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Integrated Resilience Programme 2019



BASELINE REPORT

September, 2019



Background Information and IRM Project Objective

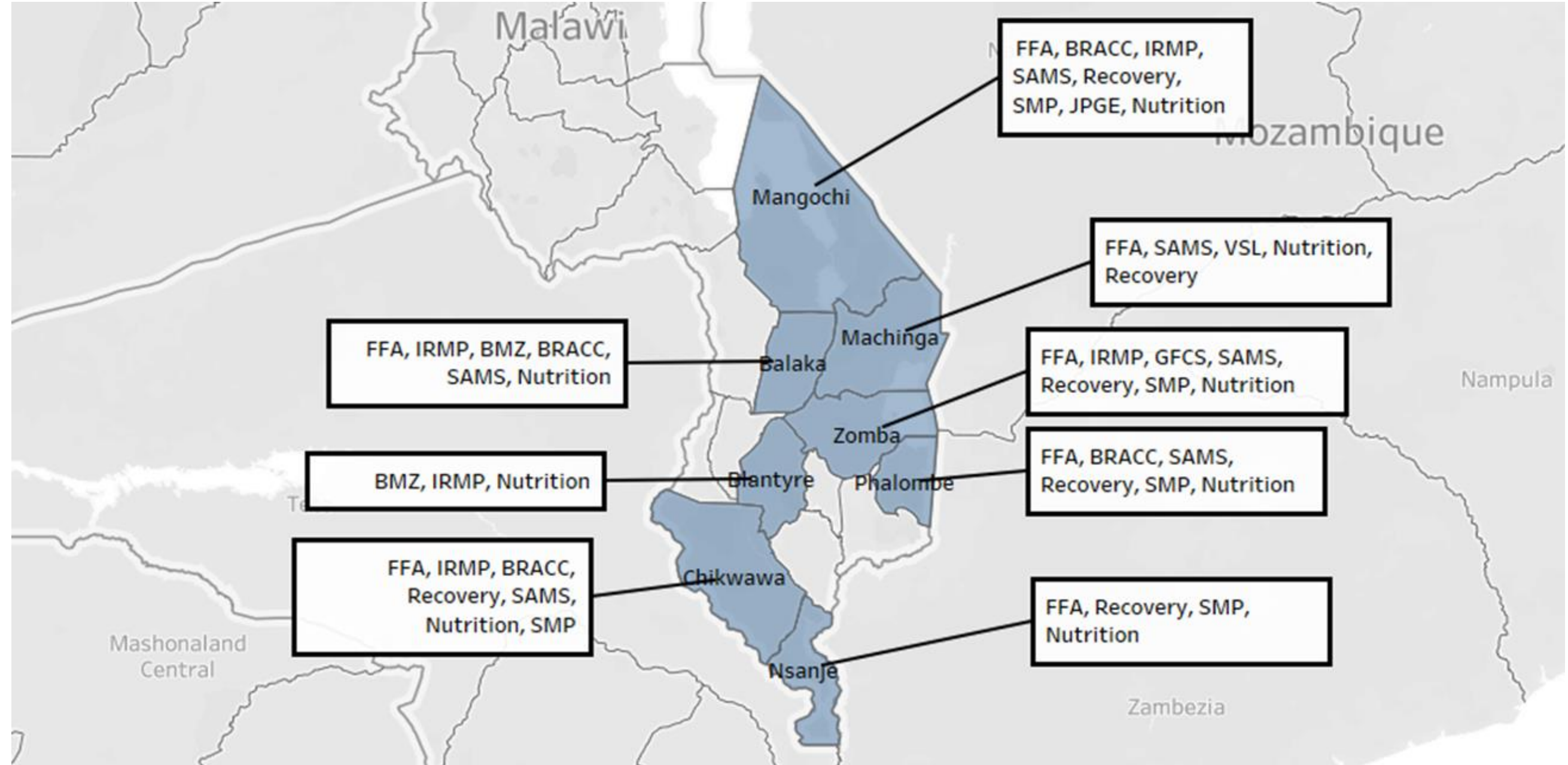
Integrated Resilience Programme (IRP) aligns with a resilient food systems approach, contributing to Strategic Result 4 of SDG 2 through the following components:

1. Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)
2. R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4)
3. Integrated Risk Management and Climate Services
4. Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)
5. BMZ

Goal: In collaboration with NGO partners and government, WFP will implement integrated resilience programme in the districts of Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Machinga, Mangochi, Phalombe, Nsanje and Zomba.

Target: 154,435 households for 2019

District Interventions





Baseline Objectives

Understand the nutrition and food security situation and livelihood resilience of households/communities in all districts implementing the Resilience Programme by assessing the following areas:

1. Households' characteristics
2. Households' assets
3. Households' agricultural production practices
4. How households are affected by shocks and the coping strategies they employ
5. Households' food security outcome indicators (Food Consumption Score, Diet Diversity Score)
6. Cross-cutting indicators on Protection, Gender and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
7. Households' crop yield, livestock ownership, and income levels
8. Linkages

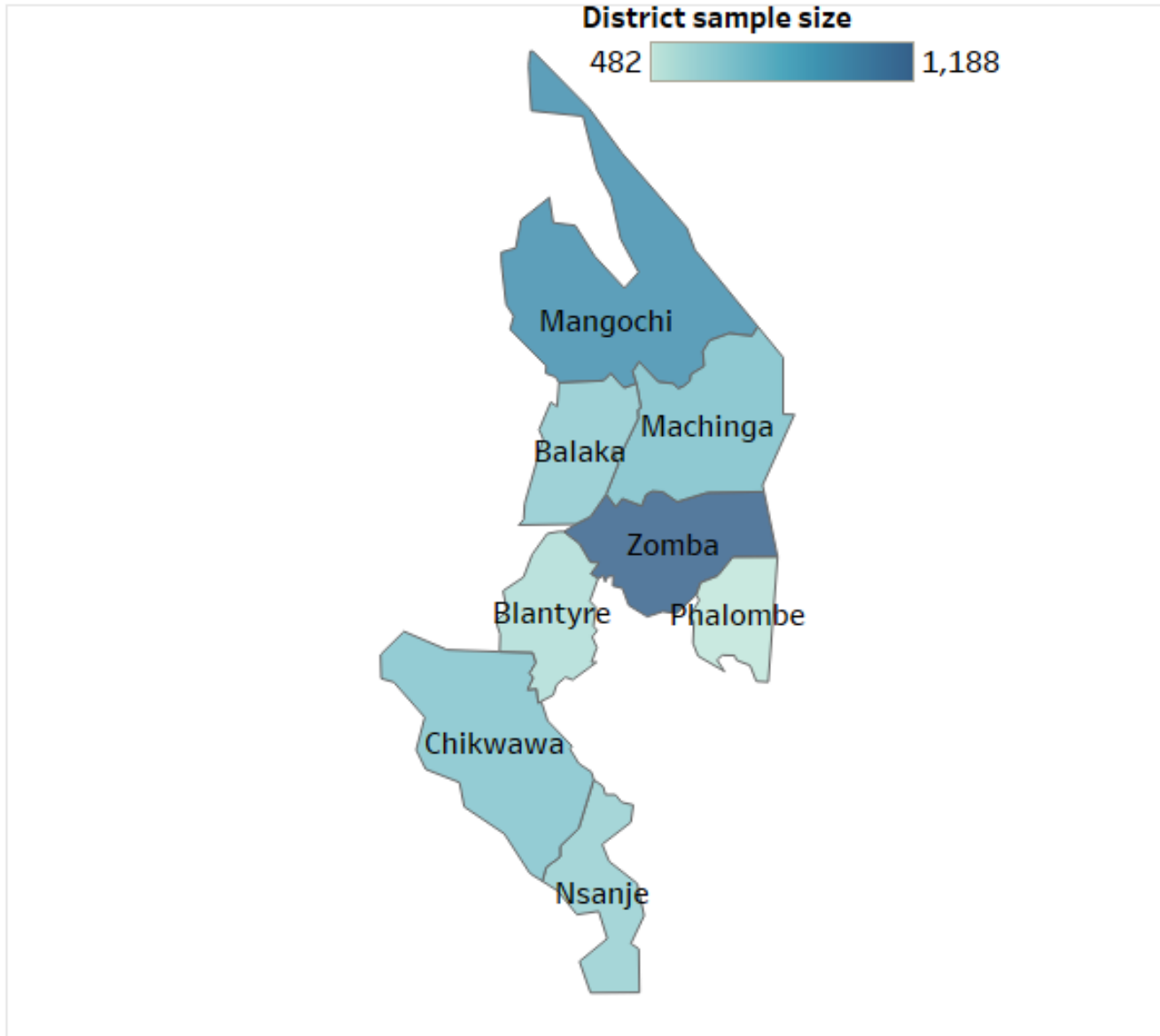
Sampling Strategy

- **Stratified and three-stage cluster sampling**
- Sample designed to detect a minimum difference of 5 percentage points (5 pp) between sub-groups
- Prevalence of poor food consumption score from 2018 Resilience outcome monitoring survey was used to determine sample size
- **5,783 households sampled across 8 districts** comprising of **beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and households under inequality impact study**

