



GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

THE NATIONAL MULTI-HAZARD CONTINGENCY PLAN

2021 - 2022



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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
CADECOM	Catholic Development Commission
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CBCC	Community-Based Childcare Centre
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCODE	Centre for Community Organization and Development
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation (an approach)
CMT	Country Management Team
CPCs	Civil Protection Committees
DC	District Commissioner
DCO	District Commissioner's Office
DEM	District Education Managers
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DHO	District Health Office(r)
DNHA	Department of Nutrition HIV and AIDS
DCCMS	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DoS	Department of Surveys
EMT	Emergency Management Team
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FFA	Food for Assets
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoM	Government of Malawi
GTPA	Grain Traders and Processors Association
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HTC	HIV Testing and Counselling
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
LC	Local Council
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDF	Malawi Defence Force
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture,
MoFNR	Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources
MoFEP&D	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoGCDSW	Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHS	Ministry of Homeland Security
MoLH&UD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

MoTPW	Ministry of Transport and Public Works
MPS	Malawi Police Service
MRCS	Malawi Red Cross Society
NAC	National Aids Commission
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NDPRC	National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee
NEC	National Epidemic Committee
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRU	Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
ORS	Oral Re-Hydration Salt
OTP	Out-patient Therapeutic Program
OVC	Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PLWHA	People Living with HIV and Aids
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
RA	Rapid Assessment
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARCOF	Southern African Climate Outlook Forum
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SCTP	Social Cash Transfer Programme
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SP	Sulfadox and Pyrimeth (anti-malarial drug)
Sphere	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TA	Traditional Authority
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDMTWG	UN Disaster Management Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
USAID	United States Aid for International Development
VSU	Victim Support Unit
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Org

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Malawi, in fulfilling its mandate of protecting the lives of vulnerable women, men, boys, girls as well as people living with disabilities, persons living with albinism, refugees and the elderly during disasters; in reducing their exposure to risk through preparedness, led the development of the 2021-2022 National Contingency Plan (NCP). The contingency plan has been developed to establish operational procedures for response to specific hazards based on risks identified by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs through the Coordination cluster based on seasonal weather forecast released by the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) and other emerging context-based criteria.

The contingency planning process used an Inter-agency approach which created an opportunity for government and its partners to anticipate and plan for disasters through a participatory process. This is done with the aim of minimizing damage to property and loss of life, and for timely, gender- responsive and coordinated humanitarian assistance which responds to different needs and priorities of women, men, boys and girls who have been affected by a disaster. This is especially important in Malawi given the gendered impacts of climate change and anticipated effects of La Nina over the next year.

The 2021/2022 NCP is based on five prioritized anticipated hazards: floods; dry spells; disease outbreak; pest infestation; strong winds/stormy rains. All hazards considered within the contingency plan have three scenarios through which planning assumptions were developed. These are the best-case scenario, moderate scenario and the worst-case scenario. After analysis of each scenario, the most likely scenario, 'the moderate scenario' for each hazard was identified and planned for at national level.

In summary, based on a strong likelihood of occurrence, the 2021-2022 planning assumptions envision the following:

- Flooding will occur because of heavy rainfall but over a longer period cumulatively affecting between 15,000 and 30,000 households (75,000 - 150,000 people), with up to 21,000 households requiring relief assistance for a period of up to 3 months and 10,000 households displaced
- Prolonged localized dry spells will result in between 50,000 to 250,000 households requiring food assistance over a 3-month period
- There will be extensive disease outbreaks. Between 1,000 and 5,000 men, women, boys and girls of different age groups are likely to be affected by Cholera and other disease outbreaks such as eye infections, skin conditions and Malaria
- Moderate and localized strong winds will cause considerable damage to infrastructure, crops and trees affecting between 5,000 and 12,000 households, requiring only temporary assistance.
- Pest infestations such as Fall Army Worm will be experienced over large parts of the country with 80,000 to 120,000 farming families affected.

Upon occurrence of a disaster, assessments will be conducted at the District Council level. A national gender sensitive multi-cluster (inter-agency) assessment team will only be deployed when the number of affected households exceed 1,000. The purpose of the multi-cluster assessment will be to determine the extent of damage to property and infrastructure, as well as impact on men, women, boys and girls of all age groups and their livelihoods. This information will allow national level decision making on activation of the Contingency Plan, a coordinated and effective response and the initial planning of early recovery measures. For accessing the impact of prolonged dry spells on the Malawian population, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) remains the main assessment lead agency. The MVAC is mandated to assess food security and livelihood vulnerability for timely and accurate early warning information.

The 2021-2022 National Contingency Plan was developed through the cluster system approach. There are 11 operational clusters namely: Agriculture; Food Security; Nutrition; Health; Education; Inter-cluster coordination, Protection and Social Support; Shelter and Camp Management; Transport, Logistics and Communications; Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Search and Rescue (SAR). The Government of Malawi (GoM) through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) is responsible for the overall coordination of the implementation of disaster risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery activities including the implementation of the Emergency response of the Contingency plan.

DoDMA, as lead of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Cluster is assisted by the relevant line Ministries with support from UN agencies, NGOs, Malawi Red Cross Society and inter-agency coordination platforms¹. At the local level, District Commissioners are mandated to coordinate any emergency-related activities in their districts through the Civil Protection Committees (CPCs) whilst all people in disaster prone districts are vulnerable to the identified hazards, the NCP also recognizes that there are some that are more vulnerable than others, such as the elderly, the chronically ill, injured persons and those living with disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS [PLWHA], adolescents, pregnant women and children. All planning makes efforts to ensure that they are protected and have access to basic services.

When there is need for the 2021-2022 NCP to be operationalized, the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) will require continuous teamwork and support from all government ministries and departments, UN agencies, the Malawi Red Cross Society and NGOs.

¹ Inter-agency platforms are technical forums where discussion on implementation parameters are discussed to guide the clusters in responding to disasters

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Malawi is prone to a variety of slow and sudden-onset disasters which include floods, dry spells, stormy rains, strong winds, hailstorms, landslides, earthquakes, pest infestations, disease outbreaks, fires and ad-hoc accidents. In Malawi, climate variability and climate change impacts are now more than ever, becoming more frequent and increasing in magnitude and spatial distribution. Disasters disrupt people's livelihoods, endanger human and food and nutrition security, damage infrastructure and hinder economic growth and development, among others. There is also documented evidence corroborating the strong relationship that exists between gender equality and disaster resilience. UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (2010) notes that women, men, boys and girls that belong to different age groups and different socioeconomic divides have distinct vulnerabilities. Consequently, they experience disasters differently. They prepare for, cope and recover differently hence the Contingency Plan and actual implementation of the responses will have to respond to the different needs, priorities and capacities of women, men, boys and girls of all age groups. On the micro level, disasters have resulted in a more fragile and less resilient household unit further exacerbating and compounding vulnerabilities and inequalities particularly for the female and child headed households. On the macro level, disasters have resulted in more fragile and less resilient household unit, while on macro level they can divert resources from development programmes to humanitarian response.

Inter-agency contingency planning is essential to ensure that humanitarian agencies/organizations in the country are ready to manage future uncertainty by developing responses to the likely disasters. The multi-hazard contingency plan acts as a framework for resource mobilization for disaster preparedness, response and recovery activities, while local humanitarian organizations are guided by the NCP to set aside emergency funds in anticipation of disasters.

The 2021-2022 multi-hazard Contingency Plan was developed as a collaborative effort and consultative process under the guidance of the Department of Disaster Management Affairs through the national cluster system, which is composed of members from government ministries and departments, UN Agencies, NGO, Malawi Red Cross Society and other humanitarian actors.

