



THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI



2015/2016 NATIONAL FOOD INSECURITY RESPONSE PLAN



SEPTEMBER, 2015

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Acronyms

ACE	Agriculture Commodity Exchange
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
CAS	CTC Advisory Services
CHAI	Clinton Health Access Initiative
COOPI	CooperazioneInternazionale
CSB	Corn - Soya Blend
CTC	Community-based Therapeutic Care
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
EPI	Essential Package for Immunisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Information and Education Materials
IMCI	Integrated Management of Child Illness
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JEFAP	Joint Emergency Food Aid Programme
MoAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MRCS	Malawi Red Cross Society
MSB	Malawi Savings Bank
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRU	Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit
OIBM	Opportunity International Bank of Malawi
P4P	Purchase for Progress
RESCOPE	Regional Schools and Colleges Permaculture Programme
ReSoMal	Rehydration Solution for Malnourished
TA	Traditional Authority
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
YOMOR	Youth in Mission Organization

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Context

Malawi is exposed to a number of hazards including floods, droughts, hailstorms, strong winds, accidents, landslides, earthquakes, fires and disease and pests outbreaks, most of these are hydro-meteorological hazards. The intensity and frequency of the hydro-meteorological hazards in Malawi have been increasing in recent decades, due to climate change and variability, as well as other factors, including population growth, urbanization and environmental degradation. The impacts of such hazards have severely disrupted food production.

Agriculture remains a key source of economic growth for the country accounting for 40% of the GDP and over 85% of the total export earnings. The heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture is exacerbating the impacts of the climate change.

For the past decade, Malawi's rainfall pattern has been characterized by a mixture of late onset of rains, localized prolonged dry spells and floods during crucial stages of the growing season, especially for the main staple food crop - maize. The maize production has been almost constant despite the fact that the population is increasing. Though there has been surplus maize production at national level, there are always pockets reporting food insecurity. The number of food insecure people has generally been increasing, see Table 1.

Some communities in some districts have been persistently hit by various disasters that have rendered them persistently food insecure for the past seven years, thereby weakening their productivity and increasing their poverty. The 2014/15 growing season has been the worst for the past seven years. The country experience the worst floods in history in January 2015 which were followed by the wide spread prolonged dry spells, not only in the disaster-prone south, but also in the traditional food surplus areas of the central and northern regions.

For the first time in 10 years and since the introduction of Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP), the country has experienced maize deficit. The third round Agricultural Production Estimates Survey (APES) results show that maize production has decreased from 3,978,123 metric tons realized in 2013/2014 agricultural season to 2,776,277 metric tons in the 2014/2015 agricultural season. This represents 30.2 percent decline in production.

Table 1. Maize production for the past seven years

	Consumption Year	Maize Production (million MT)	Surplus (million MT)	Total Affected People
1	2007/08	3.2	1.2	63,234
2	2008/09	2.9	0.5	613,291
3	2009/10	3.6	1.2	275,168
4	2010/11	3.2	0.53	508,089
5	2011/12	3.9	1.2	272,500

	Consumption Year	Maize Production (million MT)	Surplus (million MT)	Total Affected People
6	2012/13	3.623	0.8	1,630,007
7	2013/14	3.639	0.2	1,154,316
8	2014/15	3.98	0.98	695,600
9	2015/16	2.78	-0.223	2,833,212

Women and Children are considered the most vulnerable group to food insecurity. As the food insecurity increases, women and children will be more exposed to malnutrition and infections leaving them in a vicious circle. Food shortages and malnutrition have a direct negative impact on individuals' susceptibility to diseases and thus economic productivity of the people. This response plan will, thus, endeavour to link with ongoing Water, Sanitation and Health cluster interventions to ensure that the health dimension of the response are taken care of.

The June 2015 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) report has projected that 2,833,212 people (representing 17 percent of the projected population) would require food assistance for 3 to 6 months (October 2015 – March 2016).

1.2 Humanitarian Consequences

The current situation is likely to have the following humanitarian consequences:

- Changes in food consumption patterns among affected households: e.g. reducing meal frequency with possible serious impacts on pregnant and lactating women, further reducing the productivity of the affected populations;
- Likely increased prevalence of diseases such as malaria, measles, diarrhea and acute respiratory tract infections combined with severe acute malnutrition;
- Increased malnutrition and consequently admission rates of children at therapeutic feeding centres;
- Negative coping strategies including sales of household assets, reducing expenditures for health care and education;
- Likely reduced crop yield during the next consumption year since people will spend most of their efforts in sourcing the scarce food;
- Increased crime and child abuse (child labour / exploitation / sexual abuse / trafficking);
- Likely increase in number of school drop outs;
- Increased vulnerability to HIV and AIDS;
- Deepening poverty among the community;
- Migration in search of livelihood
- High inflation rate

1.3 The 2015 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) Assessment Report

- The 2,833,212 food insecure people as reported in the July, 2015 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) assessment report are spread in 25 districts, Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Chitipa, Dedza, Dowa, Karonga, Kasungu, Lilongwe, Machinga,

Mangochi, Mchinji, Mulanje, Mwanza, Mzimba, Neno, Nkhotakota, Nsanje, Ntcheu, Phalombe, Rumphu, Salima, Thyolo and Zomba.

- The 2,833,212 affected people are categorized into two groups, those affected by floods and those affected by the prolonged dry spells. Those affected by the floods and the prolonged dry spells are 886,204 people and 1,947,008 people respectively. The flood affected people and the prolonged dry spells affected people require a total of 124,183 metric tons of maize equivalence. Table 2 is a summary of the MVAC assessment report.

Table 2. 2015 MVAC Affected Population by Hazard and by District and Food Requirements

District	Total Affected Pop	Hail Storms Affected Pop	Dry Spells/early cessation of rains Pop.	No. of Deficit Months	Total Maize Equivalent (MT)	Cash Equivalent (MK'000)
Balaka	184,569	50,095	134,474	5	8,389	1,258,350
Blantyre Rural	106,836	35,686	71,150	5	4,856	728,400
Chikwawa	237,618	83,606	154,012	6_8	14,481	2,172,150
Chiradzulu	70,691	41,346	29,345	6	3,856	578,400
Chitipa	63,524	-	63,524	3	1,732	259,872
Dedza	95,320	30,089	65,231	3	2,600	390,000
Dowa	112,251	-	112,251	3	3,061	459,209
Karonga	62,721	745	61,976	3_5	1,724	258,600
Kasungu	97,757	-	97,757	3	2,666	399,915
Lilongwe Rural	89,203	-	89,203	3	2,433	364,920
Machinga	113,914	58,373	55,541	6	6,214	932,100
Mangochi	207,164	104,790	102,374	4_6	9,439	1,415,850
Mchinji	139,185	-	139,185	3	3,796	569,393
Mulanje	103,466	65,302	38,164	5_6	5,297	794,550
Mwanza	22,184	-	22,184	3	605	90,750
Mzimba	226,398	501	225,897	4	8,232	1,234,800
Neno	57,663	-	57,663	3	1,573	235,895
Nkhotakota	39,815	-	39,815	3	1,086	162,879
Nsanje	109,942	109,942	(0)	8	7,996	1,199,400
Ntcheu	91,548	83,326	8,222	3_4	3,254	488,100
Phalombe	120,627	73,768	46,859	6_8	7,921	1,188,150
Rumphu	37,871	-	37,871	4	1,377	206,567
Salima	62,301	25,352	36,949	3_4	1,930	289,500
Thyolo	175,232	16,812	158,420	4_5	6,525	978,750
Zomba	205,413	106,471	98,942	6_8	13,140	1,971,000
Grand Total	2,833,212	886,204	1,947,008		124,183	18,627,500

The MVAC report recommends that the flood affected should continue being supported from August 2015 through to the next harvest season in 2016

1.3.1 MVAC Recommendations

The MVAC report has given the following recommendations:

- i. Government and its collaborating partners should move swiftly to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population
- ii. Government and its partners should explore a range of interventions varying from cash based to in-kind based intervention in addressing the situation. Interventions that build people’s resilience should be given priority.
- iii. ADMARC and private traders should stock enough maize in the affected areas to stabilize supplies and cushion against abnormal price hikes.
- iv. Government and partners should continue promoting use of drought tolerant crops to increase resilience to effects of climate change.
- v. Government should intensify promoting and supporting medium and small-scale irrigation to reduce heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture

1.3.2 MVAC Recommendations on Mode of Response

The 2015 Market Assessment conducted by MVAC has recommended cash based assistance for 880,117 people in 58 traditional authorities in 18 districts (this is representing 31.11 percent of the affected population). Whereas 1,960,377 people in 168 traditional authorities in 24 districts should be targeted with food distribution. Annex 2 details the TAs recommended for cash transfer and those recommended for food distribution.

1.3.3 Cluster Plans

Six clusters have been engaged to take a leading in the 2015/2016 Food Insecurity Response operations. The clusters include: **Food Security, Agriculture, Nutrition, Education, Protection and Coordination.**

The budget for the response plan has been presented in three scenarios as follows: Total budget for Scenario 1 – US \$ 146.378 million with US \$10.37 million confirmed funding; leaving a gap of US \$136.01 million; Scenario 2 – US \$161.688 million with US \$13.8 million confirmed funding, leaving a gap of US \$147.878 million; scenario 3 – US \$175.388 million with a total of US \$14.99 million confirmed funding, leaving a gap of US \$160.378 million.

2015/2016 Response Plan Budget Summary

Table 3a. 2015/2016 Response Plan Budget Summary – Scenario 1

Description		Total Budget (USD million)	Confirmed Funding (USD million)	Funding Gap (USD million)	Phased Resource Requirements		
					Sept-Dec	Jan-Mar	Mar-Jun
Food Security Cluster Response Plan	Food	86.06	7.39	78.67	78.67		
	Cash	32.8	2.2	30.6	30.6		
			0				
	Total	118.86	9.59	109.27	109.27		

Description		Total Budget (USD million)	Confirmed Funding (USD million)	Funding Gap (USD million)	Phased Resource Requirements		
					Sept-Dec	Jan-Mar	Mar-Jun
Agriculture Cluster Response Plan		15.65	0	15.65	3.5	12.15	
Nutrition cluster response Plan		9.6	0.46	9.14	4.79	4.35	0
Education Cluster Response Plan		1.66	0.32	1.33	0.98	0.35	0
Protection Cluster Response Plan		0.3	0	0.3	0.3		
Coordination Cluster response plan		0.308	0	0.31	0.131	0.114	0.063
		146.378	10.37	136.01	118.971	16.964	0.063

Table 3b. 2014/2015 Response Plan Budget Summary – Scenario 2

Description		Total Budget (USD million)	Confirmed Funding (USD million)	Funding Gap (USD million)	Phased Resource Requirements		
					Sept-Dec	Jan-Mar	Mar-Jun
Food Insecurity Response Plan	Food	86.06	7.39	78.67	78.67		
	Cash	32.8	2.2	30.6	30.6		
	Restocking SGR		0				
	Total	118.86	9.59	109.27	109.27		
Agriculture Response Plan:			0				
Scenario 2	30.96	3.43	27.53	11.95	12.15	3.43	
Nutrition cluster response Plan		9.6	0.46	9.14	4.79	4.35	0
Education Cluster		1.66	0.32	1.33	0.98	0.35	0
Protection Cluster		0.3	0	0.3	0.3		
Coordination Cluster		0.308	0	0.308	0.131	0.114	0.063
Totals		161.688	13.8	147.878	127.421	16.964	3.493

Table 3c. 2014/2015 Response Plan Budget Summary – Scenario 3

Description		Total Budget (USD million)	Confirmed Funding (USD million)	Funding Gap (USD million)	Phased Resource Requirements		
					Sept-Dec	Jan-Mar	Mar-Jun
Food Insecurity Response Plan	Food	86.06	7.39	78.67	78.67		
	Cash	32.8	2.2	30.6	30.6		
	Total	118.86	9.59	109.27	109.27		
Agriculture Response Plan:	Scenario 3	44.66	4.62	40.03	11.95	23.97	4.11
Nutrition cluster response Plan		9.6	0.46	9.14	4.79	4.35	0
Education Cluster		1.66	0.32	1.33	0.98	0.35	0
Protection Cluster		0.3	0	0.3	0.3		
Coordination Cluster		0.308	0	0.308	0.131	0.114	0.063
Totals	Scenario 3	175.388	14.99	160.378	127.421	28.784	4.173

2.0 CLUSTER PLANS

2.1 Food Security Response Plan

Cluster Lead: Department of Disaster Management Affairs

Cluster UN co-lead: WFP

Partners:

- **Government:** Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Ministry of Local Government and District Councils, and Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development.
- **Local and International NGOs:** ADRA, CARE, CADECOM, COOPI, Concern Universal, Plan International, World Vision International, Save the Children International, GOAL, Christian Aid, OXFAM, FEWSNET, Danish Church Aid, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Malawi Red Cross Society, Concern Worldwide
- **UN Agencies:** FAO, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA

2.1.1 Project Overview

Project Title: Emergency Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Floods and Prolonged Dry Spells in Malawi

Beneficiaries: 2.83 million people in the 25 affected districts (Balaka, Blantyre Rural, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Chitipa, Dowa, Dedza, Karonga, Kasungu, Lilongwe Rural, Machinga, Mangochi, Mchinji, Mzimba, Mulanje, Mwanza, Neno, Nkhotakota, Nsanje, Ntcheu, Phalombe, Rumphu, Salima, Thyolo and Zomba)

Project Duration: 3-6 months (from October 2015-March 2016 varying across the districts)

Transfer modality: In-kind food transfers and cash and vouchers based on the market assessment findings and recommendations.