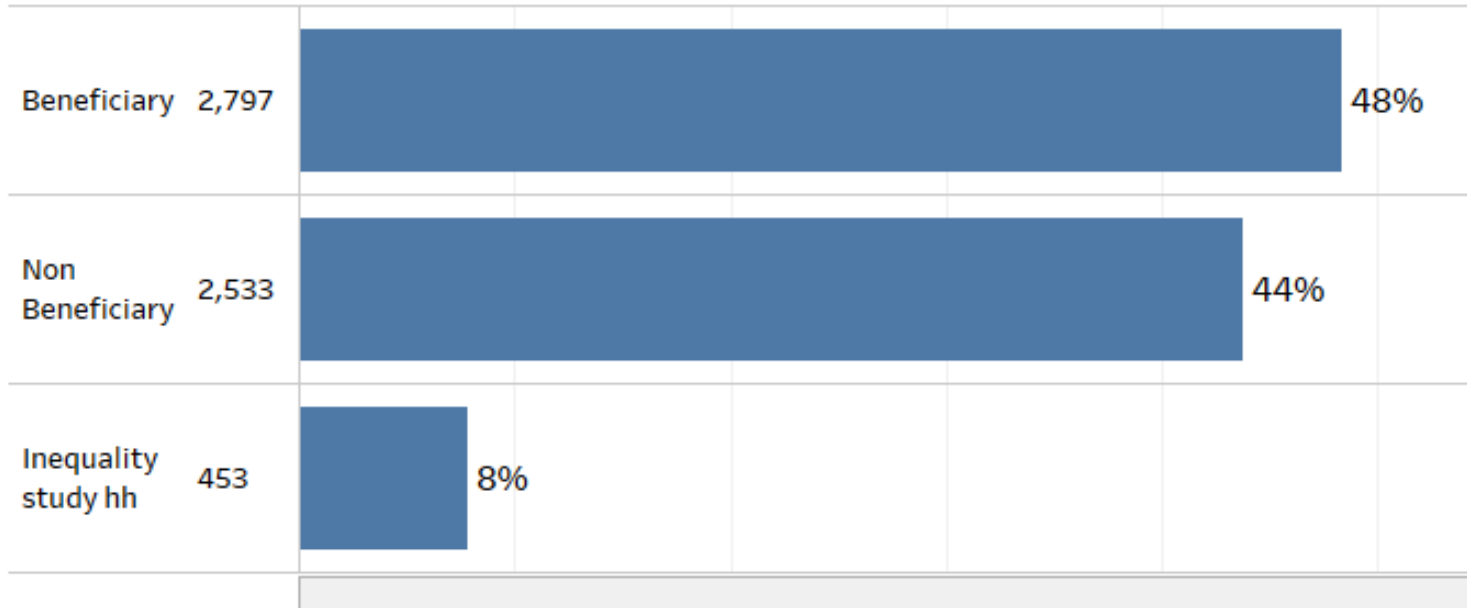


Methodology

District sample



Beneficiary Status sample



- Assessment included:
- Outcome monitoring (Baseline) for CSP
- Inequality impact study
- Data Collection Training and pre-test: 30 Aug-2 Sept
- Field data collection: 3-14 Sept
- Data uploaded: ONA/ODK platform
- Data analysis: SPSS
- Data visualization: Tableau



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Demography and Household Characteristics

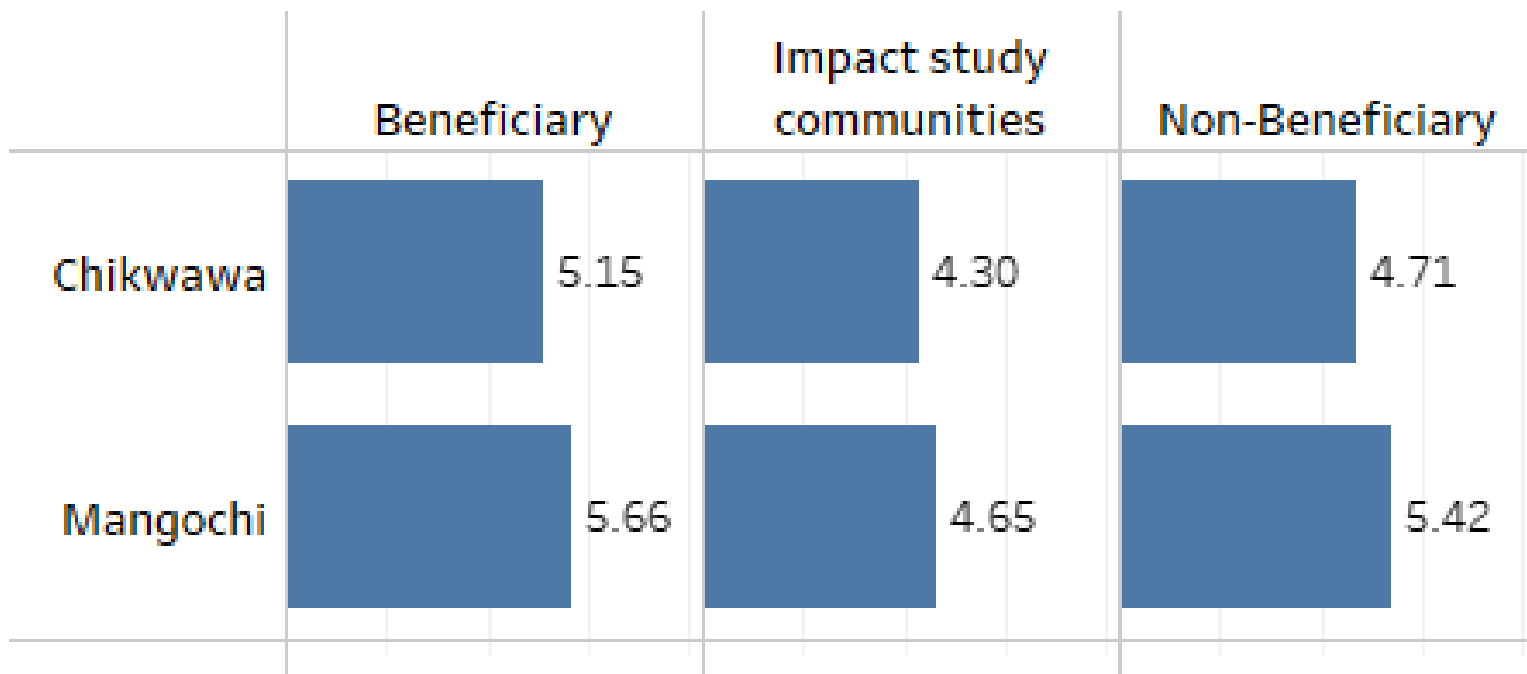


Household Demography – Chikwawa and Mangochi

HH head Gender



Household Size (Mean)



- Household Size: 4.3 to 5.6
- Average Head of HH Age: 44 years old
- HH head's Level of Education:
 - 67% attended primary school
 - 12% attended secondary school
 - 21% never attended school