In line with the National Disaster Risk Management Policy and the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response build on existing activities and partnerships developed through various country programmes of co-operation (Government, UN agencies, Malawi Red Cross Society and NGOs) meant to build the resilience of communities to disasters. Additional need-based programmes will be established to support humanitarian action, recovery and rehabilitation efforts. DoDMA will ensure disaster-prone District Councils are informed about the National Plan and are prepared to respond accordingly.

In the current plan, there are 11 operational clusters: Agriculture; Food Security; Nutrition; Health; Education; Inter-cluster coordination, Protection and social support; Shelter and Camp Management; Transport, Logistics and Communications; Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and the Search and Rescue (SAR) sub-group. All clusters are required to align their response interventions to the NCP and ensure early recovery interventions in their plans. These clusters work under the guidance of the Inter-Cluster Coordination forum led by DoDMA and the UN Resident Coordinators office (UNRCO). Considering that government has the primary responsibility for preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, each cluster is led by a key government Ministry or Department who identifies focal persons. Each cluster is also supported by a UN agency or the Malawi Red Cross Society serving as a co-lead.

These clusters have mainstreamed monitoring and reporting into their activities to track humanitarian response performance. The purpose of this is to enable government to be informed of progress, existing capacity and resource gaps with respect to the response, as well as to generate information for resource mobilization and fulfils their accountability responsibilities. Other clusters like the Transport, Logistics and Telecommunications cluster serve the rest of the clusters through support functions like warehousing and transport for the prepositioning of equipment or supplies. Inter-Cluster Coordination is therefore crucial in ensuring that the activities of all clusters are well coordinated

Of these clusters, the Protection and Social Support cluster is cross cutting. It is responsible for providing technical support and guidance so that gender equality, protection and social support are mainstreamed across all clusters. The main purpose is to ensure that assistance is provided in an impartial manner without further reinforcing the already existing gender inequalities and social exclusion. Humanitarian actors must always have to abide by the 'do no further harm' principle and at all costs avoid compromising the rights and dignity of the affected men, women, boys and girls. For the purposes of this Contingency Plan, vulnerable populations are those men, women, boys and girls of all age groups whose lives and livelihoods are at risk because of the hazards envisaged in this plan. Within this category, the plan recognizes men, women, boys and girls with special needs like the elderly, people with disabilities, chronically ill, PLWHA, injured persons, adolescents, persons with albinism, pregnant and lactating women and children as particularly vulnerable and needing special protection measures. It also recognizes populations identified as poorest and most vulnerable under the Social Protection system. The Protection and Social Support cluster will provide technical support to other clusters to institutionalize gender analysis in order to get a comprehensive picture regarding the existing gender gaps and protection issues.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the 2021-2022 NCP is to ensure that Government, development partners and Civil Society mount a timely and coordinated response

which is gender transformative during the period of October 2021 to September 2022 to minimize potentially negative humanitarian consequences and ensure the early recovery of affected communities.

1.3 Summary of Requirements

The Specific cluster targets are outlined in respective cluster preparedness, response and recovery plans. Table 1 and 2 below provides overall financial requirements for each cluster and cluster requirements by phases.

Table 1: overall cluster requirements

Cluster	Total Requirement (USD)	Available (USD)	Gap (USD)
Coordination	448,730	134,730	314,000
Agriculture	2,660,000	0	2,660,000
Education	7,925,139	2,617,439	5,307,700
Health	21,241,403	0	21,241,403
Food Security	8,738,230	2,546,599	6,191,631
Nutrition	1,680,048	641,413	1,038,635
Protection and Social Support	5,954,545	400,000	5,554,545
Search and Rescue	917,291.65	16,800	900,491.65
Shelter and camp management	2,444,908	61,991	2,382,917
Transport and Logistics	2,120,000	0	2,120,000
WASH	3,502,881	43,000	3,459,881
Total (USD)	57,633,175	6,461,971	51,171,204
Total (MK)	46,106,540,000	5,169,576,800	40,936,963,200

Table 2: cluster requirement by phases

Cluster	Preparedness	Response	Recovery	Total
Coordination	70,000	261,000	117,730	448,730
Agriculture	1,010,000	920,000	730,000	2,660,000
Education	2,832,450	3,584,689	1,508,000	7,925,139
Health	11,326,908	7,412,995	2,501,500	21,241,403
Food Security	4,542,000	730,000	3,466,230	8,738,230
Nutrition	142,649	1,150,209	387,190	1,680,048
Protection and Social Support	1,414,760	1,069,600	3,470,185	5,954,545
Search and Rescue	895,991.30	13,275	8,025.35	917,291.65
Shelter and camp management	489,908	255,000	1,700,000	2,444,908

Transport and Logistics	110,000	445,000	1,565,000	2,120,000
WASH	1,944,431	293,450	1,265,000	3,502,881
Total (USD)	24,779,097	16,135,218	16,718,860	57,633,175
Total (MK)	19,823,277,600	12,908,174,400	13,375,088,000	46,106,540,000

1.4 Contingency Plan Layout

This Contingency Plan prioritizes five hazards namely: floods, dry spells, disease outbreak, pest infestation and hailstorms/strong winds. The first section highlights risks, scenarios, planning assumptions and consequences for each of the hazards. The second section summarizes the assessment and coordination modalities by specifying the roles and responsibilities to be fulfilled by various actors during assessments. The third section outlines the activities to be undertaken by different clusters of stakeholders during preparedness, emergency response and early recovery. The section on activities is followed by a series of appendices including emergency stock tables, contact details and assessment forms.

SECTION ONE

2.1 HAZARDS, SCENARIOS AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

2.2 Introduction

The SADC Climate Services Centre (CSC) and Member States had a virtual workshop to discuss the 2021/2022 Rainfall Season in August 2021. The outlook is only for SADC countries and covers the months of October 2021 and March 2022. Generally, countries in the SADC region will receive both normal to above normal as well as normal to below normal rainfall amounts. From October to December 2021, some countries are expected to receive normal to above normal rainfall amounts while others are expected to receive normal to below normal rainfall amounts. In the months of January, February and March 2022, the whole SADC region is expected to receive normal to above normal rainfall amounts with pockets of dry spells in some countries.

2.3 The 2021/2022 Rainfall Season Outlook for Malawi

The downscaled and customized 2021/2022 rainfall season outlook for Malawi projects that the country will experience weak *La Niña* conditions during the season. The analyses and forecasts from climate experts in Malawi project the following:

- During October to December 2021, most of the southern and central areas are expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall amounts while most of the northern areas are expected to receive normal to below-normal rainfall amounts
- During January to March 2022, most areas in the south, center and the north are expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall amounts. However, pockets of dry conditions are expected mostly over the south and centre.

The forecast implies that during the 2021-2022 rainfall season, there is a high probability of many parts of the country receiving good rainfall. However, since La Nina conditions are established, extreme weather events such as floods in prone areas are likely to occur due to heavy rains while some parts of the country are likely to experience pockets of prolonged dry spells during the season.

