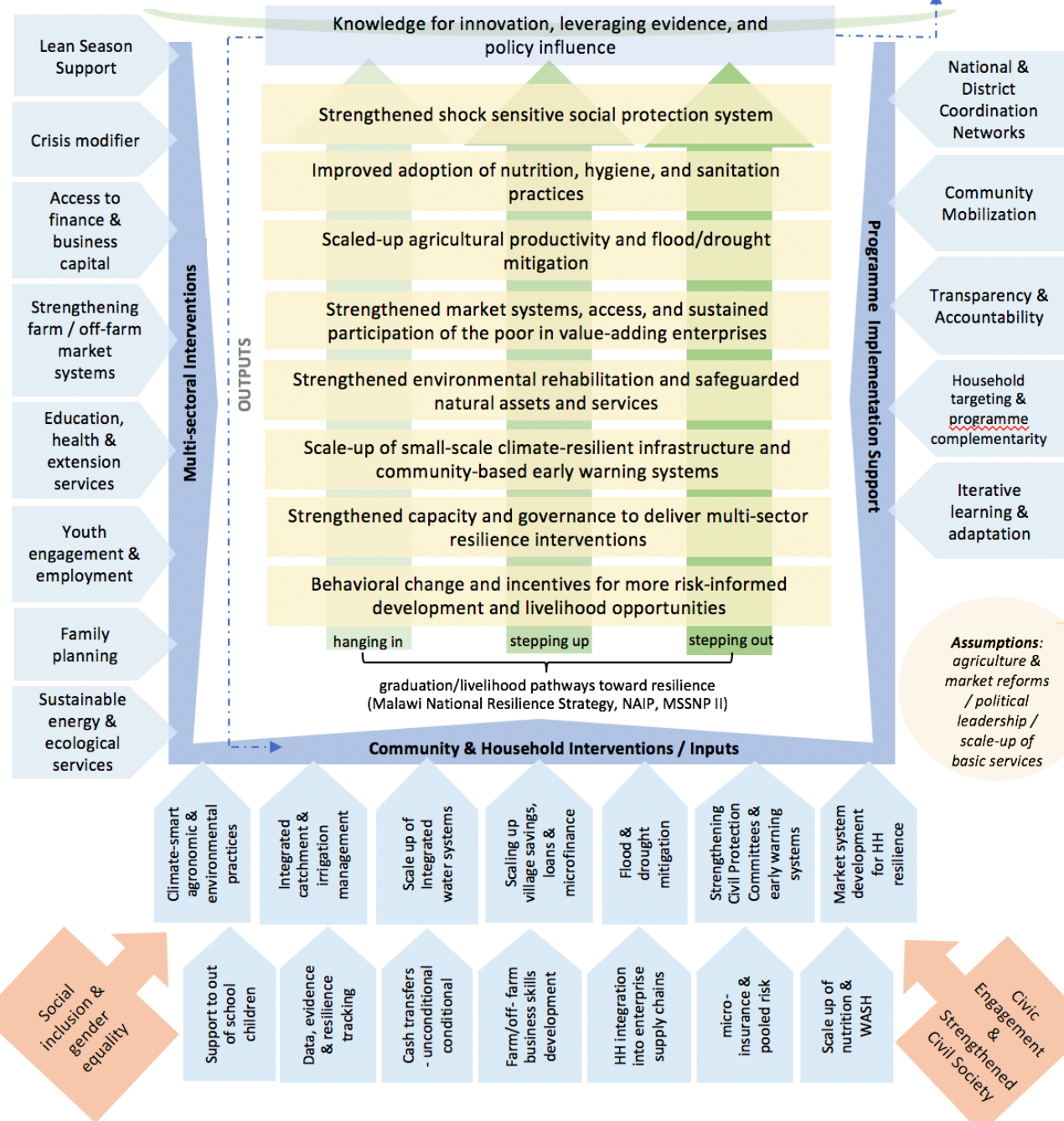
Impact Level  
Outcomes

Improved food and nutrition security for targeted vulnerable population

Income and livelihood diversification for targeted population enhanced

Reduced vulnerability and exposure of households and communities to hazards and risks in targeted areas

Increased capacity of national, sub-national and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor resilience programming



As described in the ToC, moving to scale on resilience will require ambitious action in eight key output areas:

1. Strengthening shock sensitive social protection system
2. Improving adoption of nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation practices
3. Enhancing agricultural productivity, flood and drought mitigation
4. Strengthening market systems, access, and sustained participation of the poor in value-adding enterprises
5. Strengthening environmental rehabilitation and safeguarded natural assets and services
6. Expanding small-scale climate-resilient infrastructure and community-based early warning systems
7. Strengthening capacity and governance to deliver multi-sector resilience interventions
8. Update of behavioural change and incentives for more risk-informed development and livelihood opportunities

By layering and sequencing complementary interventions within spatially defined areas, MP4R will accelerate the transition to breaking the cycle of crises in the most vulnerable areas of Malawi. MP4R will deliver impact by scaling up adoption of a range of multi-sectoral interventions targeted to different types of poor and vulnerable households and communities, including through strengthening shock sensitive social protection and early warning systems, building and safeguarding of productive assets and natural resources, reducing exposure to risk, and stimulating diversification and uptake of economic opportunities that generate household income.

<b>5.2</b>	<b>Please list the head line results of the project? (500 words)</b>
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MP4R will contribute to reducing extreme poverty and end the recurrent cycle of crises and humanitarian assistance in Malawi by delivering the following outcomes and headline results:

**Outcome 1: Improved food and nutrition security for targeted vulnerable population**

**Headline Results:**

- a) Improved and or stabilised food security and dietary diversity in selected vulnerable households.
- b) Expanded access to more effective, efficient and flexible social protection systems and programmes, for poor and vulnerable households
- c) Improved access and knowledge to safe water, sanitation services and hygiene practices
- d) 6 districts are rolling out the national multi-sectoral nutrition information system.

**Outcome 2: Income and livelihood diversification for targeted population enhanced**

**Headline Results:**

- a) Enhanced income security and livelihood diversification
- b) People enjoy increased market access, income, employment and participation in value-adding enterprises
- c) Increase in the percentage of people affected by shocks which have received humanitarian assistance via government social protection channels
- d) Basic social protection transfers mechanisms enhanced to address risks and shocks
- e) Targeted people benefit from services that support skills development, greater production and financial capacities

### Outcome 3: Reduced vulnerability and exposure of households and communities to hazards and risks in targeted areas

#### Headline Results:

- a) Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from access to an integrated package of risk management tools, information and services to improved household resilience capacity and skills.
- b) 15 degraded micro-catchments/watersheds rehabilitated
- c) Enhanced national systems for preparedness to reduce exposure and vulnerability of HH to shocks

### Outcome 4: Increased capacity of national, sub-national and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor resilience programming

#### Headline Results:

- a) Target districts have integrated coordination, monitoring and social accountability systems for social protection/resilience and emergency interventions;
- b) Target districts have functioning community monitoring systems in place to gather satisfaction/feedback from beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries on the range of resilience/social protection interventions operating in the community.

<b>5.3</b>	<b>Please explain your proposed target groups and targeting methodology, and explain how you have calculated the number of beneficiaries</b> <i>Where possible, include details of who these people are in terms of social and economic categories and disaggregate data into direct/indirect beneficiaries. Also describe any uncertainties in this calculation. (800 words)</i>
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MP4R recognises multiple graduation pathways out of poverty and hunger. Many factors play into a person or household's ability to change and take risk, such as capacities, assets, resources, social capital, and aspirations and motivations:

- Among the ultra-poor and labour constrained, most households or individuals are unable to engage in diversified asset creation strategies, and choose to 'hang in', meaning that they will continue to survive on a subsistence level, and require consumption support, and change will happen if circumstances allow.
- Others will be able to 'step up' in agriculture, meaning they will choose to take risks, build, and accumulate assets, diversify investments in agriculture, increase access to services and value addition, thereby reducing vulnerability.
- Others may be able to 'step out' of agricultural activities, partially or entirely into higher small and medium enterprises (SME) or employment with a different risk profile, but higher return.

Seasonality, household characteristics, health status, livelihood opportunities, asset characteristics, geographic location, risk exposure, and the condition of their local environment combine in ways that impact people's ability to 'hang in', 'step up', and/or 'step out' of poverty into more resilient and less weather-dependent livelihoods.

MP4R will reach those three beneficiary categories through a wide range of activities, recognising that these groups are not mutually exclusive as households or individuals. In other words, some household members may pursue more than one strategy simultaneously or different strategies over time. Therefore, MP4R will target:

- Households with land, labour, assets, and capacity for food surplus and/or commercial

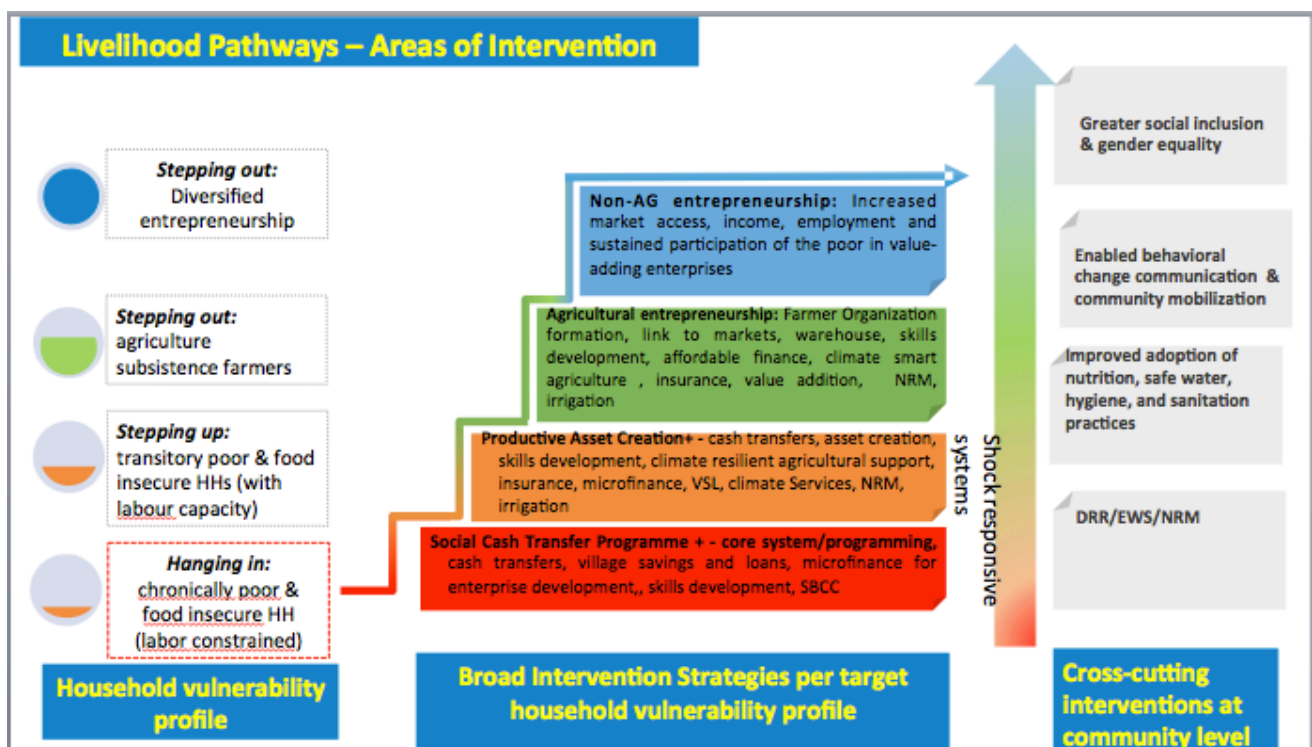


activity that can ‘step up’ the livelihood ladder into more diverse and higher value agricultural activities, which can lead out of poverty through risk diversification, increases in labour and land productivity, engagement in market production and value addition, participation in supply chains, and export. These households are less risk averse, and can also help lift other households through demonstration, inspiration, and coaching.