Overall Budget and Shortfall (USD): The budget for the food response plan is US\$118.86 million. Confirmed funding for the cluster is US \$9.59 million, leaving a total resource gap of US\$109.27 million (91.93%).

Resource Requirements and Gap:

1) In kind food transfers:

- Total targeted affected population: 1,960,377 people
- Total tonnage: 117,406 MT
- Total budget for In kind food transfers: US\$86.06 million
- Resource gap: US\$78.67 million

2) Cash and Voucher Transfers:

- Total targeted affected population: 880,117 people
- Total budget for cash transfers: US\$32.8 million
- Resource gap: US\$30.6 million

2.1.2 Response Objectives

The response objectives are to:

- Provide lifesaving food assistance to targeted food insecure populations during the lean season;
- Provide nutrition support to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women to prevent moderate malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in a child's first 1,000 days from conception contributing to stunting prevention.

2.1.3 Expected outputs/outcomes

The following are the expected outputs/outcomes:

- 2.83 million food insecure people in 25 districts targeted for relief food assistance;
 - 1.96 million potential In-kind food beneficiaries;
 - 880,117 potential cash transfer beneficiaries;
 - 7,000 potential voucher beneficiaries;
- 117,406 mt of maize, pulses, Supercereal and Supercereal plus distributed
- 515,129 of the targeted households with improved food consumption score;
- 515,129 of the targeted households with reduced or stabilised Coping Strategy Index;

2.1.4 Response Plan

a) Duration of the Response

The response will be implemented from October 2015 to March 2016 as recommended by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee. The response duration may be revisited following a review of the food security situation in the MVAC follow up assessment in October 2015.

b) Implementation Strategy

The Government, through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) will coordinate the humanitarian response planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as appealing for funds to support the food insecure population to the required level. The response will take two main models: food transfer and cash transfer. The 2015 Market assessment has recommended that 880,117 people can be targeted with cash transfers. Vouchers can be used for the cash recommended beneficiaries to utilize lessons learned from the pilot implemented by WFP.

During the provision of relief food assistance to the affected people, humanitarian partners will integrate complementary interventions that contribute to restoring food security, rebuilding sustainable livelihoods and strengthen resilience of the most vulnerable food insecure population. The response will also facilitate a gradual shift from unconditional relief assistance to more integrated resilience-building programmes through well-planned and coordinated complementary programmes. This operation will also contribute to preventing moderate malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in a child's first 1,000 days from conception.

The response will take the form of in-kind food distributions, cash and voucher transfers, depending on the location and point in time. The three modalities will be implemented simultaneously; however, they will not overlap. There will also be flexibility for switching from one modality to another as determined by market conditions. Households designated to receive in-kind food assistance will receive maize, pulses and vegetable oil. In addition pregnant and lactating women will receive Supercereal and children 6-23 months will receive Supercereal Plus. The cash transfer values for households will be pegged to the prevailing retail cost of the food basket.

In order to operationalize a holistic response that simultaneously provides relief assistance and contributes towards rebuilding lives and livelihoods after a shock and reducing vulnerabilities to

build resilience, the Food Security Cluster will work with partners deliver complementary assistance that links the provision of food assistance with relevant services to help lift affected populations to the substance level required for re-engaging in recovery and development processes. Complementary assistance will aim to promote linkages between relief and resilience building, and social support activities through social behavioural change communication (SBCC) sessions for promotion of infant and young child feeding and hygiene practices as well as prevention of sexual and gender based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.

c) The In-Kind Food Basket

The Food Security Cluster will provide in-kind food assistance to targeted food insecure households using a food basket that includes cereal, pulses and vegetable oil. As a preventive measure against moderately acute malnutrition (MAM) individual rations of Supercereal will be given to pregnant and lactating women while children 6 to 23 months will receive Supercereal Plus. The MVAC report estimated that the food requirement for the affected population is around 50 kg of cereal (or equivalent value) per household per month, after taking into account other household food and income sources. The cereal would be complemented with 10kgs of pulses and 1.84 kgs vegetable oil per household per month, for an average household of 5.5 members. Targeted households recommended for the in-kind food assistance will therefore each receive a monthly ration of 50 kgs of cereal, 10 kgs of pulses and 1.84 kgs vegetable oil.

d) Setting the Cash Transfer Value

Cash transfer beneficiaries will receive an estimated transfer value equivalent to the food basket basing on the prevailing market prices for the intended food basket in the traditional areas designated to receive cash transfers. The value of the cash transfer will be based on the prevailing market prices. The cost of the cash transfer will be reviewed, and adjusted if needed, on a monthly basis.

For budgeting purposes, the transfer value will also include a US\$6 buffer per beneficiary per month to account for any unprecedented increases in the cost of food in the market between the commencement of the programme and when the food prices might reach an inefficient cost level for this transfer modality.

e) The Use of Vouchers

The cluster will also deliver food assistance through vouchers which will target households with pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months. Vouchers will be implemented in selected cash transfer districts and each beneficiary category will receive an additional US\$9.6 per month (US\$0.73 per person per day) in the form of electronic vouchers to access 6kgs of Supercereal.

As a pre-requisite to implementing vouchers, a trader/retail survey will be conducted to ascertain i) that local traders are willing to participate in the programme on agreed terms and conditions. e.g. quality standards and/or price, requirements for accountability materials, or presence of staff for monitoring, ii) there are reliable and large enough availability of local traders for easy and safe access of the beneficiary groups including the vulnerable as well as minimize the risk of monopolistic trader

behaviour, iii) Supercereal will be supplied to the shops as when required during the project period, iii) local traders will be able to cope with the volume of increased trade and potential cash flow needs, and iv) there are secure and reliable way of paying the traders must be available.

f) Beneficiary Targeting

A two stage beneficiary targeting process will be managed. The first phase will aim at identifying food insecure households meeting the general targeting criteria. The second phase will aim at screening the identified and targeted food insecure households to identify the pregnant and lactating mothers and children aged 6-23 months. Beneficiary households will be identified following identification of the most vulnerable villages within the TAs that were reported by the MVAC to be affected in the 25 affected districts.

g) Gender, HIV and AIDS and Nutrition Sensitive Programming Actions

In order to address the underlying causes of food and nutrition insecurity there is need to strengthen linkages to make the policies and programs more nutrition sensitive. Various nutrition sensitive actions related to diversified food production, consumption of diversified foods, infant and young child feeding practices, water, sanitation and hygiene will be included through social behavioural change communication (SBCC) activities such as nutrition education to increase knowledge on food preparation and utilization, dietary diversification, sanitation and hygiene, the use of energy saving technologies such as fuel efficient stoves and small animal rearing as appropriate.

In order to give women direct access to food, food assistance entitlement cards will be issued in the name of women, where women are not the head of households. This will be reinforced by accompanying messages on gender equality that encourage joint decision making over food assistance including choice of final distribution point (FDP) location, time and location for the SBCC activities. At least 50 percent of food committee members will be women, and where possible these women will play a leading role in the committees.

h) Linking relief food assistance with complimentary activities (Stakeholders Country Programmes, SCT Scheme, PWP and NGO resilience programmes)

Relief food assistance will be structured in a manner to mobilize coordinated, concerted and integrated partner efforts that promote interventions of scale and delivery of humanitarian assistance in a more complementary manner with ongoing resilience interventions.

i) Donor Visibility

Banners containing donor logos will be erected at all distribution sites to ensure donor visibility. In addition, press releases through local and/or international media will be issued upon confirmation of a donor contribution. Commodity packages will contain the donor labels when relevant and as stipulated in agreements with implementation leads. Donor/press field visits will be organized.

j) Coordination and Partnerships

At the central level, DoDMA will coordinate the response through the Humanitarian Response Committee (HRC). At the district level, the response will be coordinated by the District Councils through the District Executive Committees. At the operational level, the Food Security Cluster, which is co-chaired by DoDMA and WFP will coordinate response planning and implementation. The Cluster will report its operations to the HRC. WFP and the INGO consortium will lead the implementation of in-kind food, cash and voucher response in the respective districts/areas of responsibility.

2.1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

a) Outcome monitoring:

To best track the outcome of the response, a baseline study will be conducted at the beginning of the intervention and follow up assessments in all the targeted districts. The baseline will be conducted in a series of three phases, corresponding to the scale-up of the programme and will serve as a benchmark with which to measure programme achievements.

b) On-Site Monitoring:

Implementing partners will conduct on-site monitoring at the final distribution points for the food and cash, and at shops or merchants for the vouchers, to determine if the intended beneficiaries are able to access their monthly entitlement at the right time. Monitoring will also assess the extent to which the recommended quantities of food and cash reach targeted beneficiaries and the travel time required to access final distribution points. For the purpose of enhanced coordination and joint learning/monitoring visits will be organized with cooperating partner representatives, donors, UN agencies and Government representatives.

c) Market Price monitoring:

Implementing partners will monitor the market prices of both food and other commodities carefully especially in places where cash and voucher transfers will be implemented. Adjustments to the monthly transfer values will be made based on this monitoring.

d) Output monitoring:

Monthly output monitoring will allow for performance and progress appraisal of each activity, as well as inform programme adjustments. Output monitoring data/reports will be produced on a monthly basis. Typical output indicators include percentage of actual beneficiaries versus planned by sex, percentage of tonnage/cash transferred versus planned, number of assets created, number of participants attending SBCC sessions and awareness, and amount of food redeemed through vouchers. Furthermore, the number of women in food management committees and particularly in decision-making positions will be closely followed, as well as the number of security incidents.

e) Post-distribution monitoring (PDM):

Bi-monthly PDM will be conducted in collaboration with District Council. PDM results are meant to assist with programme adjustment including retargeting for inclusion and exclusion errors, as well as satisfaction and preference of quantity and quality of the food and amount of cash transfer. PDM indicators will include: percentage of households receiving food assistance that do not fit the targeting criteria; percentage households receiving (or not receiving) their entitlements; percent of entitlement received; type of barriers to accessing food; percent of food assistance not consumed in target household; reasons for not consuming; percentage of food needs met by food assistance; percentage of households satisfied with type and quality of food; use of cash; and travel time required to access cash.

2.1.6 Risks Associated with Assistance/Mitigation Measures

a) Price and Market Distortion:

Distortion of the market price of both food and other commodities in the targeted districts might occur if the intervention is not well targeted or well monitored. In order to avoid this risk, partners will ensure that the intervention is targeted to the most affected households, but also conduct market price monitoring that will inform any negative effects.

b) Access Challenges:

Most of the areas designed for in kind food assistance are very remote with high potential accessibility challenges, especially during the rainy season. The floods that occurred earlier this year is also likely to exacerbate access problems due to damaged infrastructure in some areas. WFP will pre-position the food commodities in all such areas before the commencement of rainy season, subject to timely availability of resources. Rains falling on the distribution days might also disturb the food distributions. The distributions will be rescheduled on the following day for those that did not receive their entitled rations due to bad weather.

c) Protection and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse:

Humanitarian actors recognize that provision of food assistance may pose security risks, particularly for women and children. Special measures will be taken to prevent gender based violence where women are the beneficiaries. The risk of household violence will be mitigated through sensitizations by partners that clearly outline the purpose of the food assistance. Information, Education, Communication materials will also be produced and distributed at the final distribution points (FDPs) for general awareness and advocacy. These will include posters and brochures highlighting the problems of sexual exploitation and abuse. Cases of sexual abuse will be dealt with accordingly through a complaints desk for further reference to law enforcement authorities.

d) Security problems:

Malawi is generally a peaceful and law-abiding country and civil disturbances are rare. However, a series of precautionary measures will be taken into account so that risks associated with food and cash distributions will also be considerably reduced. These include proper lay out of the distribution site; involvement of community leaders in crowd control; communicating information during the

entire distribution process; proper staff management; showing entitlements to beneficiaries; and safe storage of commodities.

2.1.7 Budget: Resource requirements-tonnage and cash equivalent

Overall, the cluster requires US\$118.86 million to respond to the in kind food, and cash and voucher transfer needs of the food insecure people. The resource gap stands at US\$109.27 million.

Table 4. Food Security Budget Requirements

Food Commodity Item	Tonnage	Total Cost (in million US\$)	Confirmed Contribution (in million US\$)	Tonnage	Resource Gap (in million US\$)
Cereal (MT)	87,892	22.85	6.91 ¹	61,300	15.94
Pulses (MT)	17,578	11.87	0.21 ²	17,274	11.66
Supercereal (MT)	5,221	3.52		5,221	3.52
Supercereal Plus (MT)	3,481	2.96		3,481	2.96
Vegetable Oil (MT)	3,234	3.57		3,234	3.57
Total	117,406	44.77	7.12		37.65
Associated Costs (US\$)		41.29	0.27³		41.02
Total Food and Assoc. costs		86.06	7.39		78.67
Cash and Vouchers transfers and Associated costs (US\$)		32.80	2.20⁴		30.60
Total Food & C&V		118.86	9.59		109.27

2.2 Agriculture Response Plan

2.2.1 Project Overview

Central Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (lead)
FAO (co-lead)

Partners: CADECOM, World Vision, Save the Children, Concern Universal, COOPI, CARE Malawi, FUM, GOAL Malawi, CRS, ELDS, Concern World Wide, OXFAM

¹ This is co-funded by the Government of Malawi and World

² Brazil inkind donation of pulses

³ Contribution from Brazil

⁴ ECHO US \$0.782 million; Irish AID US \$1.0 million; Save the Children-Italy US\$0.418 million

Project Title: Agricultural support to food insecure farming households affected by climatic shocks during the 2014/2015 growing season

Geographical Targeting: 15 most affected districts in all the regions

Beneficiaries: 250,000 households (Scenario 1)
300,000 households (scenario 2)
400,00 households (scenario 3)

Project Duration: October 2015 to March 2016

Budget (USD): **The Cluster has planned for three scenarios.** Total budget for Scenario 1 is **US\$15.65 million with no confirmed funding.** Total budget for Scenario 2 is US \$30.96 million with US \$3.43 million confirmed funding, leaving a gap of US \$27.53 million. Total budget for Scenario 3 is US \$44.63 million, with US \$4.62 million confirmed funding. This leaves a gap of US \$40.03 million.