2.4 Prioritized Hazards

Generally, the high amounts of rainfall will likely trigger flooding in the traditional flood prone areas especially the Shire Valley and Lake Shore areas and other low-lying areas. The following are the likely hazards to base the planning assumptions and scenarios on:

- Floods, Prolonged dry spells, Strong winds, Hailstorm, Disease outbreaks and Pest infestations

2.5 Scenarios and Planning Assumptions

Based on the prioritized hazards, the following are the planning assumptions and scenarios:

2.4.1 FLOODS

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
1	Minimal localised flooding, the result of heavy but short durations of rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best case scenario • Damage to infrastructure and consequences to human life (casualties, extraordinary outbreak of diseases, traumas, separations, increased incidence of sexual gender-based violence and sexual exploitation of the flood affected women and girls etc.) and livestock will be limited. • Each occurrence will allow for early recovery. • Total affected population at national level will not exceed a cumulative figure of 15,000households. • Districts most likely to be affected include: Chikwawa, Nsanje, Rumphi, Karonga, Nkhotakota, Salima and Phalombe. • Early recovery is possible through provision of humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level. • Affected households will require only temporary assistance from 1 to 2 months. • Response interventions will be managed by Government through DoDMA. • Interventions to prevent and mitigate SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse of the displaced women, girls and in rare cases boys will be required.
2	Significant flooding will occur as a result of heavy rainfall but over a longer period of time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most likely scenario • Flooding may impact cumulative 15,000 to 30,000 (75,000 – 150,000 people) households. • Damage can be severe resulting in destruction of crops, livestock and infrastructure (roads, bridges public buildings, and private dwellings). • Up to 21,000 households are in need of relief assistance with 10,000 households being displaced² • Search and rescue services will be required • Air and water transport will be required • Protection services will be required from the onset for an estimated 30,000 people due to increased vulnerability to violence, abuse, exploitation, child marriages and household economic shocks. • International support may be called upon to assist in providing humanitarian assistance Outbreaks of disease (Covid-19, cholera, malaria) are expected due to overcrowding in IDP sites and damage to water and sanitation facilities which can be managed by the District Health Office.

²Households in-need of food has been calculated at 70% of the affected
21/2Contingency Plan for Malawi2021

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early recovery required through provision of humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level for a period of 1 to 3 months.
3	<p>Extensive Flooding</p> <p>Comment:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worst case scenario • Result of heavy and/or incessant rainfall, causing rapidly rising rivers and lakes to flood. • Large areas of land will be affected across districts. • Flooding will cause damage to crops, infrastructure and temporary disruption to access of basic services (health, security and education). • Over 30,000 households (Over 150,000 people) will be affected; at least 70% will be temporarily displaced and in-need humanitarian assistance. • Recovery is expected to take a period of 2 - 5 years. • Outbreaks of disease (Covid-19, cholera, malaria) can be expected because of overcrowding in IDP sites and damage to water and sanitation facilities. • Search and rescue services will be required • Air and water transport will be required • An estimated 30 per cent of the affected persons including women, adolescent girls, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, will need protection services such as social support, mental health support, sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response, child protection, case management and prevention of child marriages among others. • State of disaster may be declared • International support will be called upon to assist in providing humanitarian assistance that specifically address the needs and priorities of women, girls, boys and girls of all ages including breastfeeding mothers, pregnant women, people with disabilities, the elderly etc <p>to replenish immediate losses at household level, and to assist with early recovery and reconstruction.</p>
RISK ANALYSIS		
Factors	Degree of Risk	Comments
Probability	Almost Certain	According to 2021-2022 SARCOF report, the country is likely to experience La Nina weather conditions. During the period October to December 2021, normal to above normal rainfall amounts are expected in most areas across the country, with some pockets of normal to below

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
		<p>normal rainfall amounts over southern areas. During the period January to March 2022, normal to above normal rainfall amounts are expected over most areas across the country with pockets of normal to below-normal rainfall amounts expected over northern areas.</p> <p>Flooding is therefore expected in northern districts of Karonga, Nkhatabay and Rumphu. Habitual flood prone districts in southern and central parts of the country such as Salima, Phalombe, Zomba, Nsanje and Chikwawa are also more likely to experience flooding.</p>
Consequences	Moderate to Major	<p>Damage from flooding is likely in flood-prone areas to some extent. In the previous analogue years Malawi experienced floods in all the given years, with different impacts. The damage varied from moderate to major damage. High incidence of sexual gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse particularly for adolescent girls and women who had been displaced by floods in Mangochi, Zomba, Chikwawa and Nsanje were recorded.</p>
Overall Risk	Moderate	<p>Adequate levels of preparedness should be in place by Government and all stakeholders and communities in disaster-prone areas to ensure effective response regardless of the scenario.</p>
Likely Triggers		<p>Heavy rainfall, particularly in catchments of flooding rivers leading to water accumulating faster than soil absorption rate, or faster than rivers' capacity to carry it away, could lead to flooding.</p>
Timeframe		<p>October 2021 to May 2022</p>

2.4.2 Dry Spells

3.1. DRY SPELLS

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
1	Localised dry spells affecting a small number of households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best case scenario • Up to 50,000 households in need of food assistance. • Minimal impact on the crops in the field covering a wide area. • Government will need some implementation capacity from partners working in the affected districts. • Support required for a maximum of 3 months • Recovery activities will enable affected men, women, boys and girls to graduate after 3 months (i.e., irrigation). • Likely districts to experience prolonged dry spells include Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Machinga, Mangochi, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, Blantyre and Ntcheu.

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
2	Prolonged dry spells in certain parts of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response interventions will be coordinated by Government. • Most likely scenario • Prolonged localized dry spells during the crucial growing period which could affect crops like maize. • From 50,000 to 250,000 households in need of food. • Government Strategic Grain Reserves sufficient to cater for the population in need. • Resources will be made available by government and development partners for the replenishment of the SGR and to support the response programme • DoDMA requires considerable implementation capacity from the partners working in the affected districts. • Likely districts to experience prolonged dry spells include Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Machinga, Mangochi, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, Blantyre, Salima, Zomba, Ntcheu and Karonga. • Support for the households is required for 3 months. • Immediate agricultural response will be required to assist affected households with drought tolerant crops and irrigation • Protection services will be required to ensure equitable access to food and social support services by men, women, boys, girls, elderly and people with disabilities etc; and to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence and child protection issues. • Recovery activities include exit strategies within 3 months as above.
3	Extensive Dry spells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worst case scenario • Dry spells experienced over a large part of the country • Above 250,000 households require food assistance. • Support for the households is required for more than 3 months (up to 8 months) • Government Strategic Grain Reserves (SGR) will not be sufficient to cater for the population due to the huge numbers of affected population. • Resources will be made available by government and development partners for the replenishment of the SGR and to support the response programme • Response may be in form of food aid and cash transfers • Likely districts to experience dry spells include Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Thyolo, Machinga, Mangochi, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, Blantyre, Salima, Zomba, Ntcheu, Mchinji, Kasungu, Mzimba, Rumphu, Dedza and Karonga. • Food resources might be sourced from outside the country. • Protection services will be required to prevent and respond to violence in the home and abuse related to accessing food assistance and social support services; ensure equitable access to humanitarian services by the elderly, men, women, boys, and girls and people with disabilities; as well as to