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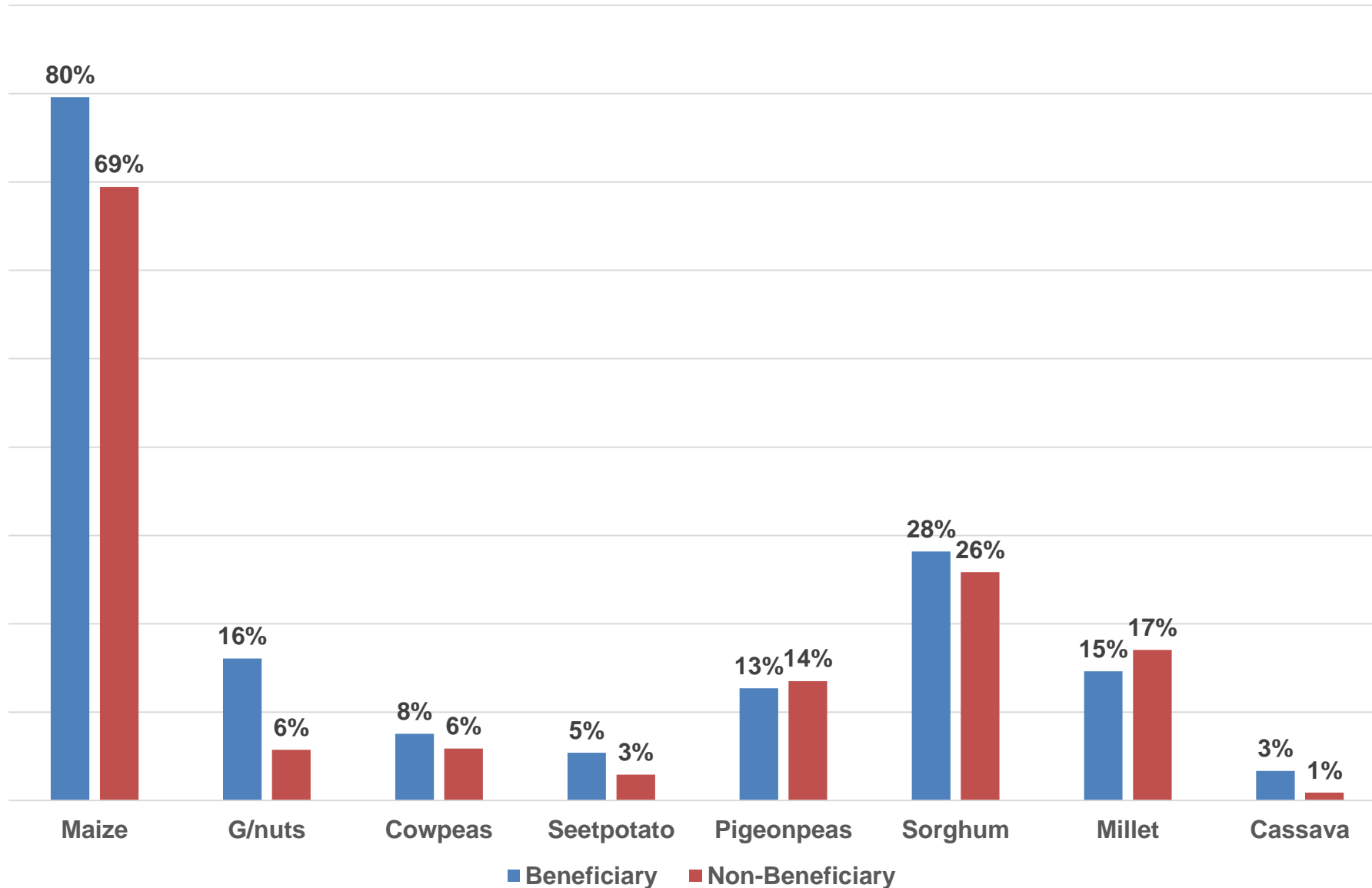
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Agricultural Production



Crop Diversification – Chikwawa and Mangochi

Crops diversification



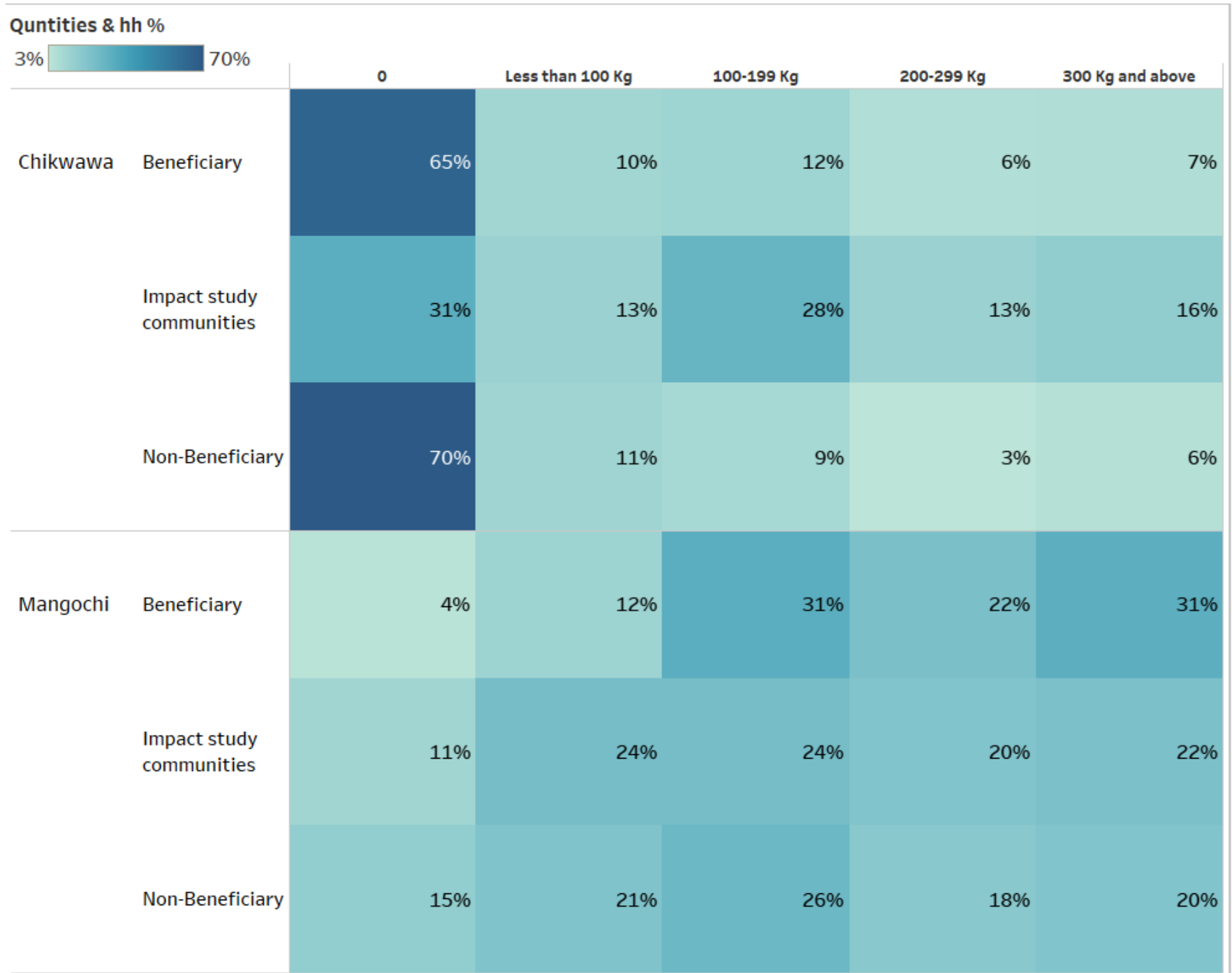
Key Observation:

Most farmers are solely producing maize.

Despite different environments favoring different crops, there is need to encourage farmers to cultivate a variety of crops beyond maize.