2.2.2 Objectives

The overall objective of the response is to enable affected households (HHs) restore their agricultural productive capacity and eventually build their resilience to future climatic shocks in order to prevent chronic food insecurity that may result from the loss of agricultural productive capacity and assets in the affected areas. Amidst a 90% likelihood that an El Nino will develop during October to December 2015, the underlying aim is to restore the productive cycle of the most affected farming communities for the next planting season through agricultural input distribution and avoid further failure by ensuring that basic good agricultural practices, small scale irrigation methods, and appropriate post-harvest handling techniques are effectively applied.

Specifically the interventions will aim to:

- a) Provide immediate essential agricultural inputs to supplement on FISP to ensure food diversification by the food insecure households affected by climatic shocks.

2.2.3 Expected Outputs

- ❖ Improved agricultural inputs, seeds, and farm implements procured and distributed to targeted households.
- ❖ 5,400 tons of fertilizer, 1000 tons of legume seeds, 2.25 million bundles of cassava cuttings, 2.7 million bags of sweet potato vines, 500 tons of cereal seeds (sorghum and millet), 225Metric

tons hybrid maize seed, 2,225 Metric Tons Fertilizer, 7,500 Treadle pumps, 150,000 goats, and 1 million chickens procured and delivered to 400,000 households.

2.2.4 Expected Outcomes

- ❖ Increased food production and access to food for 400,000 households who lost their crops and other productive assets due to floods and/or drought;

2.2.5 Proposed Interventions

a) Provision of Agricultural Inputs

- ❖ The cluster will during the season compliment FISP and ongoing resilience programmes by providing additional inputs for crop diversification. Key focus will be put on scaling up availability of clean vegetative planting material of root crops (cassava and sweet potatoes) and cereal seeds (sorghum and millet) that are tolerant to vagaries of weather and legumes (cowpeas and beans) which have multiple attributes in terms of human nutrition and soil improvement.
- ❖ Funds permitting and in an effort to link the short term response interventions to ongoing resilience building programs, the cluster plans to support small scale irrigation through provision of treadle pumps and livestock (goats and poultry) in order to rebuild the productive assets and enhance household nutrition through animal protein intake.

2.2.6 Specific Activities

- ❖ In the short run with limited resources (Scenario 1), compliment FISP by providing additional inputs for crop diversification which include
 - 1000mt of legume seed
 - 2.25 million bundles of cassava cuttings;
 - 2.7 million bags of sweet potato vines
 - 500mt of cereal seeds (sorghum and millet)
- ❖ With additional resources available also in the short term (scenario 2), the cluster plans to support the vulnerable households with the following:
 - 1000mt of legume seed
 - 2.25 million bundles of cassava cuttings;
 - 2.7 million bags of sweet potato vines
 - 500mt of cereal seeds (sorghum and millet)
 - 540 Metric Tons hybrid maize seed and 5400 Metric Tons fertilizer (under rain fed cultivation)
 - 225 Metric tons hybrid maize seed and 2225 Metric tons fertilizer (under winter cultivation using residual moisture)
 - 150, 000 packets of assorted vegetable seed under winter cultivation using residual moisture.

- With adequate resources available and in an effort to link the short term response interventions to ongoing resilience building programs, the cluster plans to compliment the above activities with support to small scale irrigation through provision of treadle pumps and livestock (goats and poultry). Specifically, the cluster intends to provide the following: 1000mt of legume seed
- 2.25 million bundles of cassava cuttings;
- 2.7 million bags of sweet potato vines
- 500mt of cereal seeds (sorghum and millet)
- 540 Metric Tons hybrid maize seed and 5400 Metric Tons fertilizer (under rain fed cultivation)
- 225 Metric tons hybrid maize seed and 2225 Metric tons fertilizer (under winter cultivation using residual moisture)
- 150, 000 packets of assorted vegetable seed under winter cultivation using residual moisture.
- 7,500 treadle pumps to additional 50,000 households with potential for small scale irrigation,
- 150,000 goats to additional 30,000 farmers who shall not receive either of the inputs above,
- 1 million chickens to additional 70,000 households.

2.2.7 Total Budget For Agriculture Intervention

Table 5. Total Budget, Commitment and gap – Scenario 1 – Focusing on rain fed agriculture

Type of Intervention	Type of Input	Quantity	No. Of Beneficiaries (households)	Total Cost (US\$)	Commitments (US\$)	Gap (US\$)	Phased Resource Requirements	
							Sept-Nov	Jan - Mar
Rain fed Agriculture	Cassava cuttings	2.25 million bundles	250,000	6,750,000		6,750,000		6,750,000
	Sweet potato vines	2.7 million bags	250,000	5,400,000		5,400,000		5,400,000
	Legume seed	1000 metric tons	250,000	2,500,000		2,500,000	2,500,000	
	Cereal Seed	500 metric tons	80,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Totals				15,650,000		15,650,000	3,500,000	12,150,000

Table 5. Total Budget, Commitment and gap – Scenario 2 – Focusing on rain fed and irrigation agriculture

Type of Intervention	Type of Input	Quantity	No. Of Beneficiaries (households)	Total Cost (US\$)	Commitments (US\$)	Gap (US\$)	Phased Resource Requirements		
							Sept-Dec	Jan - Mar	Mar - Jun
Rain fed Agriculture	Cassava cuttings	2.25 million bundles	250,000	6,750,000		6,750,000		6,750,000	
	Sweet potato vines	2.7 million bags	250,000	5,400,000		5,400,000		5,400,000	

Type of Intervention	Type of Input	Quantity	No. Of Beneficiaries (households)	Total Cost (US\$)	Commitments (US\$)	Gap (US\$)	Phased Resource Requirements		
							Sept-Dec	Jan - Mar	Mar - Jun
	Legume seed	1000 metric tons	250,000	2,500,000		2,500,000	2,500,000		
	Cereal Seed	500 metric tons	80,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		
	Hybrid Maize	540	120,000	1,080,000	980,000	100,000	100,000		
	Fertilizers	5,400	120,000	10,800,000	2,450,000	8,350,000	8,350,000		
Totals				27,530,000	3,430,000	24,100,000	11,950,000	12,150,000	0
Irrigated Agriculture	Hybrid Maize	225 metric tons	50,000	450,000		450,000			450,000
	Fertilizers	2,225 metric tons	50,000	2,225,000		2,225,000			2,225,000
	Vegetable seeds	150,000 packets	50,000	750,000		750,000			750,000
				3,425,000	0	3,425,000	0	0	3,425,000
Scenario 2 Totals				30,955,000	3,430,000	27,525,000	11,950,000	12,150,000	3,425,000

Table 5. Total Budget, Commitment and gap – Scenario 3 – Includes provision of treadle pumps and small livestock

Type of Intervention	Type of Input	Quantity	No. Of Beneficiaries (households)	Total Cost (US\$)	Commitments (US\$)	Gap (US\$)	Phased Resource Requirements		
							Sept-Dec	Jan - Mar	Mar - Jun
Rain fed Agriculture	Cassava cuttings	2.25 million bundles	250,000	6,750,000		6,750,000		6,750,000	
	Sweet potato vines	2.7 million bags	E4450,000	5,400,000		5,400,000		5,400,000	
	Legume seed	1000 metric tons	450,000	2,500,000		2,500,000	2,500,000		
	Cereal Seed	500 metric tons	100,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		
	Hybrid Maize	540		1,080,000	980,000	100,000	100,000		
	Fertilizers	5,400		10,800,000	2,450,000	8,350,000	8,350,000		
Totals				27,530,000	3,430,000	24,100,000	11,950,000	12,150,000	0

Type of Intervention	Type of Input	Quantity	No. Of Beneficiaries (households)	Total Cost (US\$)	Commitments (US\$)	Gap (US\$)	Phased Resource Requirements		
							Sept-Dec	Jan - Mar	Mar - Jun
Irrigated Agriculture	Hybrid Maize	225 metric tons	75,000	450,000		450,000			450,000
	Fertilizers	2,225 metric tons	75,000	2,225,000		2,225,000			2,225,000
	Vegetable seeds	150,000 packets	75,000	750,000		750,000			750,000
	Treadle pumps	7,500	75,000	1,700,000	1,014,000	686,000			686,000
					5,125,000	1,014,000	4,111,000	0	0
Livestock	Goats	150,000		6,000,000	180,000	5,820,000		5,820,000	
	Chickens	1,000,000		6,000,000		6,000,000		6,000,000	
				12,000,000	180,000	11,820,000	0	11,820,000	0
Scenario 3 Totals				44,655,000	4,624,000	40,031,000	11,950,000	23,970,000	4,111,000

2.3 NUTRITION RESPONSE PLAN

2.3.1 Project Overview

Cluster Lead: Ministry of Health

Cluster UN co-lead: UNICEF

Project Title: Humanitarian nutrition support for malnourished food insecure households

Beneficiaries: 169,993 children below the age of 2, 32,605 children with SAM, 50,000 children with MAM and pregnant and lactating mothers and 10 percent⁵ adults chronic illness in the 25 food insecure districts receive lifesaving nutrition support consistent with national CMAM and NCST guidelines

Project Duration: 3 – 6 months (from October 2015 to March 2016)

Overall Budget USD: 9,597,659.91 Amount available: USD: 460,944.80 (UNICEF)

Gap to be funded USD: 9,136,715.11

2.3.2 Nutrition situation analysis

This Nutrition response plan builds upon the flood recovery plan since the two emergencies have overlapped given that the looming hunger was preceded by floods, the looming hunger may be more severe than in previous years.

Prior to the 2015 floods disaster, nutrition in general population especially vulnerable groups such as children, Adolescents, pregnancy, lactating, and people living with HIV (PLHIV) and other chronic illness was precarious. According to the 2014 MGDS. Endline survey, stunting remains over and above the WHO cut off of 40 per cent⁶ while wasting and under-weight are 3.8 and 16 per cent respectively. Micronutrient deficiencies are common with anaemia affecting almost half (48%) of children under five (U5) while vitamin A deficiency in the same age group is 22.9 per cent⁷. Eighty five per cent of children aged 6-23 do not receive the minimum acceptable diet, which includes meal diversity and frequency, and up to 30 per cent eat only two food groups throughout the year. Childhood diseases are very common, the prevalence of diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) are 24-and 7 per cent respectively with an average 3-7 bouts of fever per child per year. Furthermore, health indicators are poor, with life expectancy at 53 years; mortality among children under 5 is 85 per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality is 675 per 100,000 live births while 12 per cent of the babies are born with low birth weight.

2.3.3 Overall Objective

The main objective of this response plan is to contribute to prevention of mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition in vulnerable households, especially among children, women, PLHIV and other chronically ill.

⁵ An estimate of adult malnutrition based on DHS 2010

⁶ National Statistical Office. 2014. Malawi MDG End line Survey 2014, Key Findings- Zomba, Malawi: National Statistical Office.

⁷ Government of Malawi.2010.The 2009 National Micronutrient Survey

2.3.4 Main outcome:

Affected communities based on the above at-risk criteria are effectively covered by quality nutrition interventions and correctly practice good nutrition behaviours

2.3.5 Specific Objectives

- a) To provide lifesaving nutrition support to at least **121,721** wasted children (32,605 SAM, 86,486 MAM) in the 25 districts for 6 months.
- b) To provide vitamin A supplementation and de-worming tablets to at least **1.2 million** within the 6 months.
- c) To capacitate service delivery systems in all emergency affected areas to prevent deaths in NRUs

Performance Indicators

Continued identification, treatment and management of malnutrition among high risk groups (infants, children, pregnant and lactating, PLWHIV, etc.)

1. Proportion of TA conducting bi-monthly MUAC screening activities
2. Proportion of GAM case load screened & referred for treatment
3. Number of CMAM specialists recruited
4. Number of clinicians and nurses trained on CMAM guidelines
5. Number of homecraft workers trained on CMAM guidelines
6. Number of OTP and NRU storage capacity assessments conducted
7. Proportion of NRU stores in need of rehabilitation and equipment
8. Proportion of OTP stores in need of rehabilitation and equipment
9. Tones of cereal plus procured
10. Tones of RUTF procured
11. Proportion of SAM who receive appropriate treatment as per National Guidelines
12. Proportion of MAM children who receive appropriate treatment as per National Guidelines

Prevention and protection, against the deterioration of nutrition situation by continued provision of preventative nutrition support through Vitamin A supplementation, home fortification, deworming and general food distribution for high risk groups (infants, pregnant, lactating, HIV, etc.)