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
		<p>protect children, women and adolescent girls from violence, exploitation and abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and road transport will be required • There will be need for extensive recovery strategy for up to 6 to 12 months.
RISK ANALYSIS		
Factors	Degree of Risk	Comments
Probability	Likely	<p>According to 2021-2022 SARCOF report, the country is likely to experience La Nina weather conditions. During the period October to December 2021, normal to above normal rainfall amounts are expected in most areas across the country, with some pockets of normal to below normal rainfall amounts over southern areas. During the period January to March 2022, normal to above normal rainfall amounts are expected over most areas across the country with pockets of normal to below-normal rainfall amounts expected over northern areas.</p> <p>This is likely to cause some dry spells in some parts of the northern region.</p>
Consequences	Major	<p>The consequences of food insecurity caused by dry-spells can be major, exacerbated by the impact of factors like climate variability, Covid-19, HIV and AIDS, poverty, entrenched gender inequalities, the current economic situation and the rise in food and commodity prices locally and globally. A considerable number of children, pregnant and lactating women will be at risk of malnutrition. Cases of sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) will increase as the affected household members particularly women and girls may resort to some negative coping strategies such as transactional sex for survival.</p>
Overall Risk	Moderately high	<p>Adequate levels of preparedness should be put in place by Government and all stakeholders to ensure effective response regardless of the scenario. There have been some areas that have experienced food shortage for more than three consecutive years which renders communities in these areas very vulnerable.</p>
Likely Triggers		<p>Adequate measures should also be put in place to ensure full integration of gender, protection and mitigate against sexual gender-based violence as well as sexual exploitation and abuse of the affected women, girls, men and boys.</p>
Timeframe		<p>Dry spells over the crucial growing period especially December 2021 to February 2022.</p> <p>November 2021 to May 2022</p>

2.4.3 DISEASE OUTBREAKS: Cholera and Bilharzia

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
1	Minimal outbreak (less than 1,000 people affected)	<p>Best case scenario</p> <p>Cholera, Bilharzia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequences to human life (casualties, extraordinary outbreak of diseases, traumas etc.) will be limited. • Total population at national level affected will not exceed a cumulative figure of 1,000 cases each disease and total deaths do not exceed 10. • Districts most likely to be affected (Karonga, Nkhatabay, Rumphi, Mzimba, Nkhotakota, Salima, Lilongwe, Mangochi, Balaka, Machinga, Zomba, Phalombe, Mulanje, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Nsanje) • Early recovery is probable through provision of health care services and humanitarian assistance. • Response interventions will be managed by Government and development partners.
2	Significant outbreaks of diseases (1,000 to 5,000 cases)	<p>Most likely scenario.</p> <p>Cholera and Bilharzia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periods of further spread and treatment ranging from 1-3 months • Impact can be severe especially to women and lactating women particularly if localized • Transport for Ambulatory and Mobile Clinic services will be required and therefore additional human resources will be needed. • International support may be called upon to assist in provision of drugs and other medical supplies, surge capacity, and to assist with early recovery for 4 to 6 months. • Between 1,000 and 5,000 people are likely to be affected by Cholera and other disease outbreaks such as eye infections, skin conditions and Malaria. • About 80,500 women within childbearing age will require reproductive health services (family planning, dignity kits) as access to health facilities will be limited. • About 30 per cent (45,000) of the affected populations particularly children, women and girls will require protection services including information on where to access sexual and reproductive health services; as well as access other protection services such as mental health and psychosocial support, social support, violence prevention, child protection and GBV prevention and response

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 25,000 pregnant women will require emergency obstetric care services and nutrition support. • About 70,000 sexually active men will require condoms. • About 52,500 adolescents especially girls will require dignity kits and recreation materials. • About 59,500 under five children will require integrated child health services including immunizations. • About 3,500 severely acute malnourished under five children will require medical services in Nutrition Rehabilitation Units
3	Extensive outbreaks of diseases	<p>Worst case scenario</p> <p>Cholera and Bilharzia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatal disease outbreaks will cause loss of human life and productivity and overstretch capacity of provision of basic health services. • Over 5,000 people will be affected by each disease, though not at one time. • There will be widespread death as a result of the diseases. • Protection services will be required to address mental health impacts on loss of lives, provide social support to households which will experience livelihood economic shocks, and to protect the affected persons including children from violence and abuse
RISK ANALYSIS		
Factors	Degree of Risk	Comments
Probability	Almost Certain	Disease outbreaks in Malawi are likely to occur. The outbreaks are likely to occur in areas where there is breakdown of good health practices, severe flooding, and acute food shortage. Lack of water as a result of dry spells has a history of causing some diseases in both humans and livestock.
Consequences	Moderate to Major	Disease outbreaks will cause loss of human life and livestock. Diseases may also cause loss of productivity, and overstretched capacity of provision of basic health services.

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Overall Risk	Moderate to high	Adequate levels of preparedness should be in place by Government and all stakeholders to ensure effective response regardless of the scenario realized.
Likely Triggers		
Timeframe		Flooding, lack of portable water, breakdown of good health practices, acute food shortage, animal and human movements to and from confirmed affected areas
		November 2021 to October 2022

3.2. HEAVY STORMS/STRONG WINDS

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
1	Minimal localised strong winds,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best case • Damage to infrastructure and consequences to human life (casualties, traumas, separations, etc.) and livestock will be limited. • Up to 5000 households affected. • Districts most likely to be affected: Chikwawa, Blantyre, Mulanje, Karonga, Mangochi, Machinga, Nsanje, Phalombe, Salima, Nkhotakota, Chitipa, Ntcheu, Lilongwe, Thyolo, Nkhatabay and Zomba. • Search and rescue services may be required • Early recovery will require through provision of humanitarian assistance Affected households will require only temporary assistance from 1 to 2 months. • Response interventions will be coordinated by Government. •
2	Moderate localised strong winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most likely scenario • Damage to infrastructure (schools, health facilities, houses/dwelling units) • Damage to crops and trees • Consequences to human life (casualties, traumas, separations, etc.) and livestock will be limited. • Total population affected will be between 5,000 and 12, 000 households. • 21 Districts most likely to be affected: Chikwawa, Blantyre, Mulanje, Karonga, Mangochi, Machinga, Nsanje, Phalombe, Salima, Nkhotakota, Chitipa, Ntcheu, Lilongwe Thyolo, Nkhatabay, Dedza, Balaka, Rumphu, Mchinji, Mzimba and Zomba. • Affected households will require only temporary assistance from 1 to 2 months. • Search and rescue services may be required

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response interventions will be coordinated by Government with technical and financial support from partners. • Protection services may be required to address mental health issues, protect women, girls and children from violence and abuse; and address economic shocks at household level • International support may be requested to assist in the case of a single acute event, or concurrent acute events affecting manymen, women, boys and girls of different age group.
3	Extensive strong winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worst case scenario • Large areas of land will be affected simultaneously across districts and borders. • Strong winds/Heavy storms will cause severe damage to crop, infrastructure (public buildings, private dwellings, power lines), temporary disruption of access to basic services (health and education). • Over 12,000 households will be affected and will require temporary shelter. • All districts in the country are likely to be affected. • Search and rescue services will be required • Affected households will require only temporary assistance from 1 to 3 months. • Protection services will be required for an estimated 3,000 households to address mental health impacts; protect vulnerable populations such as children, women, adolescent girls, the elderly and person with disabilities from violence, abuse and exploitation; ensure equitable access to humanitarian response services. • Response interventions will be coordinated by Government with technical and financial support from partners. • International financial and technical support will be required • Recovery is expected to take a period of 2 - 5 years.
RISK ANALYSIS		
Factors	Degree of Risk	Comments
Probability	Most likely	Disasters caused by strong winds in Malawi are becoming an annual episode and is likely to occur particularly in the Southern Region which is mostly affected by tropical cyclones from Mozambique channel.
Consequences	Moderate to major	Damage to infrastructure and consequences to human life, crops, infrastructure (roads, public

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
		<p>buildings, private dwellings), temporary disruption to access of basic services (health and education).</p> <p>Disruption of social services will negatively affect the protection systems. The disaster will create a conducive environment for gender-based violence including sexual exploitation and abuse.</p>
Overall Risk	Moderate	<p>Adequate levels of preparedness should be in place by Government and all stakeholders to ensure effective response regardless of the scenario realized.</p> <p>Most of strong winds are associated with the first rains in October, November and December.</p>

2.4.4 PEST INFESTATIONS

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
1	Localised pest infestations affecting a small number of farming families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best case scenario • Up to 80,000 farming families are affected • Minimal impact on the crops in the field with only one crop being attacked • Government will need some implementation capacity from partners working in the affected districts. • Response interventions will be managed by Government. • Support required for a maximum of 3 months. • Recovery activities will enable households to replant for irrigation cropping. • Likely districts to experience pest infestations include Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Machinga, Zomba, Mangochi, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, Blantyre, Karonga and Ntcheu. •
2	Increased pest infestations in certain parts of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most likely scenario • Increased area of pest infestation during the crucial growing period which could affect crops like maize, sorghum and millet, and others. • Between 80,000 and 120,000 farming families affected • Resources will be made available by government and development partners to address the pest infestations. • The MoA will require substantial implementation capacity from the partners working in the affected districts. • All districts are likely to be affected. • Support for the farming families is required for a period 3 months. • Immediate agricultural response will be required to assist affected households with chemicals and expert advice to deal with pests.