- Rural households that can productively ‘step out’ of agriculture, and into more productive sectors of the economy, finding better-paid employment in local non-farm activities, combined with existing agricultural activities, or investing in a SME. It can also be a “migration step out” to take advantage of opportunities in nearby peri-urban and urban areas.
- Households with little potential for market engagement or an ability to ‘step up’ or ‘step out’, will ‘hang in’, using agriculture as a safety net rather than a driver to move up the livelihood ladder. These households are labour constrained and characterised by an erosion of productive assets that has increased their vulnerability to even the most marginal of shocks. These households will need to ‘hang in’ until they have more resources and capacity to climb the ladder. Supporting these households with consumption support, asset creation, and nutrition interventions will help to build their resilience and capacity and ability to step “up” or “out”, and break the cycle of inter-generational poverty.

MP4R targeting will be based on a combination of factors linked to household characteristics, risk exposure, environmental conditions, and climate vulnerability, and includes:

- Food insecurity, multi-dimensional and income poverty, and vulnerability;
- Whether these characteristics are likely to be greater over the next 4.5 years in the context of climate change;
- Whether there are international or local partners with experience and implementation capacity;
- Whether there is strong potential to link two or more development partners so as to achieve scale to reduce transaction costs on government;
- Whether value for money can be demonstrated and where MP4R investments can strengthen other existing interventions (Government of other Development actor)



Extrapolating from the reach and scope of beneficiaries engaged in current UN programming, the following are estimates of direction and indirect beneficiaries under MP4R<sup>36</sup>:

Outcomes / Outputs		MP4R Beneficiaries	
		Direct	Indirect
<b>Outcome 1: Improved food and nutrition security for targeted vulnerable population</b>		<b>909,253</b>	<b>1,068,195</b>
<b>Output 1.1</b>	Food and nutrition gap reduced among selected households in a timely and accountable way	458,128	1,013,195
<b>Output 1.2</b>	Increased utilisation of adequate, diversified, safe and nutritious foods taking into account seasonality, cultural acceptability and preferences	458,128	Uncertain
<b>Output 1.3</b>	Targeted population have access to more effective, efficient and flexible social protection systems and programmes	110,825	55,000
<b>Output 1.4</b>	Improved access to safe water, sanitation services and hygiene practices	340,000	Uncertain
<b>Outcome 2: Income and livelihood diversification for targeted population enhanced</b>		<b>706,750</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>
<b>Output 2.1</b>	Opportunities created for income, jobs and livelihood diversification	253,000	Uncertain
<b>Output 2.2</b>	Increased market access, income, employment and sustained participation of the poor in value-adding enterprises	82,500	Uncertain
<b>Output 2.3</b>	Targeted households (with emphasis on women headed HH) benefit from services that support skills development, greater production and financial capacities for income security and diversity	371,250	Uncertain
<b>Outcome 3: Reduced vulnerability and exposure of households and communities to hazards and risks in targeted areas</b>		<b>730,235</b>	<b>82,500</b>
<b>Output 3.1</b>	Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from access to an integrated package of risk management tools, information and services to improved household resilience capacity	173,360	82,500
<b>Output 3.2</b>	Reduced exposure to climate-related shocks from enhanced natural resources management capacities	495,000	Uncertain
<b>Output 3.3</b>	Enhanced skills and knowledge for climate-resilient livelihoods (on/off farm)	67,500 - same as caseload 2.3 for FFS	
<b>Output 3.4</b>	Enhanced preparedness of national systems to reduce exposure and vulnerability of HH to shocks	61,875	Uncertain
<b>Outcome 4: Increased capacity of national, sub-national and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor resilience programming</b>		no direct beneficiaries targeted	
<b>TOTAL PLANNED BENEFICIARIES (without overlap)</b>		<b>1,167,223</b>	

**5.4** What is the impact that the project will contribute to? *This should relate to the programme objectives. (200 words).*



The MP4R is looking to support vulnerable populations affected by the recurrent cycle of crisis to overcome poverty and stand better the recurrent climate-related shocks that affects Malawi. To do that, the different project activities will convey efforts to improve the absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities of beneficiaries targeted as well as improve the way in which social protection systems convey efforts to break the cycle of food insecurity and malnutrition. MP4R also aims to support the strengthening of different systems that will provide a conducive environment for climate change adaptation and resilience building at household and community levels.

Through a combination of scaled-up interventions that aim at tackle different dimensions of poverty and vulnerability, the MP4R will support efforts to reduce stunting prevalence among children below 5 in the targeted districts, improve dietary diversification within the household, furnishing households with skills and alternatives to cope better with climate variability and providing alternatives that enable them to diversify their livelihoods either diversifying their income sources, strengthening links with the market and accessing to more accessible and sustainable financial services at their communities. Social and Behavioural change will be mainstreamed to foster mindset changing among the MP4R direct and indirect beneficiaries.

#### **5.5 What is the expected outcome of the project? (300 words)**

The global objective of the action is to increase the capacity of vulnerable Malawian communities to adapt to adverse effects of climate change and contribute to poverty reduction in rural areas. Likewise, the programme through specific activities will seek to enhance the food, nutrition and income security and overall resilience capacities to cope better with recurrent shocks/stresses of target communities in the 6 districts targeted. The specific outcomes of the MP4R are the following:

- I. Improved (and/or stabilised) food and nutrition security situation for targeted vulnerable populations
- II. Enhanced income security and livelihood diversification for targeted populations
- III. Reduced vulnerability and exposure of households and communities to hazards and risks in targeted areas
- IV. National and sub-national government administration structures and non-state actors increase own capacity to plan, coordinate and monitor shock-responsive resilience/social protection interventions operating in their geographical areas.

#### **5.6 What are the expected outputs of the project? (800 words)**

The expected outcomes and outputs of MP4R are:

**I. Improved (and/or stabilised) food and nutrition security situation for targeted vulnerable populations:**

**Output 1.1:** Food and nutrition gap reduced among selected households in a timely and accountable way;

**Output 1.2:** Wasting in children under 5 years maintained at 2.5% or reduced;

**Output 1.3:** More effective, efficient and flexible social protection systems and programmes;

**Output 1.4:** Improved access to safe water, sanitation services and hygiene practices.

**II. Enhanced income security and livelihood diversification for targeted populations:**

**Output 2.1:** Opportunities created for income, jobs and livelihood diversification;

**Output 2.2:** Increased market access, employment and sustained participation of the poor in value-adding enterprises;

**Output 2.3:** Targeted households (with emphasis on women headed HH) benefit from services that support skills development, greater production and financial capacities for income security and diversity;

**Output 2.4:** Provision of adequate basic income support throughout the year through the social protection programmes.

**III. Reduced vulnerability and exposure of households and communities to hazards and risks in targeted areas:**

**Output 3.1:** Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from access to an integrated package of risk management tools, information and services to improved household resilience capacity;

**Output 3.2:** Reduced exposure to climate-related shocks from enhanced natural resources management capacities;

**Output 3.3:** Enhanced skills and knowledge for climate-resilient livelihoods (on/off farm);

**Output 3.4:** Enhanced preparedness of national systems to reduce exposure and vulnerability of HH to shocks.

**IV. Sub-national government administration structures and non-state actors increase own capacity to plan, coordinate and monitor shock-responsive resilience/social protection interventions operating in their geographical areas**

**Output 4.1:** Availability of Common Results Monitoring framework (CRMF) for Resilience with user friendly nutrition data to inform decisions on policies programmes, and resource distribution;

**Output 4.2:** Non-state actors and civil society organisations at district and sub-district levels participate regularly in the planning and monitoring of resilience/social protection interventions (accountability), informing improvement in programme design and implementation;

**Output 4.3:** Leadership/change management skills of strategic managers in district administrations enhanced to effectively engage in the coordination, implementation and management of social protection/resilience initiatives supported by MP4R.

<b>5.7</b>	<b>Describe the main activities that the project will implement to deliver its outputs. (1000 words)</b>
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Following is a summary of main activities aligned to different target households.

#### Households that are “Hanging In”

##### **Food and nutrition gap reduced among selected households in a timely and accountable way (Output 1.1):**

Social support interventions will aim to maximise the impact of nutrition outcomes for the poor and most food insecure households. Making programs more nutrition-sensitive will help generate and sustain improvements in nutrition by addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition. In support of this intervention, Communication for Development (C4D) will be used to conduct formative research to understand behavioural issues and existing/potential platforms for delivering C4D interventions on resilience and food security, which will inform development and implementation of a C4D strategy on resilience that will utilise community and media platforms to influence behaviour and social change.

##### **Increased utilisation of adequate, diversified, safe and nutritious foods taking into account seasonality, cultural acceptability and preferences (Output 1.2):**

Through the creation and revamping of community care groups as entry points for the intervention, MP4R will provide basic training in Integrated Homestead Farming, basic feeding practices, hygiene and sanitation and basic nutrition positive behaviours. Principally, the set of activities to be implemented will safeguard and strengthen women and men's capacity to provide for the food security, health and nutrition security of their families; increasing incomes, access to and year-round availability of high nutrient content indigenous food and; improving nutrition knowledge and practice among rural households in order to enhance dietary diversity.

##### **More effective, efficient and flexible social protection systems and programmes; (Output 1.3:, 2.4, 3.4)**

These activities will convey efforts to improve the absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities of beneficiaries targeted as well as improve the way in which social protection systems convey efforts to break the cycle of food insecurity and malnutrition. MP4R also aims to support the strengthening of different systems that will provide a conducive environment for climate change adaptation and resilience building at household and community levels.