1. Proportion of children 6-59 months supplemented with vitamin A during child health days and routine supplementation
2. Proportion of children 9-59 months administered deworming tablet during child health days and routine deworming

Strengthen and reinforce nutrition surveillance systems to monitor the nutrition situation of affected communities using standardized methodologies including, SMART, LQAS, CMAM program database, DHIS2, Rapid-SMS technology. A functional nutrition surveillance system is in place to monitor the nutrition situation of affected communities

1. Number of SMART survey conducted
2. Number of SMART survey consultant recruited
3. Number of nutrition survey team leaders recruited
4. Number of nutrition survey data collectors trained
5. Number of weekly CMAM reports received via Rapid-SMS

Strengthening nutrition coordination systems that foster nutrition resilience through linkages to nutrition sensitive sectors

1. Number of cluster meetings organized

2. Number of cluster 4W partner mapping finalized
3. Number of cluster management trainings organized
4. Number of NiE trainings organized

2.3.6 Implementation Strategies

The nutrition response plan aims to achieve the above-mentioned objectives through the following strategic actions:

- a. Provision of quality of care for treatment and management of acute malnutrition among high risk groups (infants, children, pregnant and lactating, PLHIV).
- b. Strengthening community capacity and linkages to enhance early identification of malnutrition and referral to facilities.
- c. Prevention and protection for vulnerable groups, against the deterioration of nutrition status by continued provision of preventative nutrition support through provision of adequate targeted food assistance, fortified food blends, Vitamin A supplementation, and deworming targeting high risk groups (infants, pregnant, lactating, and PLHIV).
- d. Strengthen nutrition surveillance systems to monitor the nutrition situation using standardized methodologies including, SMART/MVAC, LQAS, CMAM program database, DHIS2 and Rapid-SMS technology.
- e. Strengthening nutrition cluster coordination at national and district level

2.3.7 Nutrition Cluster Response Budget August 2015

No	Activity	Quantity	Unit Price (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Commitment (USD)	Gap (USD)
1	Management of Acute malnutrition in the 25 affected districts					
1.1	Conduct bi-monthly community outreach mobilization and mass screening, for active case identification including passive case finding.	25	45,000.00	1,125,000.00		1,125,000.00
1.2	Conduct comprehensive NRU Assessment to gather information on the status of the 101 NRU facilities ,understand the refurbishment needs of the NRUs and causes of high case fatalities and other (already done in August 2015)	101	178.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	
1.3	Minor repairs and renovations to select NRUs with focus to lifesaving NRU/ inpatient treatment kits and equipment as part of the response to high NRU case fatalities .This is based on the assessment of needs prioritizing immediate needs.	50	10,000.00	500,000.00		500,000.00
	Sub totals			1,643,000.00	18,000.00	1,625,000.00
2	Procurement and distribution of CMAM supplies					
2.1	Procurement and distribution of 440 Metric tonnes of RUTF for treatment of 32,605 SAM Children for children in 6 months (12.5 kg per full treatment). Included 15% distribution cost of total cost per ton.	440	6,200.00	2,728,000.00	280,020.00	2,447,980.00
2.2	Procurement and distribution of F-75 for treatment of 7,047 SAM Children	7,047	7.85	55,318.95		55,318.95
2.3	Procurement and distribution of F-100 for treatment of 7047 SAM Children .	7,047	7.80	54,966.60		54,966.60
2.4	Procurement and distribution of RESOMAL for treatment of 7047 SAM Children.	7,047	3.50	24,664.50	7,994.80	16,669.70
2.5	Procurement and distribution of Folic Acid for treatment of 7047 SAM Children.	7,047	0.15	1,057.05		1,057.05
2.6	Procurement and distribution of Amoxicil powders/oral for treatment of 7047 SAM Children	7,047	0.76	5,355.72		5,355.72

No	Activity	Quantity	Unit Price (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Commitment (USD)	Gap (USD)
2.7	Commodities for treatment of MAM in 25 districts (metric tonnes)	1,400	1,500.00	2,100,000.00		2,100,000.00
2.8	Purchase of infant scales for 101 Nutrition rehabilitations units (2 per NRU) for weight monitoring.	202	160.00	32,320.00		32,320.00
2.8	Procurement of MUAC tapes for children (10 packs per districts), MUAC tapes for adults (10 packs per districts)	20000	6.00	120,000.00	13,986.00	106,014.00
2.9	Procurement of height boards (10 per districts) for nutrition assessment	250	280.00	70,000.00		70,000.00
2.10	Procurement and distribution of Albendazole 1,698,146 children aged 12 to 59 months	1,884,218	0.02	43,337.02		43,337.02
2.11	Procurement and distribution of vitamin A Capsules 100,000IU for 391,880 children aged 6 to 11 months	186,072	0.02	2,977.15		2,977.15
2.12	Procurement and distribution of vitamin A Capsules 100,000IU for 1,698,146 children aged 12 to 59 months	1,698,146	0.02	33,962.92		33,962.92
2.13	Procurement and distribution of heaters, blankets to manage hypothermia associated with high NRU deaths , utensils, plus play and stimulating supplies for 101 NRU	101	2,000.00	202,000.00		202,000.00
2.14	Print CMAM job aids /registers	25	2,000.00	50,000.00		50,000.00
	Sub –total			5,523,959.91	302,000.80	5,221,959.11
3	Child Health day Campaigns					
3.1	Support one round of Child Health Days campaigns for high impact interventions among the children under five in 25 districts	25	20,000.00	500,000.00		500,000.00
	Sub –total			500,000.00	-	500,000.00
4	Capacity building for Emergency Response					

No	Activity	Quantity	Unit Price (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Commitment (USD)	Gap (USD)
4.1	Recruit a CMAM specialist to train clinician trainers on CMAM based on recent WHO recommendations	1	50,000.00	50,000.00		50,000.00
4.2	Refresher training for a pool of 25 TOTs for CMAM capacity development on updated CMAM guideline.	25	1,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00
4.3	Strengthen capacity of 303 clinicians and nurses for proper clinical participation in management of NRU SAM cases.	303	500.00	151,500.00		151,500.00
4.4	Strengthen capacity of 303 Homecraft workers (frontline CMAM workers) for proper management of NRU SAM cases	303	400.00	121,200.00		121,200.00
4.5	On job mentorship for NRU workers by district and national teams in all 25 districts for quality improvement and proper service delivery in the emergency districts.	25	10,000.00	250,000.00		250,000.00
4.6	Training the Information management team for data analysis and quality assurance).	100	800.00	80,000.00		80,000.00
	Subtotal			677,700.00	-	677,700.00
5	Monitoring and Evaluation					
5.1	Establish Rapid-SMS for community Growth Monitoring; rapidpro systems deployment, training of 650 senior HSA workers and 700 facility In charges in all the 25 districts to for high frequency monitoring and reporting.	25	10,000.00	250,000.00		250,000.00
5.2	Conduct periodic supervisory and monitoring visits for CMAM activities by national team to all 25 districts for ongoing quality improvement.	6	30,000.00	180,000.00		180,000.00
5.3	Conduct Nutrition Survey in Nov /Dec 2015 based on the different 5 livelihood zones of Malawi.	5	50,000.00	250,000.00		250,000.00
5.4	Hire Nutrition survey consultant to oversee the Nutrition survey	1	50,000.00	50,000.00		50,000.00
	Sub –total			730,000.00	-	730,000.00
6	Cluster Coordination					

No	Activity	Quantity	Unit Price (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Commitment (USD)	Gap (USD)
6.1	Conduct 4 Training sessions at districts nutrition for teams from the 25 districts on two Emergency modules 1.) Cluster coordination approach and 2.) Nutrition in Emergency (NiE) for early preparedness, emergency coordination and response.	4	37,000.00	148,000.00	140,944.00	7,056.00
6.2	Technical support to district Nutrition cluster coordination	25	15,000.00	375,000.00		375,000.00
	Sub total			523,000.00	140,944.00	382,056.00
	Grand total			9,597,659.91	460,944.80	9,136,715.11

Phased Resource Requirements for Nutrition Cluster

Activity	Total Cost (USD)	Commitment (USD)	Gap (USD)	Phased Resource Requirements		
				Sep-Dec	Jan-Mar	Mar-Jun
Management of Acute malnutrition in the 25 affected districts	1,643,000	18,000	1,625,000	812,500	812,500	
Procurement and distribution of CMAM supplies	5,523,960	302,001	5,221,959	2,610,980	2,610,980	
Child Health day Campaigns	500,000	-	500,000	500,000		
Capacity building for Emergency Response	677,700	-	677,700	677,700		
Monitoring and Evaluation	730,000	-	730,000		730,000	
Cluster Coordination	523,000	140,944	382,056	191,028	191,028	
Grand total	9,597,660	460,945	9,136,715	4,792,208	4,344,508	0

2.4 Education Cluster Response Plan

2.4.1 Overview

Cluster Lead: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

Cluster UN co-lead: UNICEF

Partners:

- **Government:** Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (MOYSD), Ministry of Gender Community Development and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW),
- **Local and International NGOs:** Save the Children, GIZ, FAWEMA, World Vision, ActionAid, DAPP, Marys' Meals, AGLIT and AYISE
- **UN Agencies:** UN Women, UNFPA, WFP

Project Title: Food Insecurity Education Response Plan

Beneficiaries: **110,800 school children in 15 districts** (Chikwawa, Dowa, Machinga, Mangochi, Mchinji, Mzimba, Mulanje, Nsanje, Phalombe, Salima, Thyolo, Zomba, Dedza, Dowa, Balaka)

Project Duration: 3-6 months (from October 2015-March 2016 varying across the districts)

Overall Budget and Shortfall (USD): The total budget for the operation is US \$1,656,041. Available funds US\$324,401. The resource gap is US\$ 1,331,640.

2.4.2 Main Objective

The main objective of the Education Cluster Food Insecurity Response Plan is to ensure that access to quality education is sustained despite emergencies

2.4.3 Target Population

The intervention is targeting a total of 110,800 school children (6 to 16 years) spread out in 15 affected districts. The target is school age children and adolescents and youth aged between 6 to 18 years. The selected districts are drought affected and some were previously flood affected with severe crop harvest. Additionally, UNICEF is working with the Ministries of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Youth and Sports Development and Ministry of Gender Community Development and Social Welfare and other partners with Norwegian support as well as UN Joint and regular programmes which will leverage resource mobilization.

2.4.4 Situation analysis and rationale for response

The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) July 2015 report estimated that 2.8 million people which includes 17 per cent children from 25 districts (Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Mulanje, Machinga, Mangochi, Blantyre, Zomba, Thyolo, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, and Chiradzulu in the southern region; Chitipa, Karonga, Mzimba and Rumphi in the northern region; Kasungu, Lilongwe, Dedza, Dowa, Mchinji, Nkhatakota, Ntcheu and Salima in the central region) out of the projected total population of 16.3 million would not be able to meet their minimum food requirements until the next harvest in March 2016. Out of the 2.8 million, 1.9 million people will be from flood drought affected areas and 866,204 from flood affected areas.

Based on seasonality trends and low production coupled with the recent devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha in the affected districts, maize prices are much higher this season compared to the last consumption season reaching up to 150 Malawi Kwacha per kilogram in Phalombe, Thyolo, Chikwawa, Nsanje and Mulanje compared to the minimum 100 Malawi Kwacha per kilogram. Prices of maize in most parts of the country are increasing even beyond the predicted trend. According to July FEWSNET report⁸, the staple maize prices in the southern region are as much as 60 per cent above the three year average, thus raising the cost of living. Inflation rate has increased for the fourth consecutive month since March 2015. Year-on-year headline inflation for the month of July 2015 increased to 22.2 percent from 21.3 percent in June 2015 owing mainly to an increase in food inflation which now stands at 25.3 percent, an increase of 1.1 percent from previous month.

Household food insecurity has a specific impact on short-term hunger. Previous school health and nutrition (SHN) baseline Survey⁹ found that 70 percent of school-going children aged 8 to 10 years in Malawi do not regularly eat breakfast before going to school. Hungry and malnourished children are likely to drop out of school, demonstrate poor concentration in class, skip homework, perform poorly, be more absent from school and experience difficulties in learning. This perpetuates the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and vulnerability and death.

Food and livelihood insecurity keeps many children out of school. Food insecure households tend to use children for labour to secure income to buy food which increases child abuse. Elderly girls including those in schools engage in transactional sex, often unprotected, resulting in sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS and early marriages. Three southern districts of Phalombe, Mulanje and Thyolo indicate average dropout rates of 16 per cent due to lack of food for school meals. Schools with school meals registered high enrolments of as high as 20 per cent. the 2014 MOEST EMIS¹⁰ report for survival rates for Standard 5 and 8 (which also indicate the magnitude of dropouts) from 2008 to 2014 indicate that in years of poor crop harvest, such as 2008/2009, 2011/2012, 2013/2014 growing season, where maize production dropped, the survival rates for grades 5 and 8 decreased as indicated in Table 1 and graphs 1 and 2 respectively. This is in addition to other factors such as early marriages, lack of school fees and sickness.