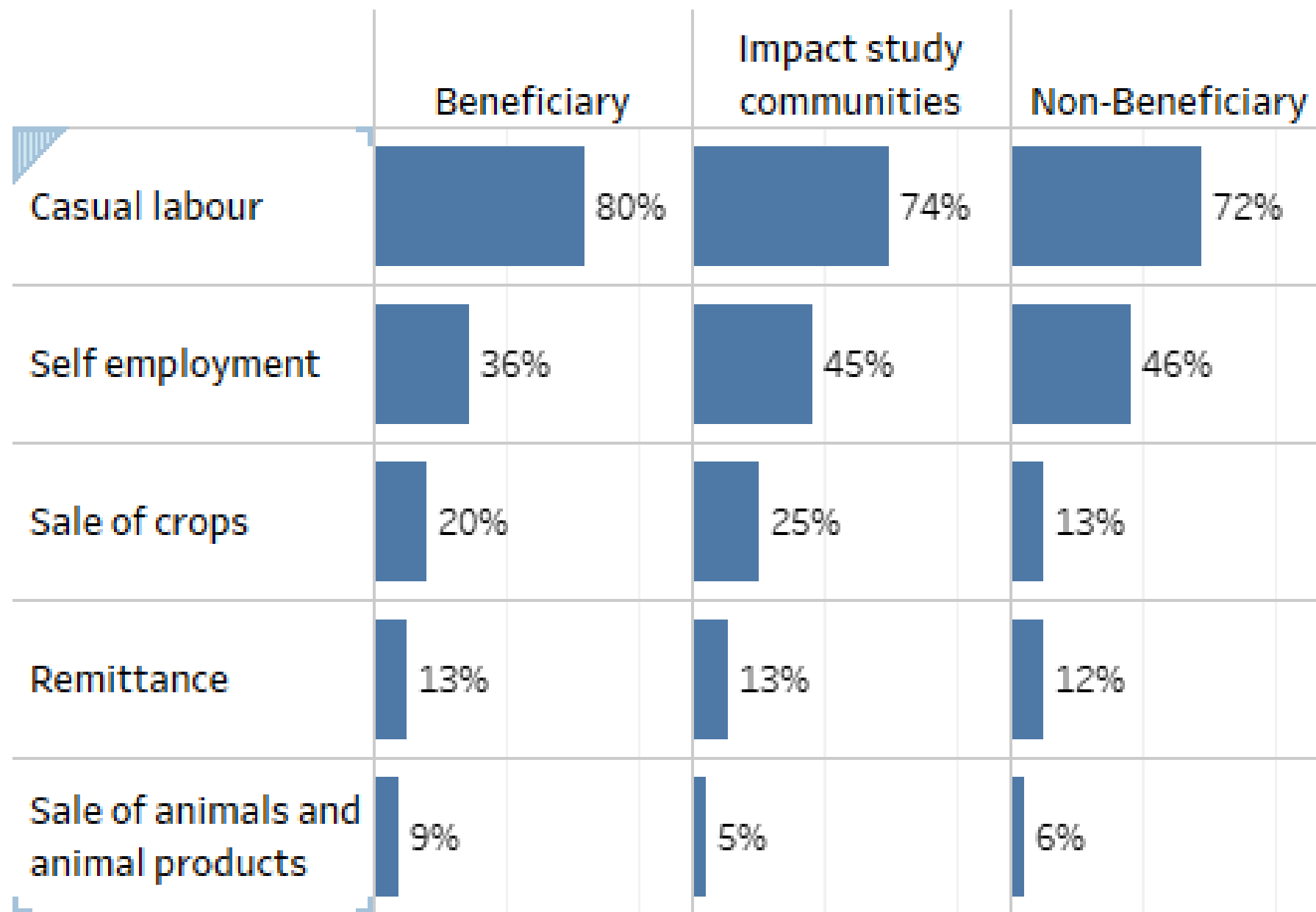
Maize Harvest

- Overall, low proportion of households produced 300 KG of maize or above
- High proportion of households in Chikwawa did not harvest maize- Floods and environmental conditions which does not favor maize production.



Income Generating/Livelihood Activities

- Casual labour remains major source of income across all sub-groups





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Food and Nutrition Security



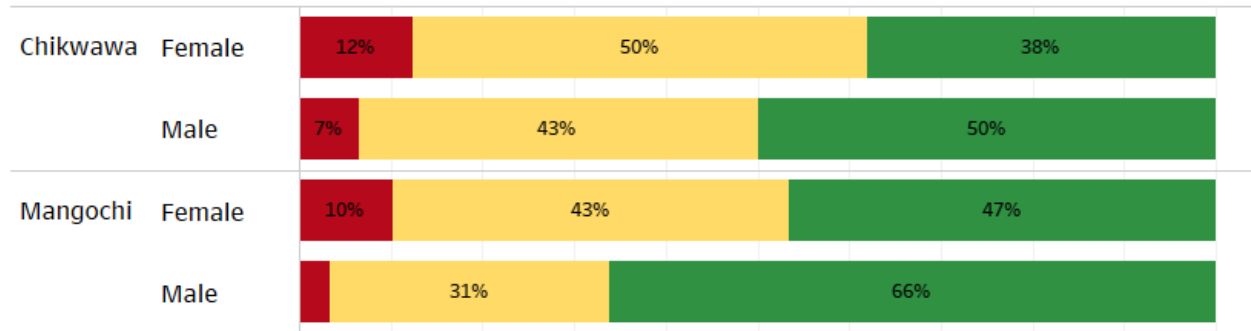
Food Consumption Score

Food Consumption Score (%)