#### Households that are “Stepping Up”

##### **Scaling up implementation of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for food, nutrition and income security (Outputs 2.3 and 3.3):**

MP4R will support delivery of agriculture extension services in 5 districts through: Stakeholder mapping & identification of all ongoing extension initiatives by EPA in the selected project districts; Facilitate of five thirteen-week Master Trainers (MTs) courses (150 participants) as well as refreshers; Generate and test simplified learning materials for the Community Based Facilitators (CBFs); Support MTs to organise and facilitate season-long Training of Facilitators (ToF) courses. In addition, Agriculture Community-Based Facilitators (CBFs) identified by the MTs (2,250 persons in 150 FFS in 5 Districts) will conduct participatory community needs assessments in each of the participating EPAs. Lastly, Agriculture Community-Based Facilitators Trainers identified by the MTs (Up to 67,500 farmers in 2,250 FFS in 5 Districts) will receive small starter kits through the CBF to initiate a FFS in their own community and provide technical backstopping with support of CBFs and MTs.

##### **Integrated Watershed Management (ICM) and reduced exposure to climate-related shocks(Outputs 3.1 and 3.2):**

MP4R's adoption of the ICM approach will enable stakeholders and communities in 4 target districts to coordinate and better synchronise the implementation of activities along strategic sub- and micro-catchments, protecting and rehabilitating natural resource endowments, reducing flood and drought risk by scaling up mitigation, improving conservation practices, and negotiating better norms, rules and regulations to access and harness public goods such as water, timber and fisheries. A comprehensive package of activities are planned such as: Trainings on Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) to strengthen management capacities at district level; Construction of small-scale structural flood and drought mitigation measures; Promotion of appropriate energy saving technologies, conservation agriculture, agro-forestry and fruit tree nurseries, among other context-specific components.

### **Continuation of the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activity for targeted households:**

#### **(Outputs 3.1):**

FFA is the entry activity for the integrated resilience approach and it aims at creating productive assets that enhance productivity and natural resource regeneration. Under FFA, participants will apply the knowledge and skills obtained through the Farmer Field School to rehabilitate degraded landscapes, restore livelihoods, improve food and nutrition security and build resilience. Watershed management approach is employed prioritising locations with highly degraded landscapes. In order to cover their immediate food needs, FFA participating households will receive monthly cash transfers while they participate in asset-building activities..

### **Enhancing integrated climate risk management services**

#### **(Outputs 3.2):**

This activity will focus on promoting and facilitating access to financial services (village savings and loans, insurance, micro credit) among vulnerable households and strengthen their capacities to invest and diversify their livelihoods (through prudent risk taking and savings), making them more productive and climate resilient. To harness the gains made under FFA, it must be layered with a package of integrated risk management and climate services targeting the same FFA beneficiaries in order to enhance their capacity to adapt to and manage climatic shocks, aiming at making them more resilient and food secure.

### **Households that are “Stepping Out”**

### **Opportunities for income, jobs and livelihood diversification created**

#### **(Outputs 2.1, 2.2):**

This activity will be done through competitive selection of a management and technical assistance service providers to roll-out Market System Development (MSD) approach in 6 districts. Specifically, this will aim to invest in pro-poor and resilience innovations for the selection of market systems and commodities in 6 districts that most contribute to household resilience and identification of market-based solutions to remove performance barriers. The establishment of a MSD Fund under MP4R will also be implemented under this activity.

### **Targeted households benefit from services that support skills development, greater production and build financial capacities (Output 2.3):**

This activity proposes a phased introduction of market access support, initially by offering stable demand from WFP and private other buyers to encourage smallholder farmers to increasingly invest in production and value addition. Eventually, this will empower farmers to work together to build collective businesses, becoming competitive players and reducing post-harvest losses. This activity also aims to increase Farmers Organisations' participation in the warehouse receipt system; support establishment of storage facilities and introduce market outlet options leveraging the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) and partner markets.

Interventions for scale-up across all households categories:

**Effective community-based early warning systems (EWS) and disaster risk Information Management Systems (IMS) (Output 3.2)**

This activity plans to install community based Early Warning Systems (EWS) and community-managed flood monitoring infrastructure and equipment in 6 districts based on gap analysis including community training; procurement of equipment; technical assistance and construction of low-carbon multi-purpose flood evacuations centres in 6 target districts.

**Improved access to safe water, sanitation services and hygiene practices (Output 1.4)**

Water, sanitation and hygiene component will be integrated within the nutrition sensitive interventions so as to contribute to reduction of malnutrition rates which will result in lowering child morbidity and mortality across the targeted districts. Constructed water structures will be equipped with solar pumps, long lasting, low maintenance equipment with a life span of between 15 to 20-year. The programme will use Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in order to end open defecation in the targeted populations. Communication for Development (C4D) approaches will be integrated to ensure that stakeholders at all levels are engaged to achieve sustained behaviour change.

**Increased capacity of national, sub-national and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor resilience programming (Output 4.3)**

This activity aims to increase the capacity of national, sub-national and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor resilience programming.

<b>5.8</b>	<b>Describe what mechanisms the project will put in place to collect and use beneficiary feedback (500 words)</b>
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MP4R will utilise an integrated, comprehensive and beneficiary-driven Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) which will create a safe, confidential and inclusive platform for the targeted communities to channel their complaints and feedback which will form the basis for effecting improvements during implementation of the project. The partners will deploy multiple channels for receiving complaints to allow communities to choose options that address their different needs and capacities.

Examples of CFM channels include lockable Suggestion Boxes deployed in secure public places, complaint boxes in schools, YONECO toll-free lines which are accessible across the country 24/7, Help Desks, and community feedback sessions, including reporting and referrals through existing Community Based Complaints Mechanisms which were originally established to mitigate the risk of heightened vulnerability to sexual abuse and violence during the food insecurity crisis and continue to operate. Front line staff for the project as well as relevant community structures such as lead farmers, FFA project committees, care group members, and Community Victim Support Units will also be trained on how to handle and process complaints and feedback from community members.

The partners will build on the already existing CFMs by WFP, YONECO and GIZ to create an interagency CFM. The implementing partners will follow standard operating procedures (SOPs) which will clarify the roles of each of the partners and will help in effective management of the CFMs including the focus on information sharing among all project stakeholders to ensure awareness about the available mechanisms, how to access and utilise them as well as the roles of the different stakeholders. The partners will also revive the DODMA-led task force that was created during the 2016/2017 MVAC response to coordinate CFMs and ensure that issues emanating from communities inform policies and actions and facilitates government ownership.

MP4R partners shall activate a CFM system which meets the minimum standards by ensuring that there are systems for receiving complaints, recording complaints, referring complaints and feedback to relevant institutions for action, reviewing and tracking complaints, taking actions and responding back to communities on regular basis. The CFMs shall also be implemented in such a manner that they are easily accessible, they offer safety and confidentiality. All parties handling complaints and feedback shall comply with the data protection policies. A third-party partner Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO) could take a lead in coordinating the CFM and generating CFM analysis reports which will inform decision making at all levels. Based on previous experiences, YONECO will develop and produce communication materials for the CFM for dissemination through various channels.

<b>5.9</b>	<b>Describe how the benefits and results are sustained beyond the project lifetime? (500 words)</b>
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The sustainability and exit plan for MP4R is anchored in strengthening government coordination, networking, and programme design and implementation skills, coupled with advocacy to increase budgetary allocation by the government to household resilience building. This entails strengthening local level staff's programme coordination, networking, design and implementation skills. This will be capitalised on current collaboration of UN agencies with the Government at all levels.

MP4R seeks to enhance the food, nutrition and income security and overall resilience capacities to cope better with recurrent shocks/stresses of target communities in the 6 districts targeted. As such, the impact of MP4R activities goes beyond the implementation timeframe. Below are critical factors that contribute to the sustainability of MP4R:

**Government ownership:** Activities are either aligned to various Government plans and policies, or are already implemented by the Government with MP4R providing technical support. This close alignment with Government priorities ensures full government ownership of the M4RP activities. Consortia members will also continue to participate in and work to further strengthen Government (national and district) Steering and Technical Committees to ensure full ownership and continued sustainability of the benefits and results beyond the project timeframe.

**Community ownership:** Communities are engaged at various stages of the project implementation, whether through targeting, designing the specific elements of the activity with the community themselves or through complaints and feedback mechanisms. For example, FFA's community-centred approach and the introduction of Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP), will ensure that communities have a true sense of ownership. CBPP will ensure that the assets selected address the unique and critical needs of the community, encouraging its maintenance after completion. Use of simple technology and locally available inputs designed using locally available materials, making maintenance work easier and increasing sustainability of assets created.

**Capacity Building and Systems Support:** Enhancing capacity at all levels and building Government systems is a key priority for the MP4R consortium. The consortia will work closely with national and local government counterparts throughout the planning, design and implementation stages. Customised training will be conducted for local officials to improve their technical and managerial skills. Whilst mainstreamed throughout all outcomes to ensure tailored capacity and structures to implement specific activities, a dedicated outcome (outcome 4) in this proposed project will ensure sub-national government structures and non-state actors are equipped with the tools to ensure the long-term sustainability of the MP4R goals beyond the project lifetime.

**A Culture of Accountability:** MP4R, through C4D initiatives, will build a community of individuals with enhanced self-esteem to be more resilient towards shocks. Positive group norms and practices will ensure sustained positive behaviours and community engagement on resilience, nutrition and WASH. Enhanced lobbying skills championed by trained community members, coupled with engaged duty-bearers, will create continued demand for quality services and a culture of accountability in Malawi.

## SECTION 6: PARTNERSHIPS AND MANAGEMENT

### 6.1 Why is the proposed set of members of the consortium the right combination? (500 words)

The MP4R Consortium has capacity to address multiple, interrelated vulnerability factors through evidence-based, targeted and integrated initiatives that provide a wide range of vulnerable communities and households with a combination of tailored support packages at the right time. In addition, the MP4R consortium has significant experience across development and humanitarian programming and innovations in climate adaptation and resilience in Malawi. The MP4R has trusted, long-term working relationships with national and local level governments and with vulnerable communities, and an ability to deliver key assistance to the last mile and nationwide. Furthermore, the MP4R Consortium has significant on-the-ground presence and capacity across all districts in Malawi.

In this context, the MP4R consortium builds on the combined expertise, capacity and contextual knowledge of four resident UN agencies working as one, to address chronic food and nutrition insecurity in Malawi, while building conditions for diversification into less weather-dependent livelihoods. FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP each leverage off their respective relationships and comparative advantages with the key government sectors and actors on policy and programme development, systems building and technical assistance to ensure that together they address the multi-dimensional character of chronic vulnerability in the six proposed districts. Among the areas in which each member of the consortium will contribute are the following:

- **FAO:** Integrated catchment management; capacity building for resilient livelihoods (through farmer field school methodology); nutrition-sensitive agriculture and climate-resilient agriculture.
- **UNDP:** climate resilient infrastructure; enterprise development and market systems; off-farm livelihoods; national ID; disaster risk reduction and early recovery; and systems strengthening.
- **UNICEF:** WaSH; nutrition; SBCC; social protection technical assistance; SCTP; and shock-responsive social protection (SRSP), with a focus on Social Cash Transfer Programme.
- **WFP:** Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4); Climate Services (CS); Smallholder Agriculture Market Support; Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF); Lean Season Response (LSR); and SRSP with a focus on bridging humanitarian-development nexus.