⁸ FEWS NET Malawi report for July to December 2015

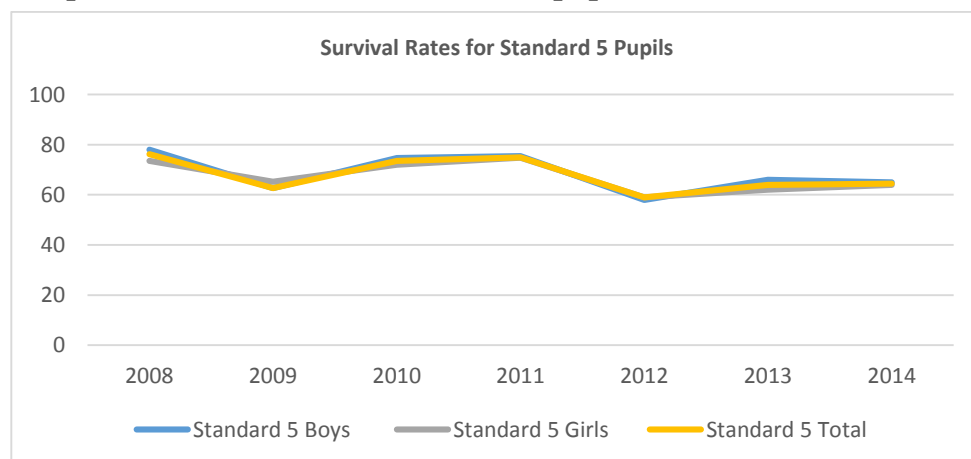
⁹ School Health & Baseline survey, Ministry of Education, Science & technology, 2006

¹⁰ Ministry of Education Science and Technology, Department of Education Planning, Education Management Information System (EMIS) 2014

Table 1: Survival Rates for Standard 5 and Standard 8 2008 - 2014						
Year		Standard 5			Standard 8	
Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
2008	78.0	73.6	76.2	58.7	49.9	52.1
2009	62.7	65.2	62.7	41.1	37.9	38.8
2010	74.7	72.0	73.5	53.1	45.0	48.8
2011	75.4	74.8	75.0	53.8	47.2	49.7
2012	58.0	59.0	59.0	41.0	35.0	38.0
2013	66.0	62.0	64.0	35.0	27.0	31.0
2014	65.0	64.0	64.5	35.0	28.0	31.5

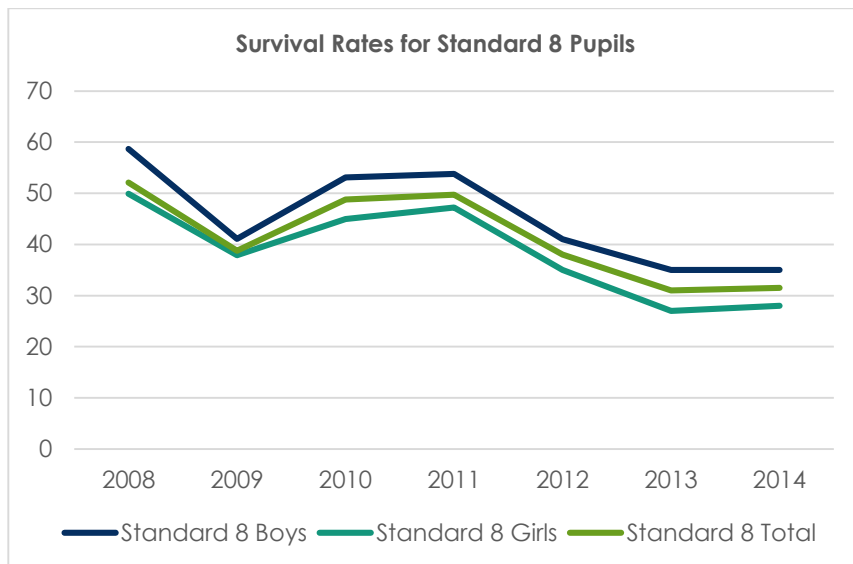
Source: MOEST EMIS Report 2014

Graph 1: Survival rates for Standard 5 pupils



Source: MOEST EMIS Report 2014

Graph 2: Survival rates for Standard 8 pupils



Source: MOEST EMIS Report 2014

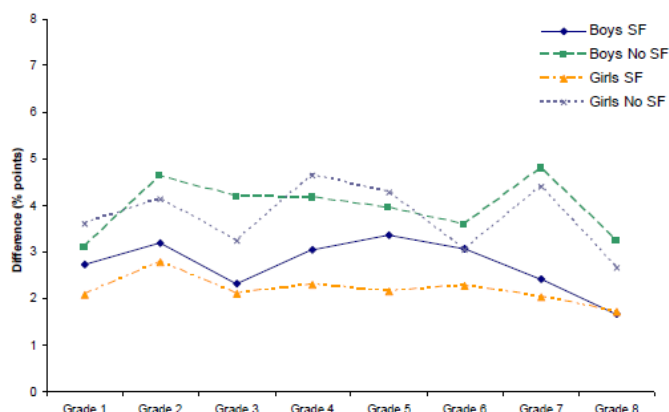
Hunger constitutes one of the most important shocks that can disrupt school attendance and resultant dropouts. A study¹¹ commissioned by University of Malawi, during the 2002 hunger crisis in Malawi found that food shortages increased student absenteeism rates, particularly in the peak food shortage months, promoted erratic student attendance and increased drop-out rates. According to the study, 12 percent of primary school children had dropped out of school in 2001 and 9 percent in 2002, specifically due to food shortages. The study found that children living in rural areas were 30 percent more likely to drop out of school due to food shortages than children living in urban areas. Similarly, orphans are noticeably more at risk of dropping out of school than non-orphans. In terms of erratic school attendance, the study found that 11 and 10 percent of primary school students attended school erratically at some time in the 2001 and 2002 specifically due to food shortages. Additionally, food shortages were the main reason why children were absent from school in 2001 and 2002 (77 percent of the cases).

School attendance in Malawi is influenced by seasonal, social, cultural and economic factors¹². A WFP School feeding appraisal mission in late 2007 found that erratic attendance patterns increase in Malawi during the harvest months of May, June and July and then again during the lean season January and February. Children are withdrawn temporarily from school in order to help their parents during the harvest period. Girls are often required in the household to take care of younger siblings while the rest of the family tends to the field. This also illustrates both the impact of the agricultural cycle on school attendance and the effects of food insecurity.

¹¹ School feeding, seasonality and schooling outcomes: A case study from Malawi, Carmen Burbano and Aulo Gelli, 2009

¹² WFP Malawi School Feeding Survey, 2007

Average seasonal differences in monthly school level attendance by gender and by school grade between schools with and without school feeding in Malawi



(Source: Data from WFP Malawi school feeding survey, 2007.)

Based on previous experiences, the current crisis will contribute to non-enrolment, low attendance and drop-out rates, especially of girls and orphans. The orphans are forced to grow up fast in order to take care of themselves and their siblings. For the girl orphan, it either means becoming a domestic servant or getting married. As for the boys, they resort to casual labour activities at early age affecting their health and well-being. These usually end up as street children who are exposed to different types of abuse and contracting sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV and AIDS including drugs leading to deaths.

a. 5 Objectives, Expected Outputs and Indicators

Cluster Objectives	Expected outputs	Indicators
1. Improved nutrition for school children to continue learning	110,800 learners provided school meals and 2,000 families in 200 primary schools trained on nutritious food preparation	1. Number of learners benefiting from school meals 2. Number of family members trained on nutritious food preparation
2. Psychosocial and health services for children and teachers integrated in educational response	2. 110,800 learners and ECD children in 15 districts access psychosocial support and child protection measures	1. Number of schools resuming normal learning and learners re-joining schools
3. Children including pre-school age girls, and other excluded children, access quality education opportunities	1. 110,800 learners and ECD children in 15 affected districts receive school supplies	1. Number of children attending preschool and primary school 2. Number of children receiving education supplies
4. Adolescents, young children and caregivers access appropriate life skills programmes; information about the emergency; and educational options for those who have missed out on schooling, especially adolescents	3. 11,000 in and out of school girls and boys access livelihood skills, literacy and social services; 80,000 girls in 80 schools in 15 districts continue accessing education; 10,000 adolescents and youth practice climate resilient and sustainable agriculture	1. Number of adolescents and youth participating in life skills activities 2. Number of adolescents and youth organizing activities themselves

5. Capacity of communities and local governments/clusters improved	5. Communities and local governments have ability to cope with drought and 200 schools initiate school gardens and woodlots/orchards	1. Number of schools initiating school gardens
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2.4.6 Cluster Strategies

The Education Cluster food insecurity strategy will be linked to recovery and regular education programmes to ensure continued normal learning in 200 schools for 110,800 learners in 15 districts.

1. The cluster will encourage schools to establish home grown school gardens involving learners, parents and communities where vegetables and other food crops can be grown to provide school meals as well as supplement existing school meals where they exist.
2. For schools without school meals, the cluster will encourage WFP and other partners distributing food to needy households to also provide maize to schools in order to use for school meals (porridge) for learners and this will be complemented with school grown vegetables. The cluster will provide data on dropout rates as a result of hunger in order to effectively advocate with private companies as well as WFP to mobilize support to schools for learners and those learners with special needs.
3. The cluster will ensure that the scarce available food among households is not wasted through training and demonstration of nutritious food cooking to learners' families in order to preserve nutritional value.
4. Additionally, nutritional messages will be imparted to learners as change agents who will in turn share similar knowledge to their families and communities.
5. Psychosocial support and child protection measures in collaboration with Child Protection cluster will be intensified for ECD children and learners to ensure they live they maintain normal lives from the stress experienced through lack of food in the households and continue concentrating on learning.
6. The cluster will ensure teaching and learning materials are provided to ensure that children do not drop out of school and become street children where they will be exposed to abuse and engage in bad behaviour such as drags which will result in contracting HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases especially girls, by providing teaching and learning materials for learners who cannot afford to buy due to lack of income.
7. Food and Nutrition Clubs in schools will be trained in drought resistant crops as a sustainable way of building resilience in disaster prone districts.
8. To mitigate gender based violence for school girls, sanitation campaigns will be targeted at women, men, girls and boys through girls' and Aids Toto clubs to prevent sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS including early marriages to ensure girls continue education.
9. Adolescents and youths will be supported with recreation facilities to ensure they focus on teaching and learning.
10. Adolescent and youth junior farmers' clubs will be established for agribusiness to grow crops that will supplement household food and income.
11. As agents of change, adolescents and youths will be trained on livelihood skills with emphasis on technical knowledge on land use technology that reduces depletion of natural resources.
12. Schools will be encouraged to plant trees around schools to prevent heavy winds as well as create woodlots and orchards for school consumption and income.
13. Communities, head teachers/teachers, school management committee, parents-teachers association and district cluster members will be trained on disaster preparedness and drought response linked to resilience.

14. Real time monitoring will be up scaled into EMIS to enable identification of drought affected schools as well as updating of response.

Operational constraints

Accessibility in some districts due to poor road conditions may delay implementation of the drought response. Inadequate partners and resources to procure equipment for school gardens and provide schools meals might limit reaching targeted schools. Weak coordination among partners might result in duplication of resources and efforts at the expense of needy schools. Inadequate resources for schools feeding activities to cover all the targeted schools may limit implementation of this intervention and result in increased dropouts of learners due to hunger.

Phased priority funding

No	Output/Activity Description	Cost MK	Cost US\$	Available funding \$	Funding gap \$	Sep-Dec	Jan-mar
1.0	Improved nutrition for school children to continue learning						
1.1	Provide school meals for 200 schools and train 2,000 families in 200 primary schools on food preparation	360,000,000	750,000	41,667	708,333	354,167	354,167
2.0	Psychosocial and health services for children and teachers integrated in educational response						
2.1	Provide refresher training and retain 176 volunteer teachers to provide psychosocial support and child protection measures in 200 schools in collaboration with Child Protection	52,800,000	110,000		110,000	110,000	-
3.0	Children including pre-school age girls, and other excluded children, access quality education opportunities						
3.1	Improve ECD centres and provide 500 ECD kits to 100 schools	18,000,000	37,500	15,000	22,500	22,500	-
3.2	Provide teaching and learning materials to 200 schools	55,000,000	114,583	112,000	2,583	2,583	-
4.0	Adolescents, young children and caregivers access appropriate life skills programmes ; information about the emergency; and educational options for those who have missed out on schooling, especially adolescents						
4.1	Provide recreation kits (1,000 footballs and 100 netballs)	39,600,000	82,500	9,900	72,600	72,600	-
4.2	Train 11,000 adolescents and youth on gender based violence, agribusiness skills, provide seeds and implements	165,000,000	343,750	100,000	243,750	243,750	-

5.0	Capacity of communities and local governments improved						-	-
5.1	Train 2000 head teachers/teachers, PTA and SMC and cluster members on drought response	100,000,000	208,333	41,667	166,666	166,666	-	
5.2	Orient 8 situation room volunteer teachers, 1 supervisor and 1 EMIS personnel on identification of drought affected schools	4,500,000	9,375	4,167	5,208	5,208	-	
	TOTAL	794,900,000	1,656,041	324,401	1,331,640	977,474	354,167	

Implementation plan

No.	Output/activity description	Project Duration (months)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.0	Improved nutrition for school children to continue learning						
1.1	Provide school meals for 200 schools and train 2,000 families in 200 primary schools on food preparation						
2.0	Psychosocial and health services for children and teachers integrated in educational response						
2.1	Provide refresher training and retain 176 volunteer teachers to provide psychosocial support and child protection measures in 200 schools in collaboration with Child Protection						
3.0	Children including pre-school age girls, and other excluded children, access quality education opportunities						
3.1	Improve ECD centres and provide 500 ECD kits to 100 schools in collaboration with Child Protection						
3.2	Provide teaching and learning materials to 200 schools						
4.0	Adolescents, young children and caregivers access appropriate life skills programmes ; information about the emergency; and educational options for those who have missed out on schooling, especially adolescents						
4.1	Provide recreation kits (1,000 footballs and 100 netballs)						
4.2	Train 11,000 adolescents and youth on gender base violence, agribusiness skills, provide seeds and implements						
5.0	Capacity of communities and local governments improved						
5.1	Train 2000 head teachers/teachers, PTA and SMC, communities and cluster members on drought response						

5.2	Orient 8 situation room volunteer teachers, 1 supervisor and 1 EMIS personnel on identification of drought affected schools						
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2.5 Protection Cluster Response Plan

2.5.1 Project Overview

Cluster Lead: Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare

Cluster UN co-lead: UNICEF

Partners: Malawi Human Rights Commission, Center for Human Rights and Rehabilitation, Oxfam, Care, IOM, WFP, UNFPA, UN Women, Action Aid, Malawi Police, Ministry of Health, Yonoco, Cavwoc, Wrolec, Save the Children, Malawi Red Cross, UNHCR, Department of Economic Planning and Development

Project Title: Protection Cluster Response to Food insecurity.

Beneficiaries: Women, adolescents, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, the chronically ill and people living with HIV and AIDS in the affected districts according to severity.