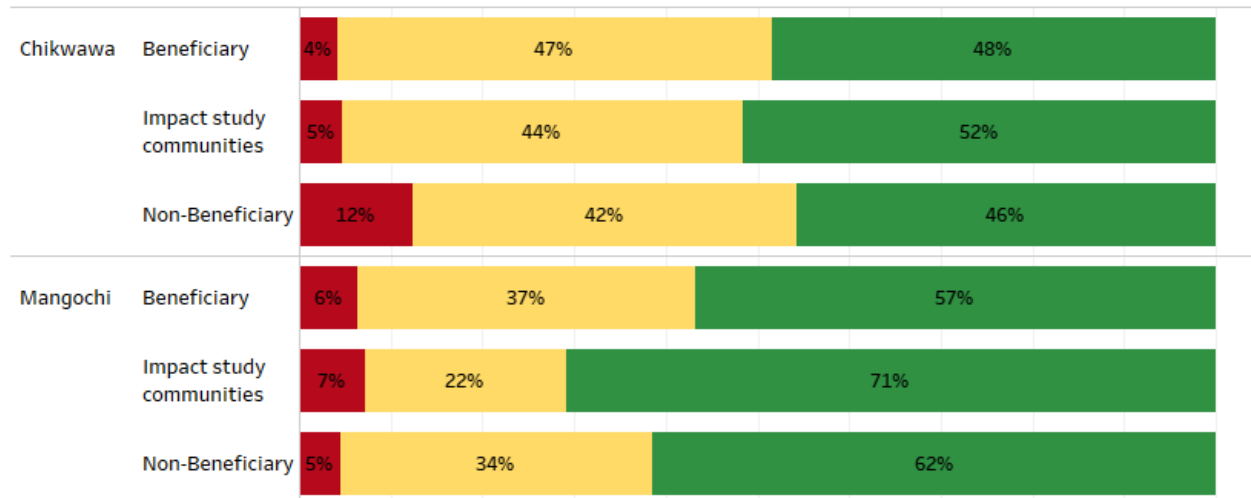
Overall FCS



FCS by district and HH head Gender



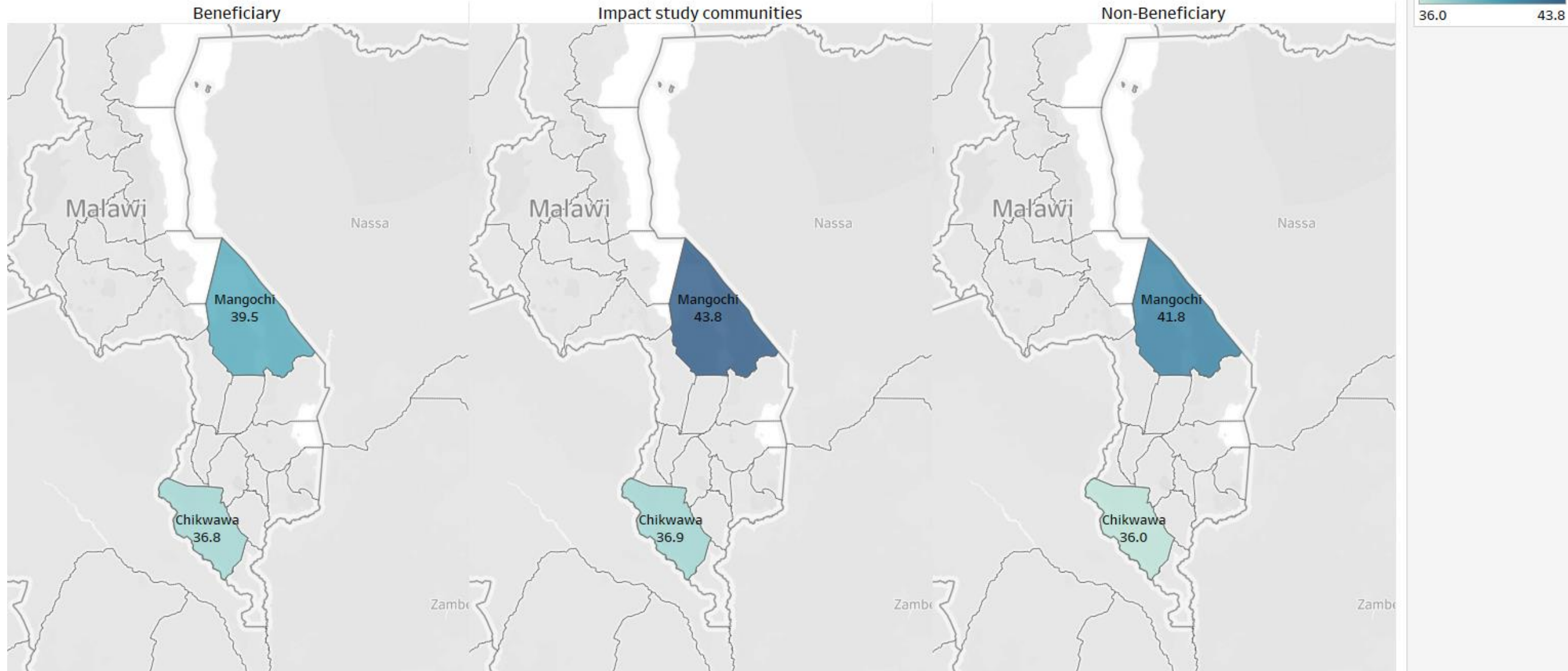
FCS by District and Beneficiary status



- Programme Target: 100% of HH falling within acceptable and borderline categories by the end of the project
- Across the two districts, the overall proportion of HH with **poor FCS** is **7%**
- There is relatively higher proportion of female-headed households (12%) with poor FCS as compared to male-headed households (4%).

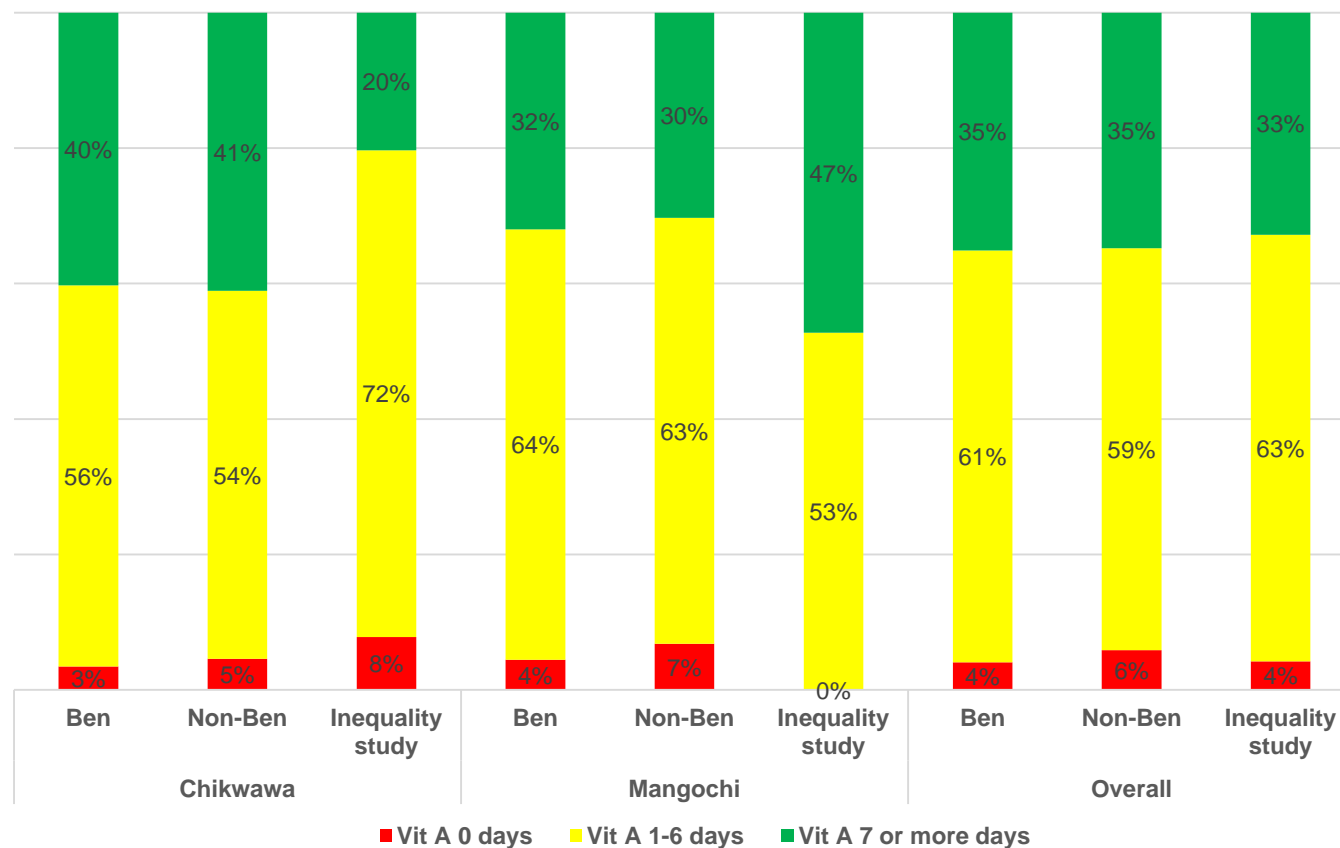
Average Food Consumption Score by District