Together, MP4R members offer complementary solutions to the multiple causes of food and nutrition insecurity and climate vulnerability, while targeting all levels of the chronically poor and vulnerable, with a commitment to leaving no one behind.

Guided by a joint Framework (United Nations Development Assistance Framework – UNDAF 2019-



2023), the UN consortium works with the Government and a diversity of development partners and is uniquely placed to implement, test, learn, and provide technical and operational support for the achievement of national commitments on resilience for a food and income secure country such as the MNSSP II, NRS, NAIP, and MGDS III.

The UN Resident Coordinator will be the chair of the Steering Committee and manager of the Resilience Window. The UN RC will lead advocacy efforts for resilience at highest level of government. The UN Resident Coordinator Office will also support the MP4R in ensuring linkages between the MP4R and UNDAF pillars and provide assistance in cross cutting issues such as gender, and communication. As a convening entity, the RCO is ensuring harmonisation and stronger coherence within the UN with beyond consortium members with the ability to involve additional partners.

Besides, the International Labour Organization (ILO), while not a member of the consortium, will support other UN agencies, building on its experience with strengthening systems and capacity for integrated social protection and resilience systems in Malawi and in the region.

The UN consortium will leverage and mobilise its resources, field presence, partnerships, and experience and expertise from previous and /or ongoing programmes to strengthen and consolidate the impact of MP4R in the target districts and to offer value for money in a manner that brings the synergies and complementarities for sustainable results. These efforts include drawing from and building on the existing network of partners which extends across the 6 districts, as well as other donors, whose resources will also be leveraged for the planned interventions, including those from the Governments of Japan, the United States, Germany, China, Flanders, Switzerland, Norway, the European Union, and its own regular programme and multi-lateral resources to assist country-wide national efforts to break the cycle of hunger in Malawi.

Pre-existing partnerships with the relevant line ministries, at national and sub-national levels, will also be instrumental to the impact and value of the proposed project, which includes the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Gender, Children and Welfare, Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry, and the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining. The UN partnership network also includes a growing number of private sector actors and civil society organisations.

**6.2** **What roles will the different members carry out and what added value will they bring to the project? (400 words)** *Please include a summary of these roles in the table format provided. Word count does not include text in the table.*

Name of Organisation	Description of role	Added value they bring
<b>WFP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Technical lead</u> in implementation coordination, facilitating joint planning, partner engagement, implementation and monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting of the project. This will also include facilitating development of standard operating procedures and other joint implementation tools;</li> <li>• Facilitate asset creation for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global and local experience in resilience-building implementation, planning and coordination working with multiple stakeholders and government;</li> <li>• Specific mandate on food and nutrition security and resilience-building;</li> <li>• Unique position to support key linkages (e.g. SRSP, resilience-humanitarian) through key support to Government in social protection, humanitarian, and resilience activities (e.g. member of the</li> </ul>



	<p>watershed rehabilitation, livelihood and food and nutrition security restoration as well as access to financial and climate information services and markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP will support the government in bridging the humanitarian-development divide, with a focus on supporting key actors and building associated systems.</li> </ul>	<p>MNSSP Steering Committee, and co-chair of the Food Security Cluster etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-financing of the interventions.</li> </ul>
<b>FAO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support skills development at community level for food, nutrition and income security and strengthen up the capacity of communities and local institutions in Natural Resource Management activities;</li> <li>Training of programme participants to improve production, productivity, resulting in improved nutrition and incomes, self-employment through value chain development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of technical expertise to introduce sustainable and efficient practices in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries;</li> <li>Expertise on Natural Resources and Integrated Catchment Management;</li> <li>Technical expertise and capacity to support the improvement of food and nutrition security data analysis as well as agriculture market-oriented data management;</li> <li>Co-financing of the interventions.</li> </ul>
<b>UNDP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical lead in facilitating formulation and implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks related to climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction and early recovery, and private sector and market development;</li> <li>Capacity building and national systems strengthening;</li> <li>Programming in environmental protection climate change adaptation, inclusive business, financial innovation and market system development;</li> <li>Provision of common financial services for UN through MPTF.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expertise on climate change adaptation, DRR, private sector and market development;</li> <li>Experience in strengthening national systems which MP4R can build upon;</li> <li>Broad mandate on sustainable development issues which is key to linking all interventions and consolidating the development gains;</li> <li>Chair of Development Cooperation Group on Environment, Resilience and Climate Change (DCERCC);</li> <li>Co-financing of the interventions.</li> </ul>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF will support the implementation of nutrition sensitive programming including the provision of nutrition sensitive agriculture, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services;</li> <li>UNICEF will support the government to strengthen core social protection programmes and systems and develop shock responsive and resilient structures and systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF has global and local expertise in nutrition, WaSH, social protection and C4D;</li> <li>UNICEF is a key member of Nutrition Donors Committee (DoNuts), National Multi-Sector Nutrition Committee, and other key technical working groups (TWGs);</li> <li>Lead technical assistance to the flagship cash transfer programme (SCTP), leads the Development Partner Group on social protection, and leads support provided on shock responsive social protection.</li> <li>Co-financing of the interventions</li> </ul>

6.3	<b>How will the consortium members work together? Explain the governance and management structure of the consortium, including: how decisions will be made; and resolution of any disputes between consortium members (800 words)</b>
	<p>MP4R will establish a One UN Fund (Resilience Window) for Malawi through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office of the UN Development Group, hosted by UNDP headquarters as administrative agent (see <a href="http://mptf.undp.org">http://mptf.undp.org</a>).</p> <p>A MP4R Steering Committee will provide strategic direction and advisory authority. WFP will serve as the <i>Convening Agency</i> responsible for overall coordination and reporting to financial donors, and the <i>Administrative Agent</i> (MPTF Office) will be responsible for financial management, with each participating UN organization having programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds entrusted to it.</p> <p><b><u>Administrative Agent (AA):</u></b></p> <p>The AA will be accountable for effective and impartial fiduciary management and financial reporting. The AA will be responsible for financial/administrative management including: 1) receiving donor contributions, 2) disbursing funds to the four implementing UN organisations based on Steering Committee instructions, and 3) consolidating periodic financial reports and final financial report.</p> <p>The MPTF Office supports development effectiveness and UN coherence through the efficient, accountable and transparent design and administration of innovative pooled financing instruments. The MPTF Office assists the UN system and national governments in establishing and administering pooled financing mechanisms — multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes — to collect and allocate funding from a diversity of financial contributors to a wide range of implementing entities in a coordinated manner. These funding mechanisms build on the principles of the aid effectiveness agenda, which calls for country-driven, coherent, timely, flexible and result-oriented assistance.</p> <p>UN and national pooled funding mechanisms do not follow a rigid template or provide a one-size-fits-all solution; programming priorities drive the selection of funding sources and governance, implementing and fiduciary arrangements. Implementation is similarly flexible and may involve UN agency, mixed or national execution. The MP4R will be UN-agency executed and will not involve flow of funds to the Government of Malawi nor through national or sub-national systems. However, the MPTF modality allows for flexibility based on future circumstances.</p> <p><b><u>MP4R Steering Committee (SC):</u></b></p> <p>The MP4R Steering Committee (SC) will provide programmatic oversight and advisory authority for the initiative, representing the highest body for strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight and coordination. It facilitates collaboration between participating UN organizations, the donor and host government for implementation of the initiative. Representation of the host government may not constitute legal recognition on the side of the UN or the donors. Advisory in nature, the PSC reviews and endorses the joint activities document (project document) and annual work plans, provides strategic direction and oversight, advises on allocation criteria for resources, reviews implementation progress, addresses budget revisions/reallocations, and evaluation reports, notes audit reports (published in accordance with each UN agency' disclosure policy), and initiates investigations (if needed).</p> <p>The MP4R Steering Committee meets at least semi-annually, and is composed of senior management of all UN agencies participating in the initiative and if required may include other</p>

members in observers capacities, such as a representatives of implementing partners, technical government agencies and others as deemed required. It will be co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, a senior Government Representative (Ministry of Finance - EP&D) and representatives of DFID and Irish Aid. The MP4R Steering Committee will be supported by a Joint Coordination Unit.

**MP4R National Technical Working Group (NTWG):**

Convened by WFP and composed of technical representatives from the UN, government representatives at national and district level, and representation from MP4R financial partners, the NTWG is responsible for technical guidance and coordination of interventions. Collaborating with existing coordination mechanisms under the MNSSP, NAIP, National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDRPC), the National Steering and Technical Committees on Climate Change (NS/TCCC), and other fora, the NTWG is supported by a Joint Coordination Unit.

**Convening Agency / Coordinator:**

As part of the implementation of the MP4R, WFP will serve as the Convening Agency to provide joint technical and operational coordination support to UN organisations. The Convening Agency will be accountable for programmatic coordination, including at district level, and for overall narrative reporting to financial donors.