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection services in form of social support to the affected households, violence prevention and response services to 20,000 farming families will be required Recovery activities include replanting for irrigation.
3	Extensive pest infestations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worst case scenario Pest infestations experienced across the country. Above 120,000 farming families crops affected Support for the households is required throughout the rainy season. Resources will be made available by government and development partners to address pest infestations. Response may be in form of provision of chemicals and expert advice to deal with the pests. All districts are likely to be affected. Chemical resources might be sourced from outside the country. There will be need for extensive recovery strategy for up to 6 to 12 months. Protection services will be required in form of social support, child protection and GBV case management, mental health support and violence prevention and response services to the affected households and communities International support may be required
RISK ANALYSIS		
Factors	Degree of Risk	Comments
Probability	Likely	The country, just like other countries in the SADC region, experienced the advent of the fall army worms in the 2016/2017 season. The fall army worms have since shown an increasing infestation rate trend. This season is likely to see an increase in FAW attack, especially during dry spells periods.
Consequences	Major	The consequences of food insecurity caused by pests' attack can be major, exacerbated by the impact of factors like climate change, poverty, the entrenched gender inequalities, the current economic situation and the rise in food and commodity prices locally and globally. A considerable number of children, pregnant and lactating women will be at risk of malnutrition.
Overall Risk	Moderately high	Adequate levels of preparedness should be put in place by Government and all stakeholders to ensure effective response regardless of the scenario realized. There have been some areas that have experienced food shortage for more than three consecutive years which renders communities in these areas very vulnerable.
Likely Triggers		

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Timeframe		<p>Adequate levels of coordination is required to fully integrate gender and protection to address gender inequality and abuses that are exacerbated by food insecurity</p> <p>Pest infestations over the crucial growing period especially between November 2021 to March 2022.</p> <p>November 2021 to June 2022</p>

2.6 National Disaster Response Capacity Analysis

The Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act of 1991 was enacted by Parliament to make provision for the coordination and implementation of measures to address the effects of disasters. It included the establishment of a National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Fund (NDPRF) and the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee to assist with policy guidance of DR issues and the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Technical Committee to work on DRM technical issues. Currently, the DRM Bill is in place to improve on the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act. The Draft DRM Bill provides adequate procedures to ensure the coordination of international and domestic efforts across all governmental agencies in the implementation of risk reduction efforts tailored to the country context

DoDMA has staff at national level and has institutionalized the positions of the Relief and rehabilitation Officers across the country except in the main cities. Structures have also been set up at community level in form of District Civil Protection Committees, Area Civil Protection Committees and Village Civil Protection Committees to manage disaster preparedness, response and recovery interventions. Capacity of the national level personnel and community structures has been built. Partner civil society organizations have also strengthened their capacities to prepare, respond and recover from disasters.

Although NDPRF was created, resources are only made available after a disaster has occurred, which substantially delays relief efforts. However, the new DRM Bill seeks to strengthen through establishment of national disaster relief fund as a preparedness mechanism. With this development, the capacity to timely respond to disasters will be enhanced.

Nevertheless, there exists capacity gaps especially in districts which are not considered to be 'disaster prone'. Government institutions at the national and district level face many challenges, including the following:

- Scarce financial resources for maintenance of existing disaster response structures and to ensure effective emergency response and updating of district contingency plans.
- Inadequate Early Warning and Surveillance Systems for many disasters including floods, cholera, earthquake, strong winds, dry spells and pest and disease outbreaks.

- Inadequate transport and communication facilities impeding dissemination of early warning messages, rapid assessments and disaster response.
- Inadequate capacity (human, technical, material and financial) for coordination at both national and district levels which negatively impact timely and effective assessment, response and information management during disasters.
- Inadequate cross border coordination at both national and district level.
- Inadequate capacity to fully integrate gender and protection during all stages of from needs analysis/assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of responses.
- Loss of institutional memory due to staff transfers.

SECTION TWO

3.1 ASSESSMENT MODALITIES AND COORDINATION

This section provides a summary of how assessments and coordination of emergency activities will be carried out.

3.2 Assessment Objectives

The main purpose of the assessment is to gather information on the impacts and quantify the extent of damage caused by a disaster on men, women, boys and girls of all age groups, their livelihoods and infrastructure. This information will allow for the activation of a coordinated and effective gender transformative response to the disaster and facilitate the initiation of the planning of early recovery measures. Additionally, the assessment reports play a fundamental role of resource mobilization for the identified needs.

The responsibility of undertaking the food security assessments is assigned to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC). The MVAC will broadly conduct assessment of the impact of dry spells, food security and livelihood vulnerability for timely and accurate early warning information. The MVAC assessment will fully integrate gender analysis in order to help identify the specific needs, priorities and capacities of men, women, boys and girls of all age groups. Similarly, the District Civil Protection Committees (DCPC) have the responsibility to conduct assessment of rapid on-set disasters in the districts informed by Village and Area Civil Protection Committees. The gender sensitive Interagency Assessment Team (consisting of government, UN, MRCS and INGO actors when required) from national level is deployed to coordinate and conduct assessments using tools that have a gender lens when the number of the affected exceeds 1,000 households.

3.3 Assessment Tools and Timeline for Emergency Response

Real time data which is gender and age sensitive is critical for decision making in any emergency. In order to facilitate rapid and efficient real time data collection during disasters, various assessment forms which have fully integrated gender and age, designed in specific reporting formats including checklists, timeline for emergency response have all been developed and are provided in the Annexes. The process further informs timely response to the affected men, women, boys and girls of all age groups in the targeted areas.

3.4 Activation of Interagency Assessment Mission

An interagency assessment mission will be deployed to the affected areas within 48 hours upon receipt of:

- Reports from district officials through DoDMA focal persons (Relief and Rehabilitation Officer) on a disaster affecting up to 1,000 households within a period of 1 week for rapid onset or a period of 2 to 3 weeks for slow onset
- Information on occurrence of a disaster is received from the affected districts but reports on the extent of damage and number of men, women, boys and girls affected are not forthcoming and there is an indication that the number of

households in the affected area is at least 1, 000 (e.g., in case of inaccessibility of the areas involved).

3.5 Roles and Responsibilities

The Government of Malawi, through DoDMA, will be responsible for coordinating and leading agender sensitive Inter –Agency Assessment Mission. The multi-stakeholder gender balanced assessment team may include representatives from the following stakeholders:

DoDMA, relevant Government ministries, UN Agencies, MRCS, NGO partners and other cooperating partners. DoDMA will ensure that the assessment is done in collaboration with district councils and all other stakeholders operating in the affected district.