Project Duration: October 2015 – March 2016

Budget: The total budget is US \$297,294. So far no funding has been confirmed, leaving a gap of US \$297,294

2.5.2 Background

The severity of the food insecurity is likely to exacerbate the protection threats affecting women, children, the elderly and disabled. Key threats/risks anticipated include susceptibility to sexual exploitation and abuse, neglect of children, the sick and elderly; application of negative coping mechanisms to strengthen family based economic/food needs (and/or reduce family burden) including child labour, child marriage, trafficking and child marriage.

2.5.3 Overall Objective

To prevent and address violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect towards women, children and vulnerable groups in the affected areas during the food insecurity/drought emergency.

2.5.4 Specific Objectives

1. To ensure protection mainstreaming, in all other clusters, particularly the food security cluster, including that Codes of Conduct are signed and adhered to and that breaches are minimized.
2. To strengthen referral pathways and awareness on child protection, gender based violence and human rights violations relevant for food insecurity/drought for key service providers in the affected communities.
3. To ensure strengthen monitoring and reporting systems for the affected districts.
4. To strengthen community based psychosocial support for women, children and vulnerable groups.
5. To ensure that persons still displaced by the floods are treated according to the UN Guiding principles on internal displacement..

2.5.5 Expected Outputs

- Protection components are included in all cluster response plans, particularly in the food insecurity response plan.
- Breaches of codes of conduct among food distributors and monitors are minimized.
- Awareness on gender based violence, child protection and human rights violations, relevant for the food insecurity/drought plan is strengthened among food distributors and food monitors, the police, and in the district social welfare offices, and referral pathways are strengthened.
- Referral linkages between protection, food and nutrition are strengthened.
- Protection monitoring and reporting is strengthened.
- Women and children in the most affected communities have access to safe spaces, and are provided with psychosocial support.

2.5.6 Expected Outcomes

- Protection is mainstreamed across clusters contributing to the drought response, including signing and adherence to Codes of Conduct.
- Key protection mechanisms are strengthened in the affected communities.
- Effective coordination of child protection, gender based violence, gender sensitive and human rights activities.
- Monitoring and reporting on serious protection concerns is enhanced and systematically triggers response.
- Increased number and percentage of targeted population with access to social support networks to address violence, abuse and exploitation, including GBV.

- Increased number and percentage of targeted population with access to protection services.

2.5.7 Proposed Indicators

- No. of food (and cash) distributors and food monitors trained on protection mainstreaming (SG Bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, WFP Humanitarian Policy).
- No. of recorded breaches of Codes of Conduct in the affected districts.
- No. of serious protection cases (child protection, gender based violence, HR violations) referred the police in the affected districts.
- No. of serious protection cases (child protection, gender based, HR violations) referred district social welfare offices in the affected districts.
- No. of protection cases reported from the affected districts to the national level

2.5.8 Proposed activities and Implementation Schedule

The Ministry of gender Children and Social Welfare will be responsible for leading the implementation of the Protection Cluster Response operations as detailed in Table 10.

Table 10. Proposed activities and Implementation Schedule

	Activity and time Frame	Budget	Cost items	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1.1	Raise awareness on roles and responsibilities in protection mainstreaming and recommend protection considerations and activities to all cluster food insecurity response plans.	\$3,000	Technical support, travel and accommodation							
1.2	Provide training on protection mainstreaming to food (and cash) distributors and monitors (WFP and implementing partners) in 25 districts, including with specific focus on SADD.	\$20,000	Technical support, travel and accommodation							
1.3	Develop guidelines on a complaints and feedback mechanism, and support implementation of the complaints mechanism.	0	Technical support							
2.1	Strengthen national and district level protection and GBV mechanisms.	0	Technical support							
2.2	Identify and support the key referral focal points at district level from police and social welfare.	0	Technical support							
2.3	Strengthen referral linkages between child protection and nutrition.	0	Technical support							
2.4	Creation of a Referral Card with key protection messages and phone numbers that food distributors, monitors, health workers and/or others can utilize to activate policing or social welfare services in cases of abuse, neglect or exploitation.	\$5,000	Technical support, graphic design, printing and laminating of cards							

	Activity and time Frame	Budget	Cost items	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2.5	Train social districts social welfare officers, community development assistants and child protection workers to address human rights violations, gender based violence and child protection issues and enhance their readiness for referrals.	\$118,000	cash support to police and social welfare to increase their presence, communication and mobility at food cash distributions and to respond to referrals							
2.6	Raise awareness and orient local leaders on gender based violence, and on prevention and referrals.	\$21,294	1 day training event 13 districts							
3.1	Strengthen protection monitoring during food distributions (police and social welfare).	\$20,000	5 monitoring trips							
3.2	Strengthen and implement results-based monitoring and reporting framework.	0	Technical support							
4.1	According to need: Strengthen safe spaces for women and children are strengthened in the affected districts, and women and children are provided with psychosocial support.	\$ 50,000	Partnership with NGO							
5.1	Advocate for the inclusion of all persons previously displaced by the floods in provision of food and livelihood schemes.	0	Technical support							
	Technical Support Costs	\$60,000	Emergency officers Cluster Support							
	Grand Total	\$297,294								

Resource gap

No funding has been resourced yet, thus the gap is at US \$297,294.

2.6 Coordination Cluster Response Plan

2.6.1 Overview

Cluster Lead: Department of Disaster Management Affairs

Co- Lead: UN Resident Coordinator's Office

Partners: **EP&D, OPC, MLGRD, UNFPA, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNWomen, FAO, MRCS, Save the Children**

Project Title: Strengthening Coordination during Response to Food Insecurity

Beneficiaries: National and District Government, UN agencies, NGOs, and affected populations

Project Duration: August 2015 to May 2016

Budget (USD): 308,100

2.6.2 Aim of the response plan

Humanitarian response in Malawi is implemented by different organizations at all levels. For coherent and coordinated response the different organization operate using the cluster system. The Coordination Cluster which is led by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) is responsible for coordinating all the humanitarian players during humanitarian response operations. The Coordination Cluster Response Plan therefore aims at coordinating the implementation of the 2015/2016 Food Insecurity Response Plan to ensure coherent response operations.

2.6.3 Specific objectives

- Strengthen coordination in response and recovery planning and implementation at all levels
- Strengthen information management systems at all levels to inform strategic decision Support effective delivery of planned interventions
- Strengthen humanitarian performance monitoring and reporting

2.6.4 Proposed Activities

- Undertake three regional meetings to develop subnational level operational plans
- Organize monthly inter cluster coordination meetings
- Develop a cross cluster information management strategy and information management tools
- Prepare and disseminate situation reports on the food security response
- Undertake information management trainings at regional level
- Undertake joint monitoring visits to targeted districts for spot checking
- Review and support district coordination structures
- Support districts to undertake monitoring and evaluation of the response interventions
- Conduct end of project evaluation
- Organise a lessons learning session to document lessons learnt

2.6.5 Expected outcomes

- Subnational operational plans developed linking with the national level response plans
- Tools for information sharing and flow at all levels are in place and utilised
- Responses coverage mapped, major gaps identified and addressed
- Strengthened inter cluster collaboration
- Lessons and experienced learnt documented and agreement on practice, mechanisms, systems to be integrated into future or ongoing emergency preparedness and response activities

2.6.6 Implementation plan

The strategy aims to build on existing coordination structures set up to respond to emergencies in Malawi. The Coordination cluster will facilitate inter cluster coordination, and the regional coordination meetings with DoDMA. Particularly in the areas of response and recovery coordination, and information collection and dissemination. This will be achieved through increased support to the coordination, assessment, and response functions of District Assemblies; improved information dissemination at the national and district levels.

Table 11. Budget and Implementation Schedule

	Activity	Budget	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	Conduct regional coordination meetings /trainings	30,000									
2	Conduct Inter Cluster Meetings	0									
3	Produce Situation Analysis Reports	1,000									
4	Conduct Monitoring Spot Checks	6,000									

5	Review District Coordination Structures and undertake sensitization	3,100								
6	Support districts to undertake monitoring and evaluation of the response interventions	200,000								
7	Develop cross cluster information management strategy	5,000								
8	Conduct end of project evaluation	35,000								
9	Conduct lessons learning session and document best practices	28,000								
	Total	308,100								

Resource gap

No funding has been resourced yet, thus the gap is at US \$308,100

Phased Resource Requirements

	Activity	Total Budget	Phased Resource Requirements		
			Sept-Dec	Jan-Mar	Mar-Jun
1	Conduct regional coordination meetings /trainings	30,000	20,000	10,000	
2	Conduct Inter Cluster Meetings	0			
3	Produce Situation Analysis Reports	1,000	500	500	
4	Conduct Monitoring Spot Checks	6,000	2,500	3,500	
5	Review District Coordination Structures and undertake sensitization	3,100	3,100		
6	Support districts to undertake monitoring and evaluation of the response interventions	200,000	100,000	100,000	
7	Develop cross cluster information management strategy	5,000	5,000		
8	Conduct end of project evaluation	35,000			35,000
9	Conduct lessons learning session and document best practices	28,000			28,000
	Total	308,100	131,100	114,000	63,000

2.6.7 2015/16 RESPONSE PLAN BUDGET SUMMARY

Table 12a. 2015/2016 RESPONSE PLAN BUDGET SUMMARY – SCENARIO 1.

Description		Total Budget (USD million)	Confirmed Funding (USD million)	Funding Gap (USD million)	Phased Resource Requirements		
					Sept-Dec	Jan-Mar	Mar-Jun
Food Insecurity Response Plan	Food	86.06	7.39	78.67	78.67		
	Cash	32.8	2.2	30.6	30.6		
			0				
	Total	118.86	9.59	109.27	109.27		
Agriculture Response Plan:		15.65	0	15.65	3.5	12.15	
Nutrition cluster response Plan		9.6	0.46	9.14	4.79	4.35	0
Education Cluster		1.66	0.32	1.33	0.98	0.35	0
Protection Cluster		0.3	0	0.3	0.3		
Coordination Cluster		0.308	0	0.31	0.131	0.114	0.063
		146.378	10.37	136	118.971	16.964	0.063

Table 12b. 2014/2015 Response Plan Budget Summary – Scenario 2

Description		Total Budget (USD million)	Confirmed Funding (USD million)	Funding Gap (USD million)	Phased Resource Requirements		
					Sept-Dec	Jan-Mar	Mar-Jun
Food Insecurity Response Plan	Food	86.06	7.39	78.67	78.67		
	Cash	32.8	2.2	30.6	30.6		
	Total	118.86	9.59	109.27	109.27		
Agriculture Response Plan:	Scenario 2	30.96	3.43	27.53	11.95	12.15	3.43
Nutrition cluster response Plan		9.6	0.46	9.14	4.79	4.35	0
Education Cluster		1.66	0.32	1.33	0.98	0.35	0
Protection Cluster		0.3	0	0.3	0.3		
Coordination Cluster		0.308	0	0.308	0.131	0.114	0.063
Totals		161.688	13.8	147.878	127.421	16.964	3.493

Table 12c. 2014/2015 Response Plan Budget Summary – Scenario 3

Description		Total Budget (USD million)	Confirmed Funding (USD million)	Funding Gap (USD million)	Phased Resource Requirements		
					Sept-Dec	Jan-Mar	Mar-Jun
Food Insecurity Response Plan	Food	86.06	7.39	78.67	78.67		
	Cash	32.8	2.2	30.6	30.6		
	Total	118.86	9.59	109.27	109.27		
Agriculture Response Plan:	Scenario 3	44.66	4.62	40.03	11.95	23.97	4.11
Nutrition cluster response Plan		9.6	0.46	9.14	4.79	4.35	0
Education Cluster		1.66	0.32	1.33	0.98	0.35	0
Protection Cluster		0.3	0	0.3	0.3		
Coordination Cluster		0.308	0	0.308	0.131	0.114	0.063
Totals	Scenario 3	175.388	14.99	160.378	127.421	28.784	4.173

3. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Implementation Timeline for Food Security Cluster

Expected Output	Timeline																								Responsibility								
	Aug-15				Sep-15				Oct-15				Nov-15				Dec-15				Jan-16					Feb-16				Mar-16			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Develop funding proposal and finalise contribution agreements with donors																																	WFP, INGO consortium and government
Field Level agreements with partners signed																																	WFP, INGO consortium
Finalise agreements with financial service providers																																	WFP, INGO consortium
Food procurement																																	WFP
Develop key/common messaging																																	All key stakeholders
Baseline study conducted																																	WFP, INGO consortium, Government and NGO partners
District Executive Committees (DEC) sensitised																																	WFP, INGO consortium, Government and NGO partners
Community members (all levels) sensitised																																	WFP, INGO consortium, Government and NGO partners
Final Distribution Points (FDPs) identified																																	WFP, INGO consortium, Government and NGO partners