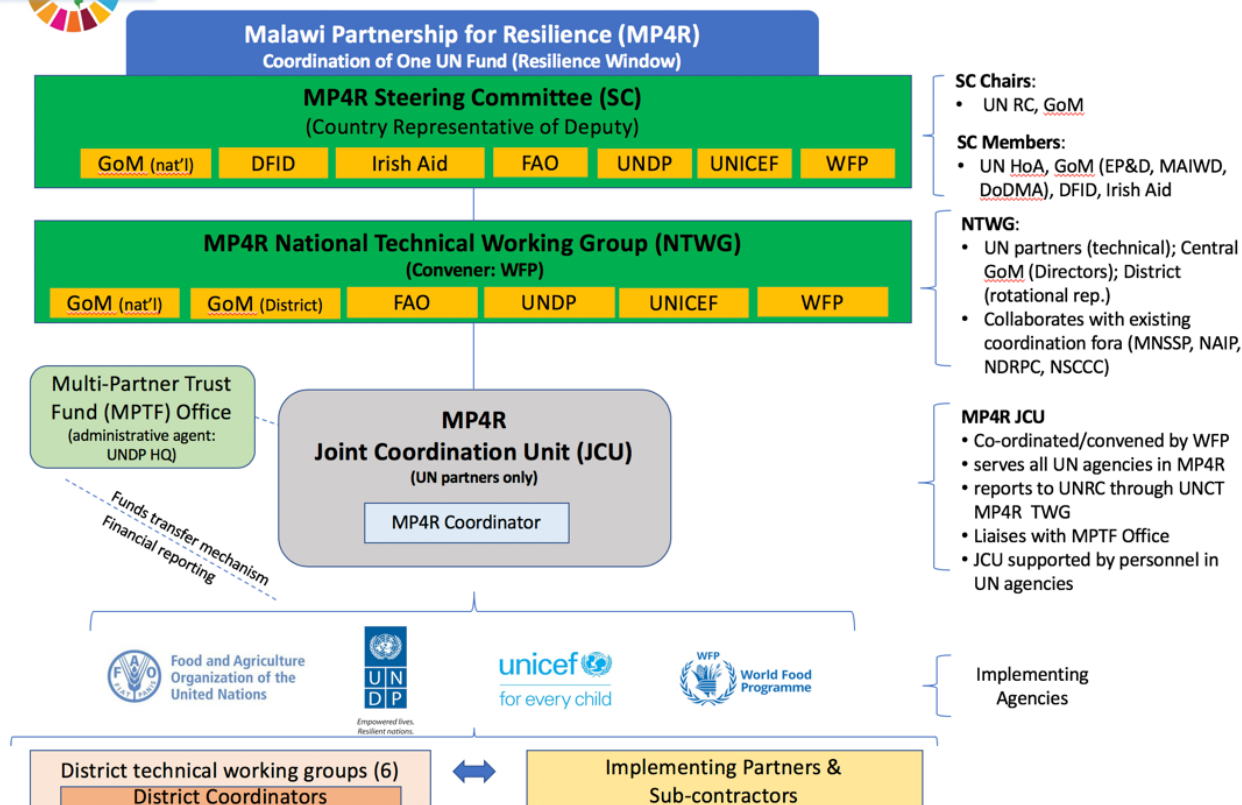
**Joint Coordination Unit:**

A Joint Coordination Unit (JCU) will be setup by UN agencies and will support day-to-day operational and programmatic coordination activities including the following: i) coordination of the joint project partners; ii) compilation of annual workplans and narrative reports; iii) coordination of monitoring and evaluation activities towards achievement of annual targets; iv) facilitate reporting to steering committee, donor and government counterparts; v) assist data analysis and data management in regard of MP4R activities; and vi) provide guidelines for partnership with NGOs and other stakeholders.

The JCU will be involved in day-to-day coordination matters, however, it will not hold any financial accountability in regard to implementation, which will be held by the Administrative Agent. It will be composed by a MP4R Coordinator to be recruited, and supported by personnel in UN agencies to fulfil functions relating to work planning, reporting, communications, operational support, and M&E. The Convening Agency will develop specific Terms of Reference for endorsement by consortium members and will host the JCU.

The JCU will align workplans, joint targeting processes, monitoring and evaluation of project activities, communications and ensure overall coherence across the different MP4R components. The JCU will lead the development of joint M&E framework in which empirical evidence is collected in a harmonised manner and where cross-cutting issues are considered by all implementers and partners. For cost efficiency, the JCU will foster the use of common resources, facilities and partnerships with external service providers when feasible.

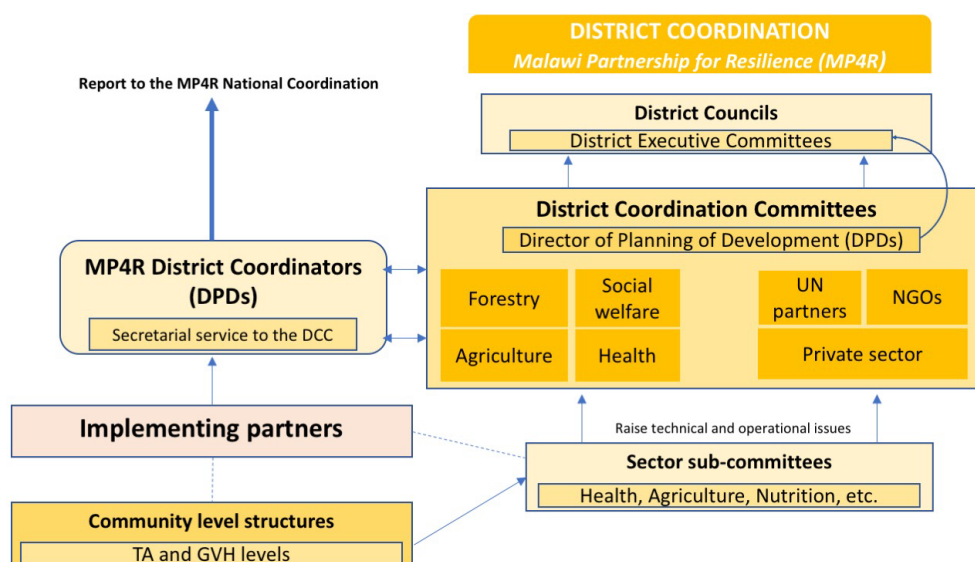
Each UN agency participating in the project will be accountable following the operational guidance of the JCU, particularly in planning the annual work plans established for MP4R implementation. The resolution of disputes among the consortium members will be done as per the rules and regulations established for joint partnership among UN agencies. Those regulations have been duly approved by the governing bodies of the UN agencies participating in the consortium.



## District Coordination

At district level, the MP4R will be aligned with the existing local government coordination structures. For accountability purposes, the overall overseer of the MP4R activities will be the District Council. The District Executive Committee (DEC), chaired by the District Commissioner, is a body of all technical sector heads at district level as well representatives of UN, NGO and CSOs. The Director of Planning and Development (DPD), which is also part of the District Executive Committee (DEC) will be responsible for coordinating MP4R activities. Apart from reporting to the DPD's office, the district coordinator shall be responsible for reporting progress on project activities and any challenges to the national coordinating office.

In the district of implementation, the MP4R will have a District Coordinating Committee (DCC) responsible for mobilising all implementing sectors and partners involved in the programme and manage all technical and operational issues. DCCs are already operational in the districts and will be used to avoid creating parallel structures, and ensure capacity support and sustainability. Lastly, the DCC, chaired by the DPD, will be responsible for reporting progress on project activities to relevant parties.



**6.4** If there are sub-partners/contractors that will be key delivery partners, but who are not yet identified, please outline what these partners will do and how you will select them (500 words) *This section may not be applicable to all consortia*

For the implementation of the different MP4R activities, the MP4R consortium will strive to select Partners that have proven capacity to assist activities such as community outreach, dissemination of knowledge, identification of beneficiaries and delivery of particular services/goods to programme beneficiaries. The convening agency will be responsible, in coordination with the UN agencies, to develop guideline principles to select the partners that will be implementing activities for the different agencies that are part of the MP4R initiative. Among the main activities that will be performed by sub-partners/contractors are the following:

#### **Community Outreach support activities – NGOs (National/International):**

The MP4R will require experienced service providers to undertake most of the community-based activities owing to their local knowledge and long-term engagement with the communities and local government. The consortium will ensure due diligence, quality standards, harmonisation of approaches, methodologies and messages and build the requisite capacity of the service providers for sustainability. The service providers will support the delivery of technical services at community level, either supporting the District Staff to deliver their mandatory activities related with Nutrition, Extension and DRM-related activities, collect data and support delivery of SBCC activities. While the sub-partners will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the community outreach, strategic partnership will be sought with various National and District technical and specialised institutions or departments to provide the requisite technical backstopping.

#### **Engagement of Service Providers to foster linkages with the Private Sector:**

In order to foster the involvement of the private sector in creating market and employment opportunities for beneficiaries of the MP4R project, the consortium will select private companies that will be able to structure alliances with the private sector to implement transparent incentive-based contract farming arrangements, engagement of farmers organization for supply contracts, vocational training and other related activities. The selection process will be based on proved experience in the same kind of services and also in demonstrated performance in previous

assignments.

### **Data Collection / Evaluation – Academic and Research Institutions:**

With the aim to generate empirical evidence that inform about the efficiency and relevance of the different approaches to be implemented, the MP4R is intending to complement its M&E activities with strategic ongoing partnerships or new ones in which the different approaches included in project are analysed and properly documented. The findings will be used to provide feedback to the different UN agencies in order to improve programme implementation, adopt new approaches and mainstream complementarities across the different components of the project.

The selection process of the implementation partners will be done following rules and regulations of each agency, particularly for the activities that each sub-partner/contractor will develop under the MP4R project. The Joint Coordination Unit of the MP4R will design guidelines for sub-partners/contractor selection, and will try to ensure all agencies engage the same partner to support different activities, to ensure coherence and value for money.

<b>6.4</b>	<b>How will the project engage with other stakeholders (e.g private sector, local CSOs, academia and government) during different stages of its implementation (<i>either as implementing partners or supporting partners</i>)? (500 words)</b>
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Effective responses to climate change and resilience building requires a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach to deliver results and lasting change, thus a detailed stakeholder engagement plan will be developed at the projects' inception phase and monitored throughout the project lifespan making changes where appropriate. Aligned to the UN commitment to 'Deliver as One', the UN will work closely with private sector, local CSOs, academia and government and development partners active in the target districts. Where appropriate, cost efficiencies will be pursued through cost sharing technical and financial resources, joint reporting, joint annual work-planning, and support for more effective district-based coordination. Partnerships will be made with academia for research and innovation purposes to generate and facilitate knowledge sharing which, in turn will inform decision making in programming.

MP4R will support an institutional framework that strengthens coordination mechanisms and integrates resilience issues into development planning at local levels, through multi-sectoral engagement with District Councils, the District Executive Committee, and a range of district departments and stakeholders.

Local stakeholders particularly those targeted by the project have a key role in the implementation and monitoring of the project. During the implementation of the project, they will be consulted with all stakeholders, including vulnerable community members through local committees and the Ward Councillors to facilitate a shared understanding of the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures. This will also cover reporting and communication lines, conflict resolution mechanisms. The project Logic Framework (indicators, means of verification, assumptions) will be periodically reviewed with all stakeholders as part of continuous stakeholder engagement. The stakeholders will also be engaged during the mid-term and final evaluations to assess the progress of the project and enable adaptive project management in response to the needs and priorities of the communities targeted.

<b>6.5</b>	<b>Summarise the main assumptions and risks to the project delivering its objectives and results? (500 words).</b>
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Risk management will be integrated into annual performance planning and reviews of the MP4R defining the risks and mitigation actions required to achieve planned results at the beginning of the year followed by mid- and end-of-year risk and mitigation action reviews. Five main risk types have been identified for the programme and mitigation strategies are already in place.

Political risks – very low:

MP4R assumes that Malawi will continue with a relative stable political and macro-economic situation during the implementation period of MP4R. The upcoming presidential tripartite elections during the first half of 2019 pose a contextual risk in regard of community engagement and instrumentalization of the project for political purposes. For this reason, it is of utmost relevance to ensure that among the inception activities of the project, UN agencies and its partners provide thorough information about the nature of the interventions, its main objectives and its neutrality.