3.6 Coordination Arrangement

The following is a summary of coordination arrangements and activities between Government, UN agencies, MRCS and NGOs:

- The **Government of Malawi (GoM)** through DoDMA is responsible for disaster risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. These inter-related activities are done in coordination with relevant line ministries and departments. District Commissioners are mandated to coordinate any emergency-related activities in their districts in collaboration with the Civil Protection Committees with the assistance of MRCS and other NGOs operating in the districts.
- A **National Epidemic Committee** coordinates all activities at all levels for disease and epidemic prevention and control, through which service delivery, surveillance, monitoring, data collection, analysis and dissemination are coordinated during disasters.
- **Donor and NGO Coordination** facilitates coordination for an effective and timely response to emergencies for all development partners and civil societies.
- **The UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC)** is responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of inter-agency disaster management activities in Malawi for UN- Agencies outside of government.
- **The Cash Working Group** provides support to key decision-making issues around cash transfer programming and strengthens linkages between the humanitarian and development activities.

The following table provides a list of the lead ministries, co-leads coordinating the different cluster activities through the coordination of DoDMA:

3.7 Cluster Leads and Co-Leads

Cluster	Lead (Ministry/Department)	Co-Lead UN Support Agency
Agriculture	MoA	FAO
Food Security	DoDMA	WFP
Health	MoH	WHO/UNAIDS
Nutrition	DNHA	UNICEF
Education	MoE	UNICEF
Water & Sanitation, Hygiene	DWD	UNICEF
Transport and Logistics	MoTPW	WFP
Protection	MoGCDSW	UNICEF ³
Shelter & Camp Management	MoLH&UD	MRCS/IOM
Search and Rescue	MoHS	MRCS
Inter-Cluster Coordination	DoDMA	UNRCO

3.8 Principles and Strategies

Exposure to disasters may reduce access to basic rights including food, education, health services, safe housing, protection, potable drinking water and sanitation. Disasters may also disrupt or weaken the protection systems hence creating a conducive environment for proliferation of cases of gender-based violence and all forms of exploitation and abuse of the affected women, girls, men and boys. The Government of Malawi is committed to ensuring that protection systems remain functional, that all interventions do not help to further reinforce the already existing gender inequalities. The government has the primary responsibility to ensure that all these rights are also maintained during an emergency

Key strategic areas identified in the contingency plan are:

- Developing national capacity at all levels for emergency response.
- Pre-positioning of emergency supplies.
- Surveillance and monitoring of key emergency indicators.
- Intensifying service delivery to avert the impact of emergencies.

³UNHCR is supposed to lead the Protection and Social Support cluster; however, UNHCR Malawi indicated that currently, it does not have the capacity at the local level to provide support to the cluster. In the event of a major emergency, UNCHR will assume its global responsibilities and provide leadership to the cluster in support of UNICEF.

- Adoption of multiple transfer modalities (in-kind, cash, vouchers and/or a combination) for emergency response.
- Enhance and strengthen the use of gender and age sensitive data to support evidence-based responses.
- Information, Education and Communication that is gender and age sensitive on disaster risk reduction issues.
- Institutionalizing gender analysis as well as collection, analysis and use of sex and age disaggregated data during all stages of the programme cycle
- Developing early recovery interventions that address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys of all age groups across all clusters, based on the Early Recovery Framework and disaster risk reduction measures integrated into early recovery interventions.

In order to ensure rapid response to emergencies which exceed Government capacity, UN agencies, NGOs, MRCS and other stakeholders may be called upon to provide initial relief assistance in line with respective corporate core commitments.

The duration of the required assistance will vary depending on the scenarios and according to the nature of the activities in the different sectors (i.e. emergency activities versus recovery activities) (see details for each sector below, section 3: Preparedness and Response and Early Recovery Plans).

SECTION THREE

4.0. CLUSTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY PLANS

4.1. Inter-Cluster Coordination, Communication⁴ and Assessment

The DoDMA leads the Co-ordination, Communication and Assessment operation for preparedness, emergency response and recovery while the UNRCO co-leads.

4.1.1. Overall Objective

To facilitate appropriate coordination arrangements, communication and assessment activities between Government, UN, and NGOs including MRCS in responding to emergencies and during contingency planning process

4.1.2. Specific Objectives

1. To strengthen coordination between government, the UN and NGOs for disaster preparedness, response and recovery efforts at national and local levels.
2. To ensure that gender equality, protection and early recovery concerns are mainstreamed by all clusters in the three phases of preparedness, response and recovery.
3. To coordinate joint disaster impact and needs assessment and resource mobilization efforts.

4.1.3. Definition of “Affected”

The term affected in this cluster is understood as covering all men, women, boys and girls of different age groups that are deemed and accepted, by the various clusters, as affected. (All men, women, boys and girls of different age group whose lives or livelihoods are negatively affected by disasters)

4.1.4. Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

No.	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Strengthen disaster information management system at national and district levels which incorporates gender and sex, age and disability	DoDMA/ UNRCO	On-going	0	0	0

⁴Communication as used in this context refers to the flow of information to the other clusters in an effort to link them up. This is upper level of communication.

	disaggregated data (SADD).					
2	Facilitate training of all cluster members district levels on disaster response SoPs and including focus on disability and gender in humanitarian action.	DoDMA and UNRCO	Nov-Dec, 2022	35,000	0	35,000
3	Facilitate the circulation of gender and disability sensitive regional and national early warning bulletins.	DoDMA	Ongoing	0	0	0
4	Facilitate discussions on cash-based response in emergencies in ICCG	DoDMA/ UNRCO	June-July, 2021	0	0	0
5	Carry out an assessment of and support preparedness capacity of local councils	DoDMA and UNRCO	Nov – Dec 2022	7,500	17,500	0
6	Activate the emergency operation centres (EOCs) at district, regional and national levels.	DoDMA	Dec 2021	0	0	0
7	Disseminate the National Contingency Plan	DoDMA	Nov-Dec 2021	17,500	10,000	7,500

	Sub Total			70,000	27,500	42,500
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4.1.5. Emergency Response Activities

No.	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Coordinate gender responsive joint assessment missions	DoDMA/U NRCO	On-going	155,000	31,000	124,000
2	Coordinate cluster disaster gender sensitive response planning and implementation	DoDMA	On-going	0	0	0
3	Consolidate rapid assessment reports and circulate cluster response reports to relevant actors	DoDMA	A week after rapid assessment	0	0	0
4	Produce and disseminate the Humanitarian Update/sitreps	DoDMA	On-going	0	0	0
5	Facilitate joint resource mobilization as needed (eg. Flash Appeal or CERF).	DoDMA/U NRCO	On-going	0	0	0
6	Request for additional external technical support if	UNRCO	As required	in kind	0	0

	required, eg. OCHA (Scenarios 2 and 3).					
7	Manage emergency operation centres (EOCs) at district, regional and national levels	DoDMA/U NRCO	Dec 2021 – Mar 2022	100,000	50,000	50,000
	Sub Total			261,000	81,000	74,000

4.1.6. Early Recovery Activities

	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Coordinate joint post-disaster gender responsive needs assessments (PDNA) which incorporate protection issues	DoDMA	Upon massive disaster occurrence	61,500	25,000	36,500
2.	Facilitate the development of an early recovery action plan at national and district levels	DoDMA	When need arises	55,000	0	55,000
3.	Ensure that disaster risk reduction is incorporated into early recovery activities	DoDMA/U NRCO	On-going	0	0	0

4.	Mobilize resources to support early recovery interventions	UNRCO/DoDMA	On-going	0	0	0
	Sub Total			117,730	26,230	91,500
	Grand Total			448,730	134,730	08,000

4.1.7. Operational Constraints

- Inconsistent representation and participation of cluster leads. DoDMA should engage line ministries to designate a permanent cluster leads during emergency response.
- Limited disaster early warning systems. It is noted though that there is an improvement in the early warning system for floods.
- Limited human resource and financial capacity to organize medium to large scale response to disaster.
- Inadequate information/communication systems in some District Councils, including limited access to computers and internet.
- Inadequate capacity of clusters to fully integrate gender and protection during needs assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of responses.