Annex 2. AFFECTED POPULATION BY TA AND RECOMMENDED MODE OF RESPONSE

District	EPA	TA	Recommended Transfer modality	No. Flood affected	No. Dry Spell affected	Total number affected
CASH TRANSFER						
Blantyre Rural	Lirangwe	TA Makata	Cash	-	632	632
Blantyre Rural	Ntonda	TA Kapeni	Cash	-	1,437	1,437
Blantyre Rural Total				-	2,069	2,069
Chikwawa	Mbewe	TA Lundu	Cash	6,956	11,272	18,228
Chikwawa	Mikalango	TA Lundu	Cash	296	123	419
Chikwawa Total				7,252	11,395	18,647
Chitipa	Chisenga	TA Mwenewenya	Cash	-	5,364	5,364
Chitipa	Lufita	TA Mwabulambya	Cash	-	20,963	20,963
Chitipa	Lufita	TA Mwenewenya	Cash	-	534	534
Chitipa	Misuku	TA Mwabulambya	Cash	-	816	816
Chitipa	Mwamkumbwa	TA Mwabulambya	Cash	-	10,069	10,069
Chitipa Total				-	37,746	37,746
Dedza	Bembeke	TA Kaphuka	Cash	-	903	903
Dedza	Bembeke	TA Kasumbu	Cash	-	3,302	3,302
Dedza	Bembeke	TA Pemba	Cash	-	347	347
Dedza	Chafumbwa	SC Chilikumwendo	Cash	-	7,768	7,768
Dedza	Chafumbwa	TA Pemba	Cash	-	5,660	5,660
Dedza	Kabwazi	SC Chilikumwendo	Cash	-	4,564	4,564
Dedza	Kabwazi	TA Pemba	Cash	-	1,742	1,742
Dedza	Kanyama	TA Kasumbu	Cash	-	3,998	3,998
Dedza	Kaphuka	TA Kaphuka	Cash	-	2,503	2,503
Dedza	Lintiipe	TA Kaphuka	Cash	-	13,655	13,655
Dedza	Lobi	TA Pemba	Cash	-	16,071	16,071
Dedza	Mayani	TA Tambala	Cash	-	3,937	3,937
Dedza Total				-	64,450	64,450
Dowa	Bowe	TA Chakhaza	Cash	-	23,784	23,784
Dowa	Chibvala	TA Mkukula	Cash	-	14,055	14,055
Dowa	Chibvala	TA Mponela	Cash	-	324	324
Dowa	Chibvala	TA Msakambewa	Cash	-	1,013	1,013
Dowa	Chisepo	TA Kayembe	Cash	-	21,400	21,400
Dowa	Mponela	TA Mponela	Cash	-	10,302	10,302
Dowa	Mponela	TA Msakambewa	Cash	-	7,198	7,198
Dowa	Mvera	TA Chiwere	Cash	-	17,373	17,373
Dowa	Mvera	TA Mkukula	Cash	-	6,079	6,079
Dowa Total				-	101,528	101,528
Karonga	Lupembe	TA Kyungu	Cash	-	15,568	15,568

District	EPA	TA	Recommended Transfer modality	No. Flood affected	No. Dry Spell affected	Total number affected
Karonga	Mpata	TA Kyungu	Cash	745	15,820	16,565
Karonga	Vinthukutu	TA Wasambo	Cash	-	18,155	18,155
Karonga Total				745	49,543	50,288
Kasungu	Chamama	TA Kaluluma	Cash	-	7,965	7,965
Kasungu	Chamama	TA Santhe	Cash	-	9,978	9,978
Kasungu	Chulu	SC Kawamba	Cash	-	430	430
Kasungu	Chulu	TA Santhe	Cash	-	5,176	5,176
Kasungu	Kaluluma/Nkana khoti	SC Kawamba	Cash	-	6,688	6,688
Kasungu	Kaluluma/Nkana khoti	TA Chulu	Cash	-	4,150	4,150
Kasungu	Kaluluma/Nkana khoti	TA Kaluluma	Cash	-	6,390	6,390
Kasungu	Kaluluma/Nkana khoti	TA Kaomba	Cash	-	725	725
Kasungu	Kaluluma/Nkana khoti	TA Santhe	Cash	-	670	670
Kasungu	Kaluluma/Nkana khoti	TA Wimbe	Cash	-	9,759	9,759
Kasungu	Kasungu Chipala	TA Kaluluma	Cash	-	205	205
Kasungu	Kasungu Chipala	TA Kaomba	Cash	-	782	782
Kasungu	Kasungu Chipala	TA Kapelula	Cash	-	371	371
Kasungu	Lisasadzi	SC Kawamba	Cash	-	2,563	2,563
Kasungu	Lisasadzi	TA Kapelula	Cash	-	308	308
Kasungu	Lisasadzi	TA Santhe	Cash	-	1,302	1,302
Kasungu	Santhe	SC Chisikwa	Cash	-	176	176
Kasungu	Santhe	TA Chulu	Cash	-	2,849	2,849
Kasungu	Santhe	TA Santhe	Cash	-	9,273	9,273
Kasungu	Santhe	TA Wimbe	Cash	-	7,021	7,021
Kasungu Total				-	76,781	76,781
Lilongwe Rural	Chitsime	TA Chadza	Cash	-	3,028	3,028
Lilongwe Rural	Chitsime	TA Chiseka	Cash	-	1,298	1,298
Lilongwe Rural	Chitsime	TA Kalumba	Cash	-	4,673	4,673
Lilongwe Rural	Chitsime	TA Malili	Cash	-	1,139	1,139
Lilongwe Rural	Chitsime	TA Tsabango	Cash	-	291	291
Lilongwe Rural	Malingunde	TA Chiseka	Cash	-	18,299	18,299
Lilongwe Rural	Mngwangwa	TA Njewa	Cash	-	2,967	2,967
Lilongwe Rural	Mpenu	TA Chadza	Cash	-	1,155	1,155
Lilongwe Rural	Mpenu	TA Kalumba	Cash	-	246	246
Lilongwe Rural	Mpenu	TA Mazengera	Cash	-	1,763	1,763
Lilongwe Rural	Mpenu	TA Tsabango	Cash	-	676	676
Lilongwe Rural	Mpingu	TA Chiseka	Cash	-	1,990	1,990
Lilongwe Rural	Mpingu	TA Malili	Cash	-	19,960	19,960

District	EPA	TA	Recommended Transfer modality	No. Flood affected	No. Dry Spell affected	Total number affected
Lilongwe Rural	Mpingu	TA Njewa	Cash	-	4,098	4,098
Lilongwe Rural	Ukwe	TA Malili	Cash	-	213	213
Lilongwe Rural	Ukwe	TA Njewa	Cash	-	942	942
Lilongwe Rural Total				-	62,738	62,738
Machinga	Ntubwi/Domasi	SC Sitola	Cash	-	15,325	15,325
Machinga Total				-	15,325	15,325
Mangochi	Lungwena	TA Makanjila	Cash	1,470	-	1,470
Mangochi	Masuku	TA Jalasi	Cash	-	842	842
Mangochi	Mpiripiri	TA Makanjila	Cash	20,489	-	20,489
Mangochi	Ntiya	TA Jalasi	Cash	-	20,835	20,835
Mangochi Total				21,959	21,677	43,636
Mchinji	Chiwoshya/Zulu	TA Zulu	Cash	-	26,448	26,448
Mchinji	Kalulu	TA Dambe	Cash	-	17,474	17,474
Mchinji	Mikundi	TA Nduwa	Cash	-	25,909	25,909
Mchinji	Mkanda	TA Mkanda	Cash	-	26,663	26,663
Mchinji	Mlonyeni	TA Mavwere	Cash	-	5,038	5,038
Mchinji	Mlonyeni	TA Mlonyeni	Cash	-	13,879	13,879
Mchinji	Msitu	TA Mavwere	Cash	-	23,774	23,774
Mchinji Total				-	139,185	139,185
Mulanje	Milonde	SC Laston Njema	Cash	7,751	1,756	9,507
Mulanje	Milonde	TA Mabuka	Cash	6,623	6,381	13,004
Mulanje	Msikawanjala	TA Chikumbu	Cash	3,983	4,477	8,460
Mulanje	Msikawanjala	TA Mabuka	Cash	5,473	4,974	10,447
Mulanje	Mulanje Boma	TA Chikumbu	Cash	4,638	- 3,017	1,621
Mulanje	Mulanje Boma	TA Mabuka	Cash	2,168	6,059	8,227
Mulanje	Thuchila	TA Chikumbu	Cash	1,614	-	1,614
Mulanje	Thuchila	TA Mabuka	Cash	1,373	-	1,373
Mulanje Total				33,623	20,630	54,253
Mzimba	Bulala	TA Chindi	Cash	-	20,488	20,488
Mzimba	Eswazini	TA Chindi	Cash	-	1,205	1,205
Mzimba	Euthini	TA Chindi	Cash	-	22,788	22,788
Mzimba	Mbalachanda	TA Chindi	Cash	-	2,580	2,580
Mzimba Total				-	47,061	47,061
Nkhotakota	Mwansambo	SC Mwansambo	Cash	-	10,945	10,945
Nkhotakota Total				-	10,945	10,945
Nsanje	Mpatsa	TA Tengani	Cash	18,893	-	18,893
Nsanje	Zunde	TA Ngabu	Cash	6,326	-	6,326
Nsanje Total				25,219	-	25,219
Ntcheu	Bilira	TA Makwangwala	Cash	13,731	-	13,731
Ntcheu	Manjawira	TA Makwangwala	Cash	5,386	-	5,386

District	EPA	TA	Recommended Transfer modality	No. Flood affected	No. Dry Spell affected	Total number affected
Ntcheu	Manjawira	TA Phambala	Cash	970	-	970
Ntcheu	Nsipe	TA Kwataine	Cash	14,618	-	14,618
Ntcheu	Nsipe	TA Makwangwala	Cash	459	8,222	8,681
Ntcheu	Nsipe	TA Mpando	Cash	335	-	335
Ntcheu	Tsangano	TA Mpando	Cash	1,063	-	1,063
Ntcheu Total				36,562	8,222	44,784
Salima	Khombedza/Chiluwuwa	TA Msosa	Cash	2,714	-	2,714
Salima	Khombedza/Chiluwuwa	TA Mwanza	Cash	-	9,590	9,590
Salima Total				2,714	9,590	12,304
Thyolo	Dwale	TA Bvumbwe	Cash	1,459	13,962	15,421
Thyolo	Khonjeni	TA Kapichi	Cash	3,006	13,690	16,696
Thyolo	Matapwatapa	TA Bvumbwe	Cash	-	9,520	9,520
Thyolo	Matapwatapa	TA Chimaliro	Cash	-	30,743	30,743
Thyolo	Thyolo Centre	TA Bvumbwe	Cash	-	778	778
Thyolo Total				4,465	68,693	73,158
Grand Total				132,539	747,578	880,117
FOOD TRANSFER						
Balaka	Bazale	TA Kalembo	Food	-	17,816	17,816
Balaka	Bazale	TA Nsamala	Food	10,421	23,814	34,235
Balaka	Mpilisi	TA Nsamala	Food	6,171	22,226	28,397
Balaka	Phalura	TA Nsamala	Food	4,936	6,906	11,842
Balaka	Rivirivi	TA Nsamala	Food	5,573	12,035	17,608
Balaka	Ulongwe	TA Kalembo	Food	17,362	42,202	59,564
Balaka	Utale	TA Nsamala	Food	5,632	9,475	15,107
Balaka Total				50,095	134,474	184,569
Blantyre Rural	Kunthembwe	TA Kuntaja	Food	7,738	29,536	37,274
Blantyre Rural	Kunthembwe	TA Kunthembwe	Food	8,154	13,527	21,681
Blantyre Rural	Kunthembwe	TA Somba	Food	-	2,007	2,007
Blantyre Rural	Lirangwe	TA Chigaru	Food	12,673	9,000	21,673
Blantyre Rural	Lirangwe	TA Lundu	Food	7,121	6,261	13,382
Blantyre Rural	Ntonda	TA Somba	Food	-	8,750	8,750
Blantyre Rural Total				35,686	69,081	104,767
Chikwawa	Dolo	TA Ngabu	Food	9,430	23,014	32,444
Chikwawa	Kalambo	TA Chapananga	Food	5,276	29,541	34,817
Chikwawa	Kalambo	TA Kasisi	Food	546	229	775
Chikwawa	Livuzu	TA Katunga	Food	2,755	1,146	3,901
Chikwawa	Livuzu	TA Makhwira	Food	26,209	11,770	37,979
Chikwawa	Livuzu	TA Maseya	Food	2,787	1,631	4,418

District	EPA	TA	Recommended Transfer modality	No. Flood affected	No. Dry Spell affected	Total number affected
Chikwawa	Mbewe	TA Chapananga	Food	9,558	5,678	15,236
Chikwawa	Mikalango	TA Ngabu	Food	5,938	45,202	51,140
Chikwawa	Mitole	TA Kasisi	Food	1,059	15,272	16,331
Chikwawa	Mitole	TA Katunga	Food	7,150	3,496	10,646
Chikwawa	Mitole	TA Maseya	Food	5,646	5,638	11,284
Chikwawa Total				76,354	142,617	218,971
Chiradzulu	Mbulumbuzi	TA Chitera	Food	-	4,232	4,232
Chiradzulu	Mbulumbuzi	TA Mpama	Food	-	4,174	4,174
Chiradzulu	Mombezi	TA Kadewere	Food	4,811	-	4,811
Chiradzulu	Mombezi	TA Likoswe	Food	-	1,956	1,956
Chiradzulu	Mombezi	TA Mpama	Food	-	2,823	2,823
Chiradzulu	Mombezi	TA Nchema	Food	-	9,926	9,926
Chiradzulu	Thumbwe	TA Kadewere	Food	18,318	4,785	23,103
Chiradzulu	Thumbwe	TA Mpama	Food	-	1,449	1,449
Chiradzulu	Thumbwe	TA Nkalo	Food	18,217	-	18,217
Chiradzulu Total				41,346	29,345	70,691
Chitipa	Kameme	TA Kameme	Food	-	5,314	5,314
Chitipa	Kavukuku	TA Nthalire	Food	-	12,497	12,497
Chitipa	Lufita	TA Mwenemisuku	Food	-	2,164	2,164
Chitipa	Misuku	TA Mwenemisuku	Food	-	5,803	5,803
Chitipa Total				-	25,778	25,778
Dedza	Bembeke	TA Kachindamoto	Food	-	781	781
Dedza	Golomoti	TA Kachindamoto	Food	7,420	-	7,420
Dedza	Mtakataka	TA Kachindamoto	Food	22,669	-	22,669
Dedza Total				30,089	781	30,870
Dowa	Bowe	TA Dzoole	Food	-	10,402	10,402
Dowa	Mponela	TA Dzoole	Food	-	321	321
Dowa Total				-	10,723	10,723
Karonga	Nyungwe	TA Mwirang'ombe	Food	-	12,433	12,433
Karonga Total				-	12,433	12,433
Kasungu	Kaluluma/Nkana khoti	SC M'nyanja	Food	-	6,699	6,699
Kasungu	Kaluluma/Nkana khoti	SC Simlemba	Food	-	4,509	4,509
Kasungu	Lisadzi	SC M'nyanja	Food	-	4,014	4,014
Kasungu	Santhe	SC Simlemba	Food	-	5,754	5,754
Kasungu Total				-	20,976	20,976
Lilongwe Rural	Chiwamba	TA Chimutu	Food	-	4,673	4,673
Lilongwe Rural	Mngwangwa	TA Kabudula	Food	-	4,440	4,440
Lilongwe Rural	Mngwangwa	TA Mtema	Food	-	13,621	13,621
Lilongwe Rural	Ukwe	TA Kabudula	Food	-	3,731	3,731