Average Food Consumption Score

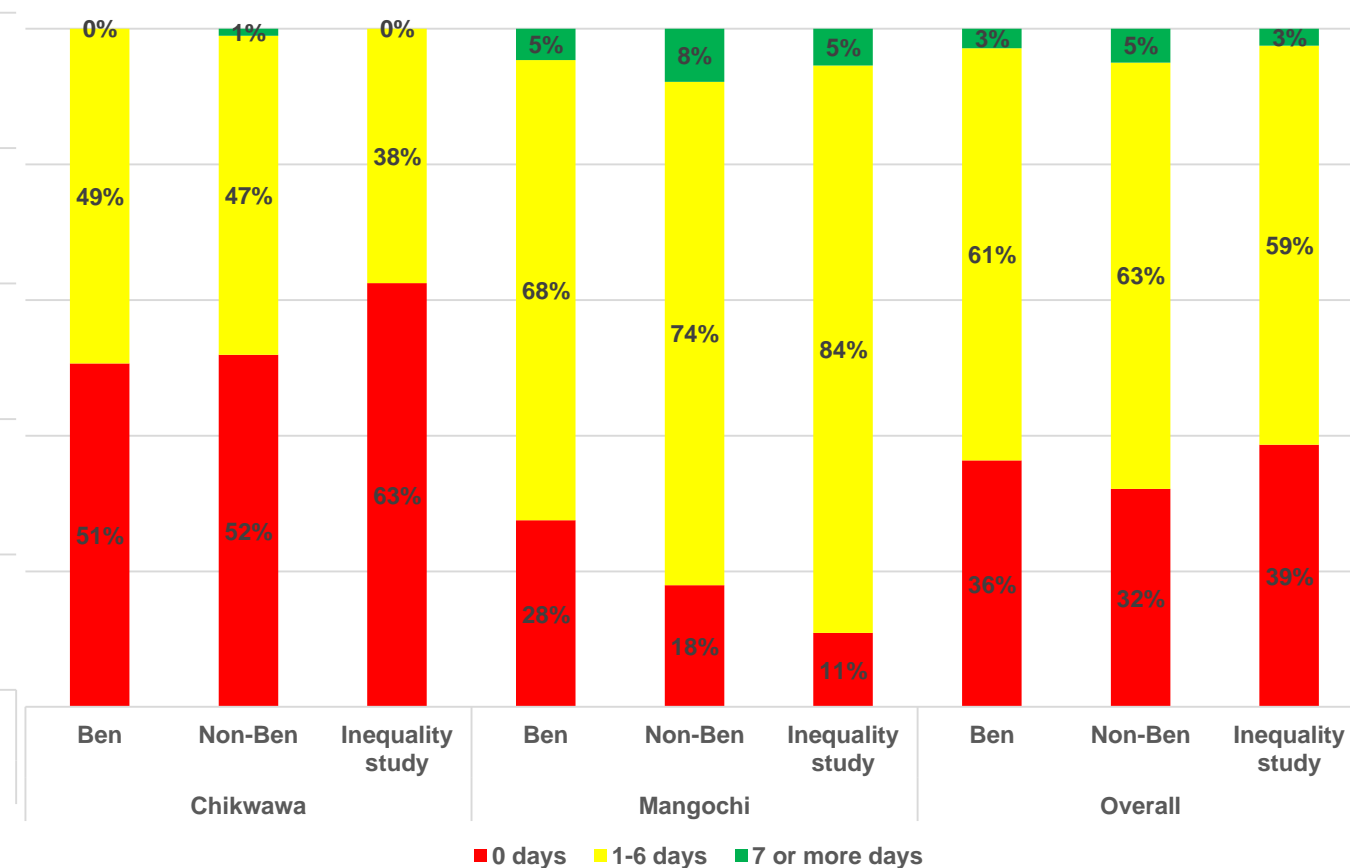


Nutrition/Nutrients

Vitamin A

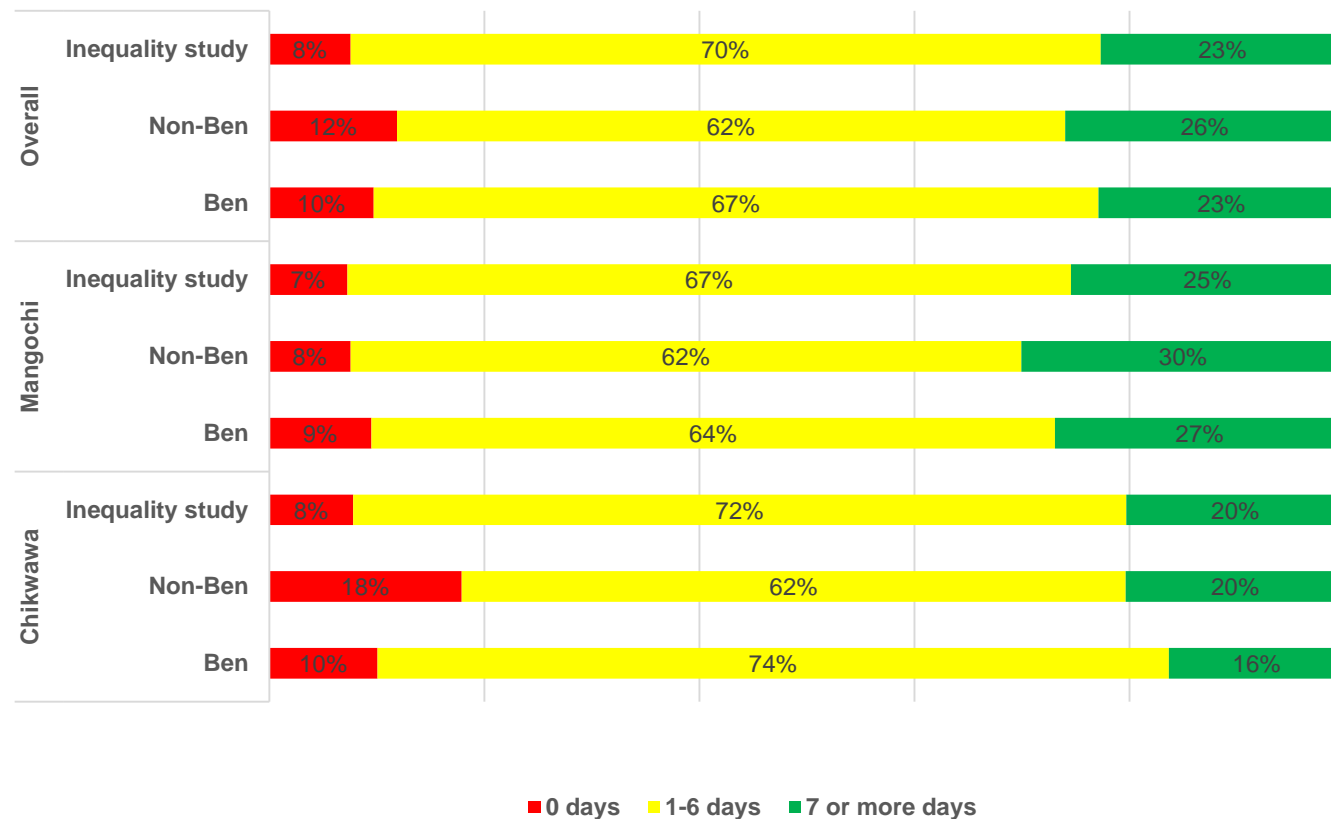


HemIron



Nutrition/Nutrients

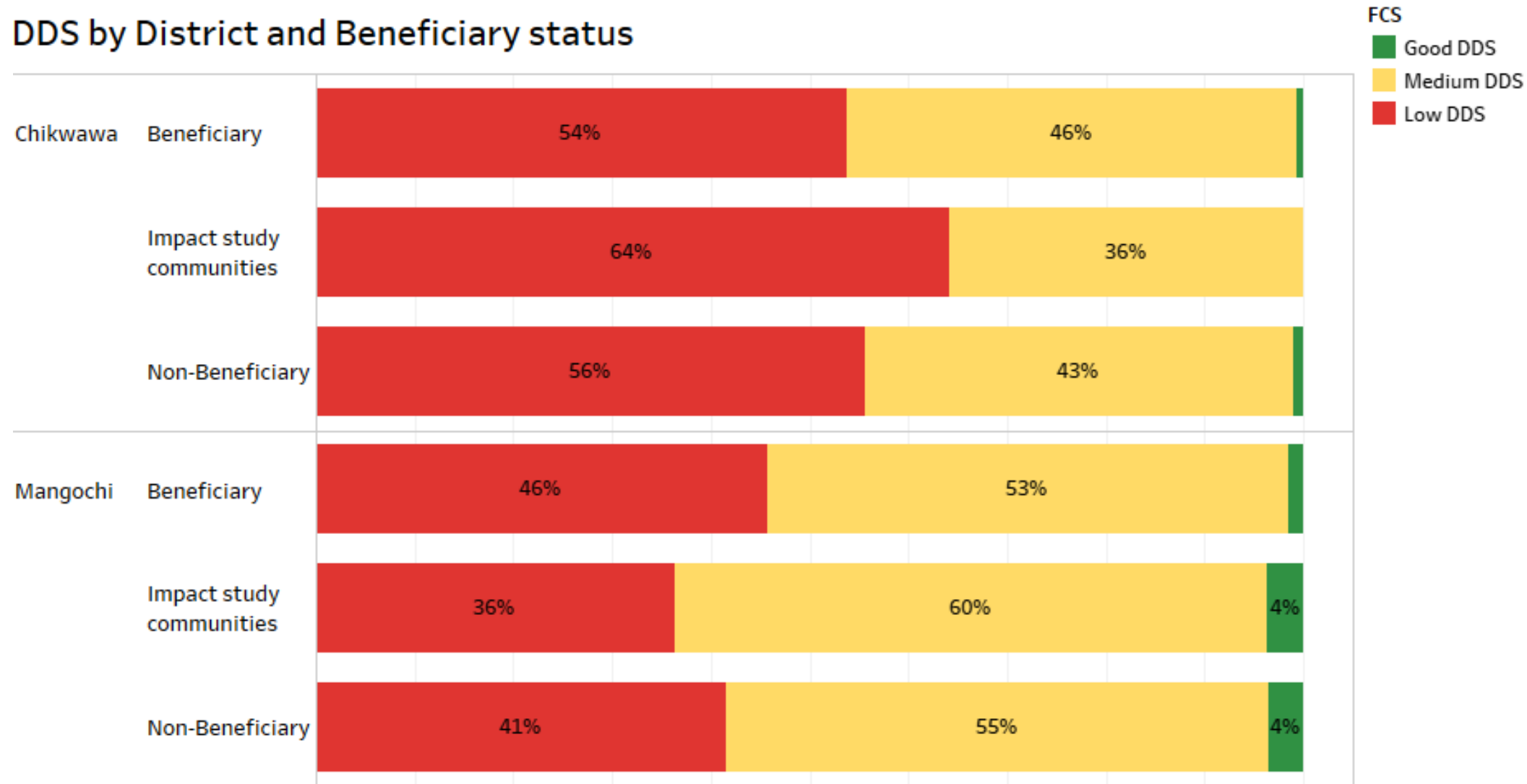
Proteins