4.1.8. Primary Stakeholders Roles and Responsibilities

- The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) will make a recommendation on the need to declare a national state of disaster.
- Emergency response and recovery is led by DoDMA assisted by the relevant line ministries, NGOs, UN agencies and inter-agency coordination mechanisms. District Commissioners are mandated to coordinate any emergency-related activity in their respective districts through the Civil Protection Committees (CPCs) with support from UN agencies and NGOs.
- The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services issues 10-day rainfall forecasts throughout the rainfall season for early warning guidance.

4.1.9. Collaborative Partners

DoDMA, relevant line ministries (Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare and Ministry of Health), District Councils, UNRCO and other UN agencies and relevant NGOs

4.2. AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

4.2.1. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL CONTEXT

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is responsible for leading the overall preparedness and emergency response for the agriculture sector in the country. The sector preparedness and emergency plan are based on the 2021-2022 seasonal forecast.

Based on the 2021/ 22 season forecast and analogue years, it is envisioned that the agriculture sector is most likely to be affected by the following hazards: dry spells, livestock disease, pest infestation, flooding, strong winds and heavy rains. Most likely, the Ministry of Agriculture is expecting the recurrence of pests such as red locusts and African Army Worms as well as transboundary diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin (after localized floods) or Black quarter (in case of extended dry spells). Therefore, there is need for adequate preparation such as conducting surveillance and monitoring in the swampy areas to reduce the pre-breeding population and in carrying out control operations whenever such anticipated eventualities happen in order to avoid causing devastating impact on communities.

The above situations should also be combined with the possible effects that COVID-19 pandemic in the functioning of the markets within the country as well as possible contention measures that the Government of Malawi deems relevant to safeguard the health of population in the rural and urban area

4.2.2. Overall Objective of the Agriculture Cluster Contingency Plan

Establish a complete and sound set of data and actions that can facilitate timely prevention and eventually rapid response for emergencies that affects farming households and enterprises in Malawi, considering the possible hazards anticipated for the period November 2020 – October 2021.

The plan is also drawing a scenario analysis to safeguard vulnerable farming households from food and nutrition insecurity that arises due to loss of agricultural productivity related with the occurrence of weather-related disasters and any other natural hazards in the areas projected to be at risk.

4.2.3. Specific Objectives

- i. To foster early warning actions that avert pest and disease outbreaks in different locations across the country.
- i. To support pre-position of information, staff and inputs required to quickly respond to an emergency that can compromise agriculture livelihoods in areas affected by possible hazards relevant for the sector.
- ii. To support resumption of agricultural livelihoods of male, female and child households affected by disasters whose agricultural assets are damaged or lost by floods, strong winds and pests and diseases.
- iii. To plan in advance activities and any kind of support required to increase the capacity of farm households that might be affected through training, campaigns and sensitizations for them to be able to anticipate and cope with agricultural shocks and disasters.
- iv. Provision of technical and operational support to male, female and child headed households located in flood prone areas to harness water resources

for winter/irrigation production and livestock in the dry season, fostering early-recovery and better coping strategies in future.

- v. To strengthen the monitoring and control of pest and disease outbreaks in the country.

4.2.4. Definition of “Affected”

For the Agriculture Sector, the term “affected” refers to female, male, child and disability headed households which have suffered drastic assets and livelihoods losses, such as loss of crops, livestock or basic production tools/equipment due to a natural disaster or a pest/disease.

4.2.5. Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

No.	Activities	Responsible Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Strengthen the functioning of critical surveillance systems for the sector, such as Red Locust monitoring, AAW/FAW (through FAMEWS), EmA-FSS and transboundary diseases to produce timely reports	MoA/Agriculture Cluster relevant partners.	Nov-Dec–2021	150,000	0	150,000
2	District-based gender sensitive community sensitization meetings on preparedness activities based on data available	MoA/ DAHLD/ DoCD/FAO/ DAES /Agriculture Cluster relevant partners.	Nov-Dec – 2021	150,000	0	150,000

	and scenarios developed. The sensitization meetings will also address gender issues affecting the sector.					
3	Take stock of available resources prior to occurrence of possible disasters or pest/diseases outbreaks identifying gaps in relation to scenarios under consideration.	MoA/FAO/ Agriculture Cluster relevant partners	Nov- Dec 2021	0	0	0
4	Based on the scenarios analysis, provide technical support and quality control in sourcing and prepositioning of readily available agricultural inputs and services	Agriculture Cluster relevant partners	Nov- Dec 2021	60,000	0	60,000
5	Conduct livestock vaccination campaigns to reduce early disease outbreaks	MoA	Nov – Dec 2021	50,000	0	50,000

6	Conduct gender responsive sensitization on Water management and catchment conservation	MoA/FAO	Jul- Sep 2022	100,000	0	100,000
7	Support procurement and distribution of pesticides, vaccines, dewormers, etc.)	MoA/FAO	Nov 2021 – Jan 2022	500,000	0	500,000
Sub Total				1,010,000	0	1,010,000

4.2.6. Emergency Response Activities

No	Activities	Responsible Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Hold regional/district agriculture gender sensitive cluster meetings to coordinate implementation of the response (virtual or physical meetings).	MoA/FAO	On-going	100,000	0	100,000

2	Conduct a rapid needs and gender assessment of areas and households affected by pest and diseases outbreak, floods, dry spells in collaboration with all main actors.	DoDMA/MoA/FAO/Agriculture Cluster partners.	Nov 2021 – Mar 2022	200,000	0	200,000
3	Rehabilitation of multipurpose ponds and water reservoirs/troughs for livestock and irrigation purposes;	MoA/FAO/Agriculture Cluster partners	Feb – Jul 2022	300,000	0	300,000
4	Provision of animal-health services (vaccinations, feeding, etc) and essential items to maintain critical livestock production activities.	MoA/FAO/Agriculture Cluster partners.	Feb – Jul 2022	80,000	0	80,000
5	Revamping and integral management of livestock water drinking points	MoA	Mar – July 2022	80,000	0	80,000

	committees in selected areas					
6	Train households in Integrated Pest Management practices to control pest outbreaks (Fall Armyworm and others)	MoA/FAO	Nov 2021 – Jun 2022	100,000	0	100,000
7	Conduct a gender sensitive joint post-disaster needs assessment to inform subsequent design of appropriate interventions	DoDMA/MoA/FAO	Jan-March 2022	60,000	0	60,000
Sub Total				920,000	0	920,000

4.2.5. Early Recovery Activities

No	Activities	Responsible Agencies	Target	When	Budget (\$)		
					Total	Available	Gap

1	Intensify conservation Agriculture & Water harvesting - damming rivers, box ridges, pit planting, cover crops, mulching etc.	MoA/F AO	250,000 HH- (100,000 FH)	Nov 2021 – Oct 2022	130,000	0	130,000
2	Strengthen integrated watershed management (IWM)	MoA/F AO	250,000 HH- (100,000 FH)	Feb – Jul 2022	100,000	0	100,000
3	Intensify Integrated Pest Management practices to control pest outbreaks (Fall Armyworm and others)	MoA/F AO	120,000 HH(48,000FH)	Jul – Oct 2022	150,000	0	150,000
4	Conduct monitoring and evaluation of the recovery interventions to inform the design of appropriate long-term interventions	MoA/F AO		Nov 2021 – Oct 2022	150,000	0	150,000