Institutional risks – low

Limited capacity of cooperating partners in project implementation, monitoring and reporting is also plausible. Risk assessments, persistent coaching, mentoring and capacity building of all service providers and partners on contractual obligations, and SOPs intends to mitigate this risk.

Environmental risks – low:

Another risk is the recurrence of major natural disasters in the areas targeted for its implementation. Latest evidence highlight that selected district of intervention are widely affected by droughts and floods which are increasing in intensity, frequency and unpredictability, making climate resilience ever more important for the future of the country. In the case of a major weather shock, the UN agencies participating in the programme will use the shock-responsive tools planned in the project to mitigate the potential setbacks and mobilise further humanitarian funding to protect the gains obtained by the MP4R.

MP4R will be supporting diversification of the agricultural production in the targeted locations, including the establishment of tree nurseries and the use of labour saving food processing technologies. This support is expected to trickle down to the household level. As a result of food production diversification using good agricultural practices and of use of labour saving food processing technologies such as energy-saving stoves, households will become more resilient to climate hazards and will not contribute to further environmental degradation. The project will foster responsible action for improved natural resources governance and management.

Social risks – low to medium:

The MP4R interventions is intending to be built upon a comprehensive identification and mapping of the communities and their collective structures with a view to support asset creation, foster sustainable management of natural resources, creating trust among community inhabitants and provide tools that create better opportunities to strengthen up household livelihoods and community collective action. Activities included in the project will foster community-based collaboration mechanisms that enhance governance of public goods (as water, soil, forest, etc), promote a differential approach to fulfil the need of all community members (especially vulnerable groups as children below 5 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, population with disabilities, etc).

Women access to leadership roles and therefore to training is another social risk. Therefore, women empowerment in terms of decision making within household is another key factor of

success of the MP4R project. The deliberate inclusion of the gender empowerment tools into the implementation of the project as well as the setting up of village savings and loans for women access to finance will be key measures that will address this risk.

#### Contextual risks – medium

Malawi has a challenging financial environment for programme implementation with competing global donor priorities and insufficient generation of evidence and dissemination of results. To mitigate this risk, MP4R is adjusting its resource mobilisation strategy and increasing evidence generation and visibility on programme successes through enhanced knowledge management and regular reporting. Another contextual risk lies in the limited government capacity in taking up leadership of programme implementation and supply chain management. To mitigate this risk, MP4R is planning to streamline capacity strengthening strategy for relevant government institutions for increased ownership and resource allocation for the relevant programmes.

Among other assumptions and risks associated with the implementation of the programme, are the following:

<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Level of Risk</b>
Sound and regular sector dialogue between Government, and DPs towards a joint effort to move from an annual humanitarian response to a multi annual national resilience building programme.	Increasing impacts of climate change and fast-growing population, may undermine the planned interventions.	Probability: Medium Impact: Medium/Low
Continuous engagement and sensitisation of senior members, and relevant coordination instances at District level, area and village levels during project implementation.	Lack of commitment from District councils and relevant committees at District Level	Probability: Medium Impact: Medium/High
Interest of other donors to contribute to the MP4R partnership through the One UN Fund (Resilience Window)	Limited interested of donors to contribute to the One UN Fund (Resilience Window) due to lack of funding or constraints associated with the administrative setup of the fund	Probability: Medium Impact: Medium/Low
Macro-economic situation of the country will be stable and the occurrence of nation-wide natural disasters will not impact key economy performance indicator	High inflation caused by devaluation of the national currency, rising food prices, cyclical periods of drought and rising commodity prices. Price increase of locally procured items and operational costs.	Probability: High Impact: High
Community members will avail time to undertake the activities related with the project in a voluntary basis	Communities do not respond to calls to form groups, and/or the group leaders selected are not motivated to carry out their duties without pay. (Sustainability risk)	Probability: Low to Medium (depending on community culture) Impact: High

## **SECTION 7: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING**

<b>7.1</b>	<b>Describe how you propose to monitor and evaluate the project and ensure</b>
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**active learning. (1000 words)** *This section should include a description of what tools/frameworks will you use for monitoring and evaluation, what monitoring data will be collected (how, by whom, when etc...)? The section should also outline if you are planning an evaluation or any research activities and if yes what the key questions are? You should also describe also how can the project link to national monitoring systems?*

MP4R will employ a joint monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress on results and to meet accountability requirements as outlined in the programme logframe. The framework, which aligns with the key outcome results as proposed in the UNDAF, MNSSP, NAIP, NRS and overall in the MGDS III, will track indicators at output, outcome and impact levels to ensure key results are achieved. The programme's Theory of Change will further guide all monitoring, evaluation and learning activities. DoDMA will provide overall oversight working with other line Ministries including Agriculture, Health, Trade, EP&D and Local Government, UN agencies and the MP4R Joint Coordination Unit (PCU).

Relevant government ministries/sectors will be supported to coordinate and conduct quarterly visits jointly with the UN agencies. The monitoring visits will be aimed at providing technical support to the implementing partners including District Councils, NGOs, the private sector and resolving any emerging operational challenges. Biannual review meetings will be jointly conducted by the UN agencies and the district teams. MP4R reporting formats and monitoring tools will be jointly developed, taking into account existing tools, to facilitate capturing of relevant operational data on key performance indicators at all levels.

The MP4R will be moving towards paperless monitoring where data is collected by field monitors using Android tablets. The monitoring system will be aligned to the level of results: at process level for tracking activity deliverables; at the output level for immediate results, and at the outcome level for medium term-results. To assess the impact of the programme, the following processes will be undertaken:

#### **Baseline study**

As outlined in Section 4.3, MP4R will commission a baseline survey to establish the status of key outcome and impact indicators at the start of the initiative, in order to inform resilience metrics and measure progress at mid-term and final evaluation. Considering that the framework draws indicators from the national system, a pre-review of the existing information and data will be done to identify information gaps.

#### **Mid-term review**

In alignment with the baseline, a mid-term review of MP4R will be conducted by a team of external consultants to assess progress made in various indicators as reflected in the logframe and also assess any programmatic issues that may require adjustment or improvement. The midterm evaluation will further provide any opportunity for the review performance of inputs, outputs and outcomes. Independent review of the MSD4R component will conducted in accordance with good practices of the Donor Committee for Enterprise Development (DCED).

#### **End of programme evaluation and report**

MP4R will commission an end of project evaluation, which will be conducted by a team of external consultants. The primary purpose of the evaluation will be to determine the extent to which MP4R has achieved its proposed outcomes and contributed to its strategic objectives. The evaluation will review not only the extent to which the project itself has delivered the outputs, outcomes and impacts detailed in the project's M&E plan, but will also serve as an opportunity to assess progress made in the implementation of the NRS, NAIP, MNSSP and other relevant plans and strategies.

Evaluations will assess MP4R interventions in relation to internationally-agreed set of evaluation criteria and standards of performance which adapts the five standard criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. Additional criteria may include coherence, coverage and coordination.

MP4R will prepare an end of programme report for submission to DFID and Irish Aid covering the entire agreement period. The final report will detail achievement of project outputs and outcomes, progress against overall strategic objectives, and review successes, issues, and challenges during the life of the initiative. The report will also provide key recommendations for successes that need additional follow-up and key areas that still need addressing.

### Programme Reporting

MP4R will submit annual progress (technical and financial) reports according to the reporting schedule to be agreed between funding partners and the UN. This will be in accordance with the grant requirements and agreements.

### Learning

Learning events will be organised on a regular basis for sharing and disseminating programme results, lessons learnt, best practices and to jointly determine with other stakeholders how best to inform and shape progress on household resilience. Such events will be convened by the JCU and UN partners annually from the second year of programme implementation.

As outlined in Section 4.3, MP4R will employ new ways for collecting, analysing and presenting information on household resilience in Malawi in order to monitor change and strengthen social accountability for service delivery. Use of *Android* tablets to collect household information in near-real-time by measuring resilience through subjective methods will be scaled-up. Subjective tools take a very different approach. They make use of people's knowledge of their own resilience and the factors that contribute to it offering quicker, cheaper and more bottom-up ways of understanding and measuring resilience.

7.2	<p><b>How will the project share lessons and knowledge on best practice and policy? (800 words)</b> <i>This should include within the project and its stakeholders, and with the wider development and humanitarian community. The grantee should also include indicators in their logframe on how they can assess any wider impact of the project from its knowledge activities and dissemination activities.</i></p>
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### Sharing lessons and best practices

Using learning and best practice models, the project will disseminate results in a form that can influence the pace and direction of change in the agricultural sector of Malawi.

One of the ways through which MP4R will supports this effort is by supporting Malawi to tap into and share solutions, in forms of technical expertise and skills, resources, technologies and local innovations that have already been tested. In this regard, capturing MP4R best practices and sharing with relevant stakeholders will be highly valued.

Producing a few well-researched, quality products that really support practitioners will be prioritised. This will aim to encourage strategic planning and production of cutting-edge knowledge products that are clear, coherent and address identified knowledge gaps.

The potential benefits and objectives of sharing MP4R lessons and knowledge are listed as follows:

- i. Strengthening the evidence base for decision-making by documenting lessons learned
- ii. Increase efficiency and effectiveness by applying good practices and putting lessons learned

- into practice thus avoiding duplication of efforts
- iii. Improving policy, by providing evidence and access to best practice models
- iv. Enhance MP4R lessons and best practices as a trusted source for replication and strengthening global and regional advocacy on resilience based on evidence.

#### Communication and branding

Effective branding and communication helps build the donors reputation and will communicate to beneficiaries and wider audiences where aid comes from, and recognises the role UK and Irish taxpayers play in development efforts in Malawi.

To maximise the impact and cost-effectiveness, communication activities will be mainstreamed throughout project cycle. The objective of all communication activities will be to keep stakeholders (in Malawi and donor countries) informed about the progress of the partnership and results achieved in line with the [UK aid branding guidance](#) (2018) and [Irish Aid branding guidelines](#) (2017).

MP4R partners will strengthen the public's awareness and streamline branding standards for all audiences, with particular respect to logos, official colours, typeface and tag line ensuring that donors support is presented with consistency. When used in conjunction with symbols of other public and/or private-sector partners, the logos will be given equal placement.

At district level, MP4R partners and its sub-recipients will ensure UKaid and Irish Aid visibility with local stakeholders through regular activities planned in accordance with standards and guidelines established in a Visibility Statement and a Communication and Strategy.

MP4R partners will endeavour to highlight all key activities and progress made during the project implementation process through media and public information channels. Time-bound multimedia products to keep stakeholders informed about the progress of the partnership, both in Malawi and in donor countries, will be regularly disseminated.

Communications activities in the initial period of the project will focus on the establishment of working relations with key stakeholders, and most importantly identifying and establishing connections with potential partners and increasing the public awareness of the project and the manner in which it operates. As the volume of knowledge products generated by the project increases, the communications strategy will shift its priorities to place greater emphasis on disseminating learning and influencing activities.