- High proportion of households eating proteins falling within the category of 1-6 days

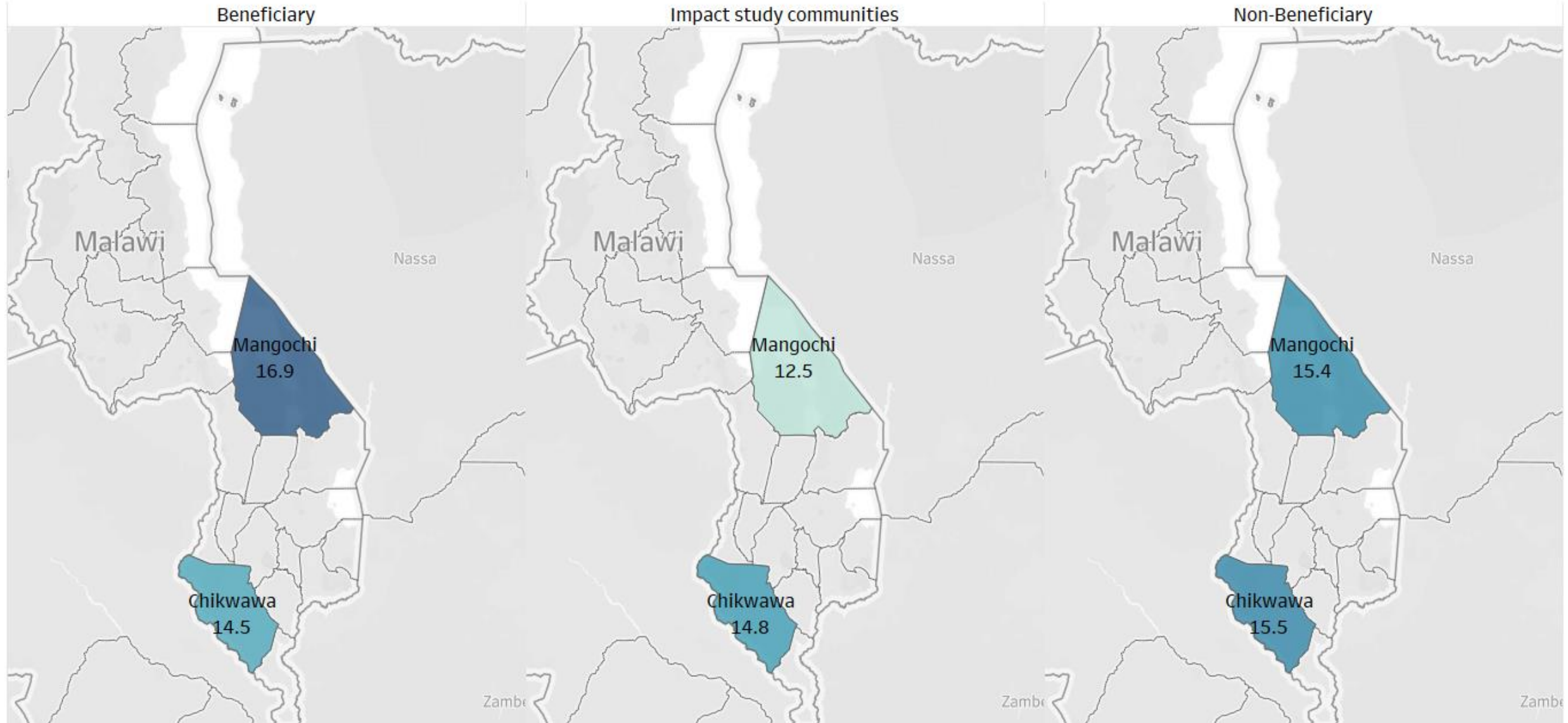
Dietary Diversity Score by Beneficiary Status, Gender

DDS by District and Beneficiary status



Average rCSI by District

rCSI

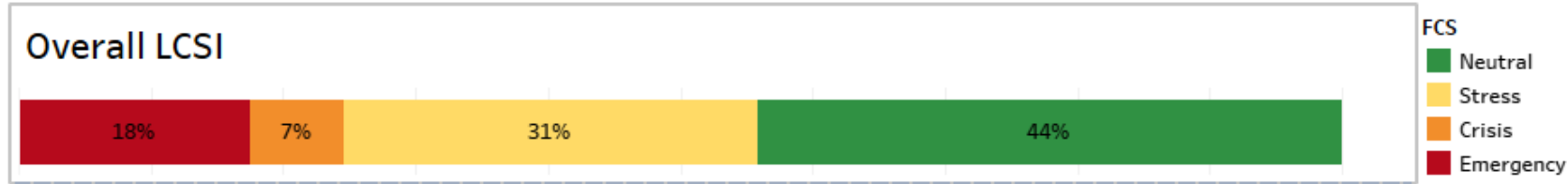


AVG(R Csi)