District	EPA	TA	Recommended Transfer modality	No. Flood affected	No. Dry Spell affected	Total number affected
Lilongwe Rural Total				-	26,465	26,465
Machinga	Chikweo/Ngokwe	SC Chikweo	Food	11,654	-	11,654
Machinga	Chikweo/Ngokwe	SC Ngokwe	Food	10,674	1,457	12,131
Machinga	Chikweo/Ngokwe	TA Nyambi	Food	-	1,266	1,266
Machinga	Chikweo/Ngokwe	Kawinga	Food	557	-	557
Machinga	Mbonechela	SC Chiwalo	Food	-	1,221	1,221
Machinga	Mbonechela	TA Liwonde	Food	11,350	6,394	17,744
Machinga	Nampeya	SC Chikweo	Food	8,476	-	8,476
Machinga	Nampeya	TA Kawinga	Food	10,656	-	10,656
Machinga	Nanyumbu	TA Kawinga	Food	1,398	-	1,398
Machinga	Nsanama	SC Mlomba	Food	2,049	8,655	10,704
Machinga	Ntubwi/Domasi	SC Chamba	Food	-	12,956	12,956
Machinga	Ntubwi/Domasi	SC Mposa	Food	1,559	6,175	7,734
Machinga	Nyambi	SC Chiwalo	Food	-	1,447	1,447
Machinga	Nyambi	TA Nyambi	Food	-	645	645
Machinga Total				58,373	40,216	98,589
Mangochi	Chilipa	TA Chimwala	Food	7,425	-	7,425
Mangochi	Chilipa	TA Nankumba	Food	1,277	-	1,277
Mangochi	Katuli	TA Katuli	Food	-	14,767	14,767
Mangochi	Lungwena	SC Chowe	Food	-	7,103	7,103
Mangochi	Lungwena	SC Namabvi	Food	14,305	-	14,305
Mangochi	Maiwa	SC Chowe	Food	-	25,807	25,807
Mangochi	Maiwa	TA Mponda	Food	-	7,189	7,189
Mangochi	Masuku	SC Chowe	Food	-	3,806	3,806
Mangochi	Masuku	SC Mbwana Nyambi	Food	-	6,108	6,108
Mangochi	Mbwadzulu	TA Mponda	Food	4,700	-	4,700
Mangochi	Mbwadzulu	TA Nankumba	Food	17,176	-	17,176
Mangochi	Mthiramanja	TA Chimwala	Food	1,692	-	1,692
Mangochi	Nankumba	TA Nankumba	Food	17,699	-	17,699
Mangochi	Nasenga	TA Chimwala	Food	14,562	-	14,562
Mangochi	Nasenga	TA Mponda	Food	3,995	13,662	17,657
Mangochi	Ntiya	SC Chowe	Food	-	2,255	2,255
Mangochi Total				82,831	80,697	163,528
Mulanje	Kamwendo	TA Mkanda	Food	8,327	-	8,327
Mulanje	Kamwendo	SC Juma	Food	6,002	5,315	11,317
Mulanje	Msikawanjala	TA Mthiramanja	Food	1,267	-	1,267
Mulanje	Mulanje Boma	TA Mthiramanja	Food	1,147	-	1,147
Mulanje	Thuchila	SC Juma	Food	3,770	-	3,770
Mulanje	Thuchila	TA Nkanda	Food	4,476	2,026	6,502
Mulanje	Thuchila	TA Mthiramanja	Food	6,690	10,193	16,883

District	EPA	TA	Recommended Transfer modality	No. Flood affected	No. Dry Spell affected	Total number affected
Mulanje Total				31,679	17,534	49,213
Mwanza	Mwanza	TA Kanduku	Food	-	862	862
Mwanza	Mwanza	TA Ntache	Food	-	14,494	14,494
Mwanza	Thambani	TA Kanduku	Food	-	6,828	6,828
Mwanza Total				-	22,184	22,184
Mzimba	Bulala	TA M'belwa	Food	-	255	255
Mzimba	Bwengu/Engucwini	TA Jaravikuba Munthali	Food	-	9,188	9,188
Mzimba	Bwengu/Engucwini	TA Mtwalo	Food	-	16,974	16,974
Mzimba	Champhira	TA Khosolo Gwaza Jere	Food	-	1,597	1,597
Mzimba	Champhira	TA Mabalabo	Food	-	3,512	3,512
Mzimba	Champhira	TA M'belwa	Food	-	1,065	1,065
Mzimba	Champhira	TA Mzikubola	Food	-	13,085	13,085
Mzimba	Emfeni	TA Khosolo Gwaza Jere	Food	-	4,506	4,506
Mzimba	Emfeni	TA Mabalabo	Food	-	9,961	9,961
Mzimba	Emsizini	TA Kapingo Sibande	Food	-	519	519
Mzimba	Emsizini	TA Mtwalo	Food	-	3,101	3,101
Mzimba	Eswazini	TA Kapingo Sibande	Food	-	807	807
Mzimba	Eswazini	TA Mtwalo	Food	-	825	825
Mzimba	Euthini	TA Mtwalo	Food	-	2,578	2,578
Mzimba	Kazomba	TA Kapingo Sibande	Food	-	2,347	2,347
Mzimba	Kazomba	TA M'belwa	Food	501	2,975	3,476
Mzimba	Kazomba	TA Mzikubola	Food	-	5,016	5,016
Mzimba	Malidadi	TA Mpherembe	Food	-	9,152	9,152
Mzimba	Manyamula	TA M'belwa	Food	-	19,002	19,002
Mzimba	Mbawa	TA M'belwa	Food	-	6,607	6,607
Mzimba	Mbawa	TA Mzikubola	Food	-	2,388	2,388
Mzimba	Mbawa	TA Mzukuzuku	Food	-	6,054	6,054
Mzimba	Mpherembe	TA Mpherembe	Food	-	10,928	10,928
Mzimba	Mpherembe	TA Mtwalo	Food	-	17,662	17,662
Mzimba	Njuyu	TA Mtwalo	Food	-	2,611	2,611
Mzimba	Vibangalala	TA M'belwa	Food	-	5,169	5,169
Mzimba	Vibangalala	TA Mzikubola	Food	-	3,013	3,013
Mzimba	Vibangalala	TA Mzukuzuku	Food	-	4,412	4,412
Mzimba	Zombwe	TA Mtwalo	Food	-	13,527	13,527
Mzimba Total				501	178,836	179,337
Neno	Lisungwi	TA Mlauli	Food	-	17,567	17,567

District	EPA	TA	Recommended Transfer modality	No. Flood affected	No. Dry Spell affected	Total number affected
Neno	Lisungwi	TA Symon	Food	-	25,609	25,609
Neno	Neno	TA Dambe	Food	-	10,225	10,225
Neno	Neno	TA Ngozi/Chekucheku	Food	-	4,262	4,262
Neno Total				-	57,663	57,663
Nkhotakota	Mwansambo	TA Mwadzama	Food	-	1,780	1,780
Nkhotakota	Zidyana	TA Mwadzama	Food	-	27,090	27,090
Nkhotakota Total				-	28,870	28,870
Nsanje	Magoti	TA Mbenje	Food	17,330	-	17,330
Nsanje	Makhanga	TA Mlolo	Food	30,098	-	30,098
Nsanje	Nyachilenda	TA Chimombo	Food	5,813	-	5,813
Nsanje	Nyachilenda	TA Ndamera	Food	14,710	-	14,710
Nsanje	Nyachilenda	TA Nyachikadza	Food	2,066	-	2,066
Nsanje	Zunde	TA Makoko	Food	3,795	-	3,795
Nsanje	Zunde	TA Malemia	Food	10,525	-	10,525
Nsanje	Zunde	TA Ndamera	Food	386	-	386
Nsanje Total				84,723	-	84,723
Ntcheu	Bilira	TA Goodson Ganya	Food	2,753	-	2,753
Ntcheu	Kandeu	TA Goodson Ganya	Food	804	-	804
Ntcheu	Nsipe	TA Champiti	Food	7,721	-	7,721
Ntcheu	Nsipe	TA Goodson Ganya	Food	724	-	724
Ntcheu	Sharpe valley	TA Goodson Ganya	Food	26,505	-	26,505
Ntcheu	Sharpe valley	TA Masasa	Food	8,257	-	8,257
Ntcheu Total				46,764	-	46,764
Phalombe	Kasongo	TA Kaduya	Food	200	21,510	21,710
Phalombe	Mpinda	TA Chiwalo	Food	15,350	-	15,350
Phalombe	Mpinda	TA Kaduya	Food	3,240	-	3,240
Phalombe	Mpinda	TA Nazombe	Food	6,008	-	6,008
Phalombe	Naminjiwa	TA Mkhumba	Food	-	10,676	10,676
Phalombe	Nkhulambe	TA Nkhulambe/Nazombe	Food	-	14,673	14,673
Phalombe	Tamani	TA Jenala	Food	31,257	-	31,257
Phalombe	Waluma	TA Mkhumba	Food	17,713	-	17,713
Phalombe Total				73,768	46,859	120,627
Rumphi	Bolero	TA Chikulamayembe	Food	-	328	328
Rumphi	Bolero (Mwazisi 2 sections)	TA Chikulamayembe	Food	-	22,731	22,731
Rumphi	Mhuju	TA Chikulamayembe	Food	-	3,596	3,596
Rumphi	Mhuju	TA Mwahenga	Food	-	3,902	3,902
Rumphi	Mhuju	TA Mwankhunikira	Food	-	7,314	7,314
Rumphi Total				-	37,871	37,871
Salima	Chipoka	TA Kambalame	Food	-	6,589	6,589

District	EPA	TA	Recommended Transfer modality	No. Flood affected	No. Dry Spell affected	Total number affected
Salima	Chipoka	TA Ndindi	Food	17,335	-	17,335
Salima	Chipoka	TA Pemba	Food	1,328	-	1,328
Salima	Khombedza/Chil uwa	TA Khombedza	Food	3,873	14,961	18,834
Salima	Tembwe/Katerera	TA Kambwiri	Food	102	2,774	2,876
Salima	Tembwe/Katerera	TA Pemba	Food	-	3,035	3,035
Salima Total				22,638	27,359	49,997
Thyolo	Dwale	TA Thomas	Food	5,716	4,829	10,545
Thyolo	Masambanjati	TA Changata	Food	-	10,927	10,927
Thyolo	Masambanjati	TA Mbawela	Food	1,309	7,154	8,463
Thyolo	Thekelani	TA Changata	Food	-	426	426
Thyolo	Thekelani	TA Mbawela	Food	-	4,873	4,873
Thyolo	Thekelani	TA Nsabwe	Food	2,093	8,991	11,084
Thyolo	Thekelani	TA Thukuta	Food	1,534	3,420	4,954
Thyolo	Thyolo Centre	TA Changata	Food	-	761	761
Thyolo	Thyolo Centre	TA Kwethemule	Food	-	14,956	14,956
Thyolo	Thyolo Centre	TA Mphuka	Food	1,695	14,891	16,586
Thyolo	Thyolo Centre	TA Nchilamwela	Food	-	18,499	18,499
Thyolo Total				12,347	89,727	102,074
Zomba	Chingale/Masawula	TA Mlumbe	Food	-	34,320	34,320
Zomba	Dzaone	SC Mbiza	Food	17,897	5,340	23,237
Zomba	Dzaone	TA Chikowi	Food	195	-	195
Zomba	Malosa	TA Kuntumanji	Food	2,050	-	2,050
Zomba	Malosa	TA Malemia	Food	13,159	-	13,159
Zomba	Mpokwa/Likangala	TA Chikowi	Food	1,288	-	1,288
Zomba	Mpokwa/Likangala	TA Mwambo	Food	29,983	21,248	51,231
Zomba	Msondole	SC Mkumbira	Food	830	12,785	13,615
Zomba	Msondole	TA Kuntumanji	Food	11,336	18,188	29,524
Zomba	Msondole	TA Mwambo	Food	539	11	550
Zomba	Ngwelero	SC Mbiza	Food	17,532	-	17,532
Zomba	Ngwelero	TA Chikowi	Food	3,424	-	3,424
Zomba	Ngwelero	TA Mwambo	Food	638	-	638
Zomba	Thondwe	TA Chikowi	Food	5,824	7,050	12,874
Zomba	Thondwe	TA Mlumbe	Food	1,776	-	1,776
Zomba Total				106,471	98,942	205,413
Grand Total				753,665	1,199,431	1,953,096