SECTION 8: PROJECT BUDGET AND VALUE FOR MONEY							
8.1	In this section please set out the financial support you wish to receive through and any additional investment your organisation or others will/may make alongside this support, and a breakdown of expenditure all in GBP. <i>The separate budget template should be attached.</i>						
Type	Description	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Total
Source of funding.	PROGRAMME support	£ 6,100,550	£ 13,537,720	£ 12,449,352	£ 9,774,987	£ 3,316,208	£ 45,178,817
	UN Co-financing	12,860,000	1,790,000	940,000	790,000	320,000	16,700,000
	Total	18,960,550	15,327,720	13,389,352	10,564,987	3,636,208	61,878,817
Break down of expenditure by category (delete or add categories as necessary)	Staff (MP4R coordinator)	£ 37,056	£ 192,500	£ 192,500	£ 192,500	£ 96,250	£ 710,806
	Materials, goods & services	£ 4,692,735	£ 8,470,230	£ 8,374,473	£ 6,107,781	£ 2,159,000	£ 29,804,219
	Training & capacity building	£ 478,564	£ 1,199,700	£ 485,814	£ 772,618	£ 169,700	£ 3,106,396
	Knowledge and lesson learning/sharing	£ 59,135	£ 587,745	£ 435,235	£ 85,085	£ -	£ 1,167,200
	Monitoring & Evaluation	£ 37,000	£ 51,400	£ 59,100	£ 59,100	£ 21,000	£ 227,600
	Personnel Support (technical assistance)	£ 340,509	£ 2,025,204	£ 1,972,610	£ 1,827,968	£ 622,595	£ 6,788,886
	Other (specify):	£ 455,551	£ 1,010,941	£ 929,620	£ 729,935	£ 247,663	£ 3,373,710
	Total	£ 6,100,550	£ 13,537,720	£ 12,449,352	£ 9,774,987	£ 3,316,208	£ 45,178,817
Breakdown by partner <i>These are members of the consortium/alliance/partnership</i>  (in GBP millions)	WFP	21.17					
	UNICEF	9.99					
	UNDP	6.78					
	FAO	6.79					
	Pass through fee	0.45					
	Total	GBP 45.17 million					

## 8.2 Please provide details of any in kind support for the project.

Name of organisation providing support	Description of support	Estimated value in GBP
<b>FAO</b>	Office equipment and furniture in field offices in Mangochi, Phalombe and Blantyre. ICT infrastructure already in place in the three districts is already available and funded with other donor's support. FAO vehicles (3) are also available in the same districts to support field operations when required.	GBP 130,000
<b>WFP</b>	Office equipment and furniture in field offices in five districts as well as Blantyre Sub-office. ICT infrastructure already in place as well as a warehouse (in Blantyre) for commodities and non-food items storage. WFP vehicles (6) are also available in the same districts to support field operations when required.	GBP 1,000,000
<b>UNDP</b>	Office equipment and furniture in field office in Mangochi. ICT infrastructure already in place in the Mangochi and central level office in Lilongwe is already available and funded. UNDP vehicles (4) are also available to support operations when required.	GBP 250,000
<b>UNICEF</b>	Office equipment and furniture for all technical support involved. UNICEF vehicles available to support field operations and monitoring exercises.	GBP 200,000

## 8.3 What actions will you take to ensure the full project delivers value for money? (800 words) Please complete the below VfM template below. The examples given below are indicative only and can be modified/added to as needed. Word count does not include text in the table.

Value for Money will be systematically considered in the planning and implementation of all MP4R projects. The consortia will scrutinise costs and assesses VfM in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of its programmes to ensure that decisions are informed by evidence-based choices. This will be continuously improved, aimed at maximising the impact of the funds spent. In the MP4R, specific analysis will be done to provide a better understanding on the costs and results of the operation.

The MP4R partners will practice continuous and proactive risk management to ensure early recognition and response which will make the programme more financially sound and increasing the chances of success and impact, thus promoting economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity.

### • Economy

Delivering economy will be achieved through strong management practices and systems understanding the cost drivers, procuring inputs of the appropriate quality at the right price and to continuously investigating opportunities to optimise unit costs.

For instance, the use of cash transfers mean that savings can be achieved, which will allow for these resources to be used for contingency measures. Economy will be reached since the 6

districts are also supported by other donors. Implementation and monitoring costs can be split through the funds, using common contracts and plans, keeping costs low.

- **Efficiency**

Efficiency will be achieved through the maximum level of outputs for the given level of budget or inputs. For instance, the use of cash transfers, as per global literature and evidence, has proven to be a more efficient modality, when compared to in-kind transfers. This has already been proven in Malawi with DFID funding cash-transfer interventions as the most cost-efficient transfer modality in the 2017/2018 lean season response.

- **Effectiveness**

MP4R will enhance effectiveness, measuring how well the programme gets the most or best results out of its outputs thanks to new or improved business practices. Key considerations for effectiveness and cost effectiveness will evaluate how the programme is maximising the potential benefits. Previous DFID-funded projects monitoring findings show households receiving cash transfers under FFA are saving some of their entitlements in the VSL groups, which not only enabled households to save, but to also take out small-scale loans to invest in their livelihoods. This can help multiply the impact of the resilience interventions. This is attributable to the flexibility that cash offers households.

- **Equity**

MP4R seeks an equal representation of genders in the activities, with a positive bias for having more women involved, given the lack of access and control women have to assets. There will be a constant investment in expanding the asset base of women and fostering their economic empowerment through better livelihoods and access to services. This larger investment will enhance equity and certainly demonstrate more significant impact, as female-headed households tend to experience the larger gains in food security, income, and expenditure diversification.

- **Evidence:**

To support and generate value for money, the consortia will provide technical support to cooperating partners in financial management and reporting and sharing of best practices. This will reduce financial risks, and increase financial accountability thus improving expenditure reporting by partners.

Type of Evidence		What is the benchmark and how will it be monitored ?
<b>Economy: Purchasing inputs at the right quality and price:</b>		
<b>a</b>	Evidence of achieving cost-efficiencies through improved quality of procurement systems and services	MP4R Joint procurement processes, regional and local purchases as well as cash-based transfers will have a positive impact on the local economy and these modalities will be increasing value for money many as local/regional purchases are more cost-efficient reducing length and cost of transportation. Working together, the consortia will endeavour to minimise transaction costs, and improve synergies which are facilitated by the UN Operations Framework.
<b>b</b>	Evidence of reduced or optimised administrative costs ( <i>Inputs are things such as staff, consultants, raw</i>	There will be increased collaboration across partners to make better use of shared service opportunities to drive cost savings, including administrative costs down. Sharing services and co-financing of the activities will reduce transaction costs

	<i>as staff, consultants, raw materials and capital that are used to produce outputs)</i>	for the consortia donors, particularly because of already existing staff and infrastructures that will be dedicated/scaled up for the project.
c	Evidence of commitment to reduce costs over time	MP4R performance management processes and tools will support learning from evidence of past performance in order to improve our future work; support improvements in cost effectiveness (SOPs) and value for money (VfM); enable allocation of resources based on performance; and provide a robust measurement of results that meet accountability requirements at all levels.
<b>Efficiency: How well we convert inputs into outputs ('Spending well')</b>		
a	Evidence of the kind of outputs grantees will generate based on their inputs (staff, office materials, vehicles, etc.);	<p>The UN massive district presence (including staff, infrastructure, and logistics capacity will facilitate a smooth inception phase for a quick roll out of the interventions.</p> <p>The UN close relationship with the authorities will also facilitate government's ownership for sustainable and easy scalability of systems in place. In addition, existing accountability systems and partnerships with local partners will support the intended project.</p>
b	Evidence of good processes in place to convert inputs to outputs – e.g. financial management systems;	<p>At global and Malawi level, UN financial management system has in place several functions to ensure that funds are "well spent" including due diligence and audit. Based on annual procurement and financial plans projects are implemented and changes in future estimated costs are made through project budget plan revisions.</p> <p>Changes may reflect revised beneficiary requirements, operational conditions, economic conditions or activities. Supported by a strategic coordination structure including the Administrative Agent, revisions are made to increase efficiency of the project.</p>
c	Evidence of monitoring systems to track progress?	MP4R will set in place structures based on corporate experience to ensure the timely availability of quality and reliable information, improved analysis and reporting and effective programme implementation. Performance of the MP4R will be monitored through a combination of output monitoring (to measure progress against targets) and outcome monitoring (to determine the effectiveness of MP4R's support). To augment partners' reporting capacity, MP4R will adapt existing common standard operating procedures (SOPs). Lastly, MP4R will enhance gender-sensitive monitoring by collecting sex-disaggregated data for output and outcome indicators.



<b>Effectiveness: How well we convert outputs into outcomes and have impact ('Spending wisely')</b>		
<b>a</b>	Evidence of theories of change in place on how outputs will lead to improved resilience? From both the programme lifetime and into the future	<p>Complementary integrated approaches presented in this proposal have been built based on evidence of successful existing programmes (FFA,R4,FFS, etc.) implemented by members of the consortia; It is believed that the MP4R's ToC will enable involved partners to build on these successes to deliver better results in an integrated manner.</p> <p>Based on existing resilience-building programmes in Malawi led by the members of the consortia, the MP4R theory of change aims to accelerate the transition to breaking the cycle of crises in the most vulnerable areas of Malawi. MP4R seeks to enhance the food, nutrition and income security and overall resilience capacities to cope better with recurrent shocks/stresses of target communities. As such, the impact of MP4R activities goes beyond the implementation timeframe.</p>
<b>b</b>	Evidence of the transformative potential of projects	<p>The MP4R will convey efforts to improve the absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities of beneficiaries targeted as well as improve the way in which social protection systems convey efforts to break the cycle of food insecurity and malnutrition. Consortia members through existing scaled up projects will build on the transformative potential of these experiences to design MP4R activities in order to provide a transformative environment (and replicable) for climate change adaptation and resilience to be used as a model for the Government.</p>
<b>c</b>	Evidence of commitment to learning? Including in continual improvement to the TOC	<p>MP4R performance management processes and tools will support learning from evidence of past performance in order to improve our future work; support improvements in cost effectiveness and value for money (VfM); enable allocation of resources based on performance. The MP4R will focus on rigorously testing the mechanisms of the approach and their effectiveness.</p> <p>Because MP4R strives to be at the cutting edge of innovation, the lessons being learned will be shared with relevant stakeholders working on climate risk management, adaptation, and safety net approaches in different contexts. Learning events will be organised on a regular basis for sharing and disseminating programme results, lessons learnt and improve the Theory of Change.</p> <p>Based on donors' guidance and existing initiatives, the consortia will welcome opportunities to partner with academia to support evidence generation.</p>

8.4	<b>Describe how you will consider equity through your approaches to targeting, project delivery and monitoring and evaluation (500 words)</b>
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Equitable resilience building is increasingly likely when taking into account issues of social vulnerability and differential access to power, knowledge, and resources<sup>37</sup>. The MP4R will focus in raising the resilience of the poorest through social protection schemes to boost income, tackle hunger and jump start local economies – thus changing lives.