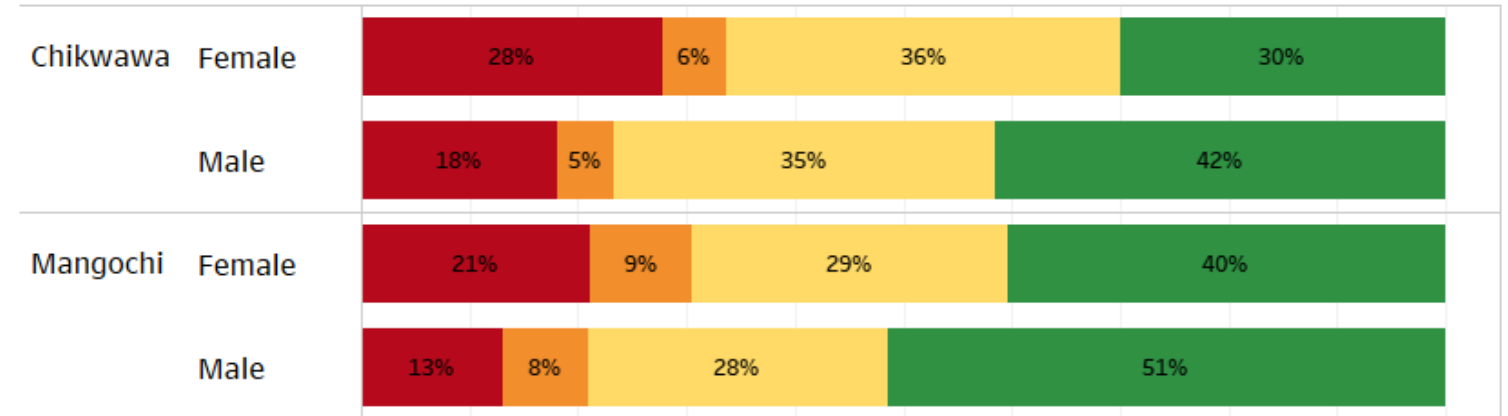


LCSI by Beneficiary Status

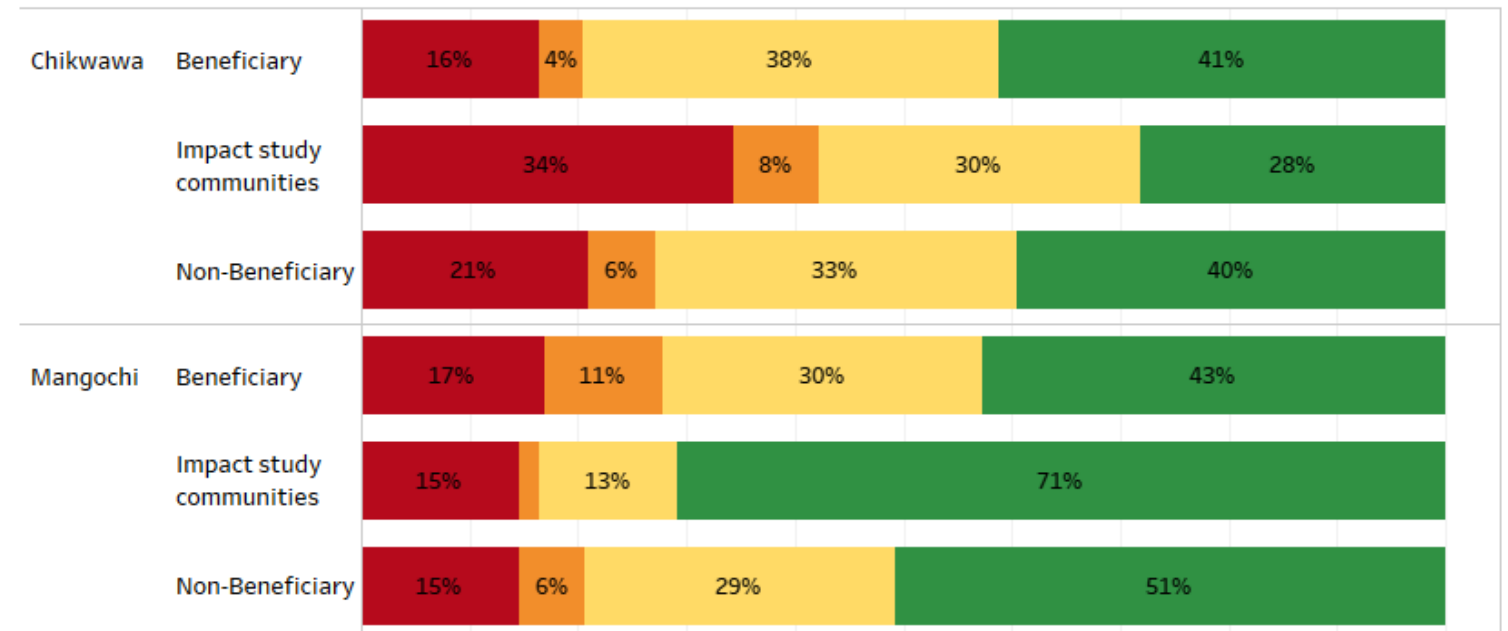
- Relatively high proportion of HH falling under the category of neutral and stress across all districts and sub-groups
- Emergency LCSI is relatively high among female-headed households and inequality impact study communities in Chikwawa
- As a long-term measure of impact, floods can be among the contributing factors to this deteriorating condition



LCSI by district and HH head Gender

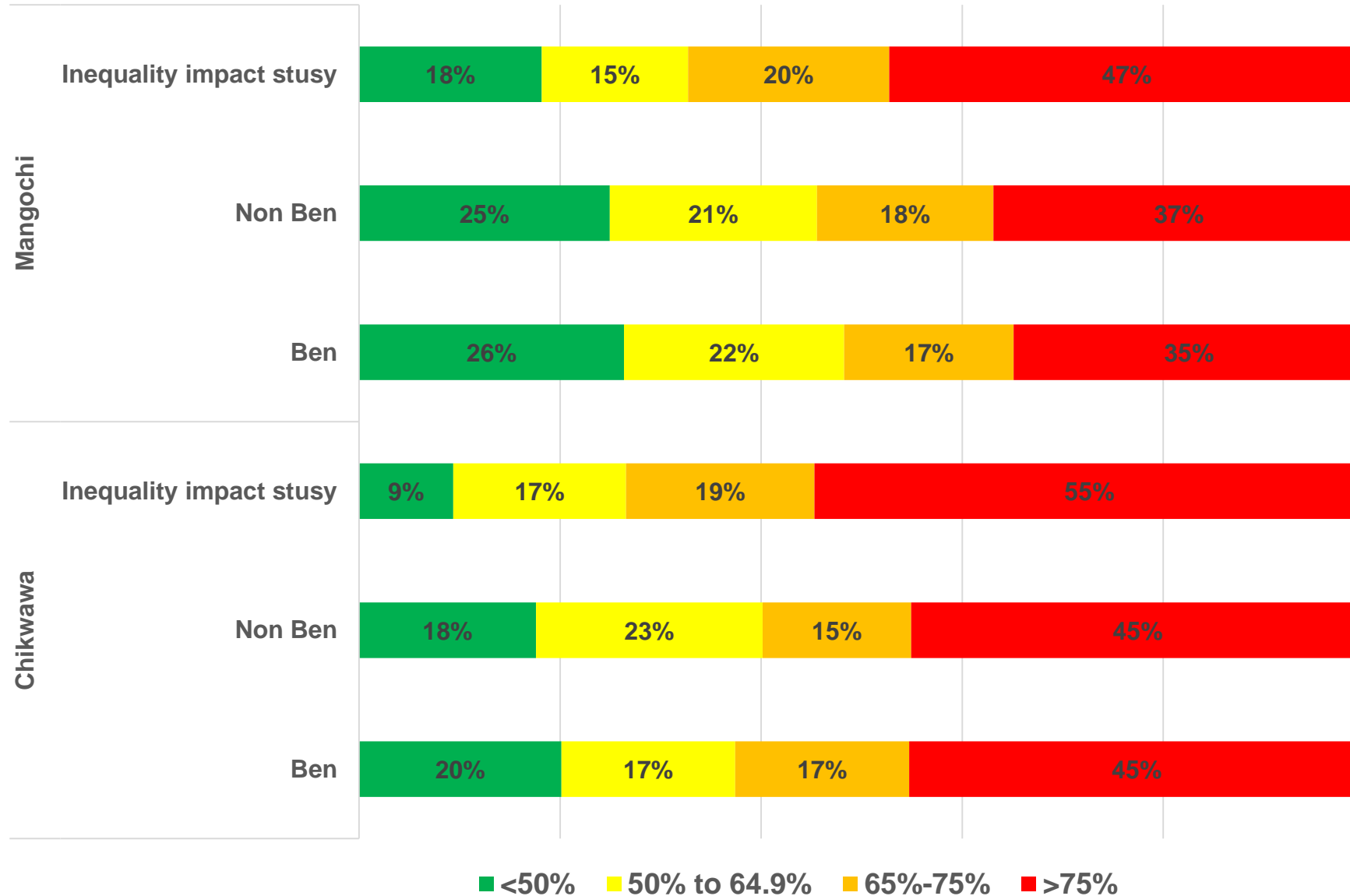


LCSI by District and Beneficiary status



Households Food Expenditure Share (%)

Food Expenditure Share (%)



- In Mangochi and Chikwawa, 35% and 45% of households, respectively, are spending over 75% of their expenditure on food

CARI

- Overall, the percentage of households falling under severe food insecurity ranges from **6-10%** among different sub-groups
- Food insecurity- **40%**