The MP4R believes *Building resilience and adapting to climate change in Malawi* can only be achieved if women, men, girls and boys have equal opportunities, equal access to resources, and equal influence in shaping their future.

For MP4R, equity means that all persons have an opportunity to survive, develop and reach their full potential without discrimination, bias or favouritism. In line with this equity approach the proposed action the MP4R will target districts and households based on their vulnerability risks in line with the Malawi National Resilience Strategy (NRS) household categories, namely households that are ‘hanging in’, ‘stepping up’, and ‘stepping out’. MP4R wants to drive changes at multiple levels that improve the food security and adaptive capacity of poor households in the three above mentioned categories.

Inequality and injustice are one of the primary drivers of poverty and food insecurity in Malawi. Enabling equal access to opportunities, resources, services and rewards for men and women is therefore at the core of the MP4R intervention. MP4R will ensure that women and men participate equally in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of its interventions thus contributing to tackle inter-generational inequity and vulnerability.

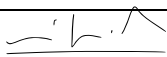
8.5	<b>Please can you provide the following (where applicable): (300 words)</b>
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<i>Indicative cost per beneficiary:</i>	GBP 38,72
<i>The ratio of administrative costs to total costs</i>	0.05
<i>Where cash is being used % of transfer value going to beneficiaries</i>	80%
<i>Demonstrate economies of scale using the above indicators, if the targeted number of beneficiaries doubled:</i>	Non applicable
<i>Identify key areas of cost efficiencies if the budget do</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agencies will leverage resources from other sources to largely co-finance fixed costs (staff, vehicles, etc.). The MP4R will anchor implementation mostly using existing staff</li> <li>2. The UN MP4R partners will engage same NGO implementing partners to avoid duplication and increase cost-efficiency. The selection process will be harmonized within the MP4R.</li> <li>3. Monitoring, evaluation and learning as well as evidence generation and communication will be planned jointly to increase value for money and coherence.</li> </ol>

## Further Information

8.6	Please provide any further details on your proposed project that you think has not already been included. (1000 words)



SECTION 9: CONFIRMATION AND SIGNATURE.		
In submitting this application form I confirm that all information included in the form is correct and that I have read and understood the guidance that accompanies the application form.		
9.1	Organisation name:	United Nations in Malawi
9.2	Signed by (name and job title):	Maria Jose Torres Macho, UN Resident Coordinator
9.3	In submitting the application I confirm the following documents have been attached	<i>Completed Proposal template</i>
		<i>Logical Framework</i>
		<i>Detailed Budget</i>
9.4	Date:	August 6, 2018
9.5	Signature:	

<b>ANNEX A: ACRONYMS</b> <i>(Please list all acronyms used in your application below, spelling out each one in full)</i>			
ACE	Agriculture Commodity Exchange	ICT	Information Communication Technology
ADD	Agriculture Development Division	ILO	International Labour Organization
ADDRMO	Assistant District Disaster Risk Management Officer	INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
ADMARCO	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation	IWD	Integrated Watershed Development
AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women	IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
AEC	Area Executive Committee	IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication	LDF	Local Development Fund
CBO	Community-based Organization	MC4R	Market Challenge for Resilience
CFA	Cash for Assets	MCH	Mother and Child Nutrition
CFI	Cash for Inputs	MDA	Ministry, Department, Agency
CFW	Cash for Work	MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation	MIB	Malawi Irrigation Board
CoBRA	Community-Based Resilience Analysis	MICF	Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund
CPC	Civil Protection Committee	MIS	Management Information System
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture	MNSSP	Malawi National Social Support Programme
CSSC	Community Social Support Committee	MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization	MoFEP &D	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
CT	Cash Transfer	MoGCD SW	Ministry of Gender, Children, Disabilities, and Social Welfare
DADO	District Agricultural Development Officer	MoH	Ministry of Health
DAES	Department of Agriculture Extension Services	MoITT	Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Tourism
DC	District Commissioner	MoLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development
DCCMS	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services	MoLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
DEC	District Executive Committee	MoTPW	Ministry of Transport and Public Works
DFID	(UK) Department for International Development	MSNC	Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Committee

DNHA	Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS	MT	Metric ton
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs	MTIP	Medium Term Investment Plan
DoE	Department of Energy	MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
DoF	Department of Forestry	NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plan
DoI	Department of Irrigation	NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
DoLRC	Department of Land Resource Conservation	NDPRC	National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee
DP	Development Partner	NDPRT C	National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Technical Committee
DPD	District Planning and Development Officer	NES	National Export Strategy
DNNC	District Nutrition Coordination Committee	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	NIP	National Irrigation Policy
DSSC	District Social Support Committee	NMSNP	National Multi-Sector Nutrition Policy
DWR	Department of Water Resources	NRS	National Resilience Strategy
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department	PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
EHA	Essential Hygiene Actions	PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
ENA	Essential Nutrition Actions	PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
EU	European Union	PMT	Proxy Means Test
EWS	Early Warning System	PMU	NRS Programme Management Unit / Secretariat
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	PWP	Public Works Programme
FAW	Fall Army Worm	RIF	Resilience Innovation Facility
FBE	Forest-based Enterprises	SBCC	Social Behaviour Change Communications
FFA	Food for Assets	SCTP	Social Cash Transfer Programme
FFS	Farmer Field School	SMP	School Meals Programme
FFW	Food for Work	TA	Traditional Authority
FIRP	Food Insecurity Response Programme	UBR	Unified Beneficiary Registry
FISP	Farm Input Subsidy Programme	TOC	Theory of Change
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Generation	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GIS	Geographic Information System	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GoM	Government of Malawi	VSL	Village Savings and Loan



GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism	WFP	World Food Programme
IA	Irish Aid	WB	World Bank
ICP	Integrated Catchment Planning		

**ANNEX B: LIST OF REFERENCES** *Please provide references for papers, studies and documents you have quoted in the text here. You can use the end notes feature in word to do this.*

- <sup>1</sup> United Nations, 2018. Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Malawi
- <sup>2</sup> GermanWatch, 2017. Global Climate Risk Index
- <sup>3</sup> UNICEF, 2017. The Situation of Women and Children in Malawi
- <sup>4</sup> <http://www.inform-index.org/Countries/Country-profiles/iso3/MWI6>
- <sup>5</sup> World Bank, 2018. Hard Hit by El Niño: Experiences, Responses and Options for Malawi
- <sup>6</sup> GoM, UNDP, EU, World Bank. 2016. “Malawi 2015/2016 Drought Post Disaster Needs Assessment Report”
- <sup>7</sup> From Falling Behind to Catching Up: Country Economic Memorandum for Malawi, World Bank, 2017.
- <sup>8</sup> Danish Trade Union Council for International Development Cooperation, Malawi – Labour Market Profile, 2014,  
[www.ulandssektretariatet.dk/site/default/files/uploads/public/PDF/LMP/Imp-malawi-2014-final-version-pdf](http://www.ulandssektretariatet.dk/site/default/files/uploads/public/PDF/LMP/Imp-malawi-2014-final-version-pdf).
- <sup>9</sup> Stockholm Environment Institute, “Energy Biomass Access and Biomass Resource Transitions in Malawi”, 2013
- <sup>10</sup> University of Leeds, London School of Economics, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, 2016. “Gender, Agriculture and Climate Change in Malawi”
- <sup>11</sup> World Bank, *op. cit.*
- <sup>12</sup> World Bank, 2018. Hard Hit by El Niño: Experiences, Responses and Options for Malawi, World Bank, 2018.
- <sup>13</sup> World Bank, 2017. “Malawi Multi-Sector Investment Framework for Climate and Disaster Risk Management.” Diagnostic Report. World Bank.
- <sup>14</sup> Government of Malawi, 2018. National Resilience Strategy.
- <sup>15</sup> Towards a Shock Sensitive Social Protection System for Malawi Report, ODI, 2017
- <sup>16</sup> World Bank, 2017. Improving Nutrition Through Multi-Sectoral Approaches, Agriculture and Rural Development –World Bank
- <sup>17</sup> University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2015. Malawi Social Cash Transfer Programme: Mid-line Impact Evaluation Report
- <sup>18</sup> Government of Malawi, 2016. National Climate Change Investment Plan
- <sup>19</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3512e/i3512e.pdf>
- <sup>20</sup> FAO, 2014. Second International Conference on Nutrition.
- <sup>21</sup> ODI, 2017. Towards a Shock Sensitive Social Protection System for Malawi

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- <sup>22</sup> UNICEF, 2018. Operational Trial of the Vertical Expansion of the SCTP and Return on Investment Model in Malawi
- <sup>23</sup> UNICEF, 2018. Operational Trial of the Vertical Expansion of the SCTP and Return on Investment Model in Malawi
- <sup>24</sup> UNFPA and UNICEF, 2017. Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Malawi, Root Causes Analysis, Community Dialogues: VAC Formative Research, Situation Analysis of Young People in Malawi
- <sup>25</sup> ODI, 2017. Towards a Shock Sensitive Social Protection System for Malawi
- <sup>26</sup> Government of Malawi, 2017. Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (2017-2023)
- 
- <sup>27</sup> Government of Malawi, 2018. National Resilience Strategy
- <sup>28</sup> Government of Malawi, 2017. Malawi National Agriculture Investment Plan
- <sup>29</sup> Government of Malawi, 2018. Malawi National Social Support Programme II
- 
- <sup>30</sup> Government of Malawi, 2012. National Climate Change Policy
- <sup>31</sup> Government of Malawi, ODI, Irish Aid, ILO, June 2018. Strengthening Institutional Coordination of Social Protection in Malawi: An Analysis of Coordination Structures and Options
- <sup>32</sup> ODI, May 2014. Guidance Note for DFID: Exploiting the Synergies between Social Protection and Economic Development.
- <sup>33</sup> Maria Onestini, December 2017. Mid-term Review of Implementing Urgent Climate Adaptation Priorities through Strengthen Decentralised and National Development Plans (Adapt Plan) in Malawi
- <sup>34</sup> World Bank, 2017. From Falling Behind to Catching Up, Country Economic Memorandum for Malawi, World Bank.
- <sup>35</sup> Government of Malawi, 2018. National Resilience Strategy
- <sup>36</sup> Based on NSO Population Projections, 2018 and estimated reach of similar projects implemented by UNICEF and partners
- <sup>37</sup> Matin, N., Forrester, J. and Ensor, J. (2018). What is equitable resilience? World Development, 109. 197–205