5	Promote animal health surveillance systems	MoA/F AO		Nov 2021 – Oct 2022	200,000	0	200,000
	Sub Total				730,000	0	730,000
	Grand Total				2,660,000	0	2,660,000

4.2.6. Operational Constraints

- People may be displaced as a result of severe flooding which may challenge identification and supply of inputs and services to those affected.
- Damage to road infrastructure that will hamper access to affected areas and may jeopardize timely humanitarian interventions.
- Delayed resource mobilization may potentially affect the timing and scale of response in relation to the need on the ground.
- The occurrence of strong winds or hailstorms may render households destitute hence not easy to target with agricultural inputs
- Inadequate technical expertise to deal with emerging crop and livestock diseases
- Inadequate capacity to integrate gender in all operations of the cluster

4.2.7. Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

- The Director of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources and Chief Agricultural Officer (CAO) will be responsible for monitoring and collecting information on crop loss and livestock and poultry disease outbreaks in the districts and reporting to the Ministry Headquarters.
- MoA is primarily responsible for providing agricultural inputs and extension services to affected areas with support from FAO and NGO partners.
- FAO and NGO partners shall assist the Ministry in mobilizing resources for the provision of agricultural inputs

4.2.8. Additional Material and Financial Requirements

Agricultural requirements are based on the estimated 40,000 HHs affected by floods; 10,000 to 20000 HHs affected by strong winds; and over 100,000 farming households by pest outbreak and 1000 to 1500 FMD cases.

4.3. EDUCATION CLUSTER

The Ministry of Education (MoE) within the Education cluster is the lead ministry responsible for overall preparedness and emergency response of the Education operation. The Ministry collaborates with other Ministries, local and international

organizations as well as UN agencies which support in mobilization of human and financial resources for the emergency response.

4.3.1. Overall Objective

The Education contingency plan and disaster response operation will ensure that teaching and learning continues in all learning institutions in areas affected by disasters and that special attention will be given to learners with disabilities, those injured or traumatized by the disaster and vulnerable children.

4.3.2. Specific Objectives

1. To ensure continuity of teaching and learning in places affected by the disaster including refugee education.
2. To provide safe spaces for learning, recreation, and psychosocial support (both learners and teachers)
3. To intensify awareness raising amongst teachers, learners and communities on protecting child rights and preventing abuse in areas affected by disasters including Covid-19.
4. To sustain the school meals programme in targeted schools affected by disasters.
5. To make available teaching, learning and recreational materials.
6. To ensure that those who have lost certificates or school records as a result of the disaster can get them replaced at no or minimal cost.
7. To ensure internal arrangements are made in schools affected by disasters to take terminal examinations.
8. To ensure teachers and other education personnel are supported and protected during disasters.

4.3.3. Definition of “Affected”

In the Education Sector, the term “affected” refers to those male and female learners and teachers who are unable to access their personal needs including teaching and learning after being affected by a disaster or any form of displacement.

Based on the moderate and most likely scenario, between 40,000 to 65,000 households (200,000 – 325,000 people) will be affected by disasters. The cluster is targeting 40% (130,000) of the 325,000 affected people that are of school age children between 3 – 18 years old. The cluster will also support 20,000 Early Child Development children aged 3 – 5 years in early learning and psychosocial support and care as well as 10,000 adolescent boys and girls and youths aged 15 – 18 years on life skills and livelihood activities which will contribute to resilience building in schools and communities. The Education cluster is also targeting to provide teaching and learning to 7,798 refugee children and children based in Dzaleka and main transit centers at Karonga.

The most likely disaster-prone districts to be targeted include Phalombe, Nsanje, Chikwawa, Machinga, Mulanje, Mangochi, Thyolo, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Karonga, Blantyre, Balaka, Ntcheu, Salima, Rumphu, Lilongwe, Mwanza, Dedza and Neno.

4.3.4. Principles and assumptions

The plan assumes La Nina event experienced by the country might cause floods, droughts, strong winds, and disease outbreaks which will invariably affect education of learners in affected locations.

The Education Contingency Planning is based on INEE minimum standards focusing on 5 domains; community participation and analysis; access and learning environment; teaching and learning; teacher and other professionals' education; and education policy environment.

Education cluster stakeholders shall be mobilized and activated to support different interventions to restore quality teaching and learning for the affected male and female learners or school going children in various locations based on INEE standards.

4.3.5. Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Building Activities

No	Activities	Responsible Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Stock prepositioned supplies in strategic warehouses	MoE, DC, UNICEF, WFP, WVI, SCI	Nov – Dec 2021	2,362,650	887,250	1,475,400
2	Undertake mapping of education partners in emergency and devise proper coordination channels at national and district levels	MoE, DC, UNICEF, DoS	Nov – Dec 2021	20,000	0	20,000

3	Institutionalize EiE training to national, district and school level in affected districts.	MoE, DC, UNICEF	Nov 2021 – Mar 2022	128,000	0	128,000
4	Develop a proper and a gender sensitive system of dissemination of information on disasters to learners, teachers, SMC/PTA and surrounding communities	MoE, UNICEF, DoDMA, DEMS, EDMS, DCCMS	Nov-Dec 2021	200,000	0	200,000
5	Develop a vibrant and gender sensitive response and reporting system within the Education cluster (national, district level)	MOE, UNICEF, DoDMA	Nov-Dec 2021	24,500	24,500	0
6	Training of SHN male and female teachers to provide psychosocial support to the affected learners including refugee children.	MoE, SCI, UNICEF, UNHCR	Nov-Dec 2021	25,000	0	25,000

7	Addressing MHM issues in Emergencies					
	Assessment of male and female change rooms (condition of the change room, availability of water, etc)	MoE, UNICEF, MoH	Nov-Dec 2021	17,500	0	17,500
	Procurement of reusable pads	MoE, UNICEF	Nov-Jan 2022	30,000	0	30,000
8	Inspection of school structures (eg trusses, ridges, quality of walls) and rehabilitate them	MoE	Nov-Jan 2022	24,800	0	24,800
Sub Total				2,832,450	911,750	1,920,700

4.3.6. Emergency Response Activities

No	Activities	Responsible Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Mobilise partners and coordinate response.	MoE, DoDMA	Onset of crisis	0	0	0

2	Conduct needs assessment which integrates gender analysis and Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADD) to identify the needs of learners in all schools (including refugee children) and determine extent of damage to school structures. The assessment will also help to figure out how the crisis has affected school attendance of boys and girls, adolescents and younger children.	DoDMA, MoE, Education partners	After DoDMA led assessment	70,000	0	70,000
3	Distribute teaching and learning materials	MoE, DEMs, DC, UNICEF, Education partners	Jan2022 - Apr 2022	30,000	0	30,000
4	Provide temporary learning spaces to affected schools	MoE, UNICEF, Education Partners	Jan2022 - Apr 2022	300,000	0	300,000
5	Implement emergency school feeding programs in collaboration with school meal providers for displaced school children to ensure	MoE, WFP, Marys Meals, Nascent Solutions	Jan2022 - Apr 2022	1,387,500	1,387,500	0

	the programme continues.					
6	Support Mother Groups on Home grown school feeding programs – training to affected schools to produce own food	MoE, SCI, WVI	Jan2022 - Apr 2022	10,000	0	10,000
7	Conduct gender responsive awareness campaigns on disease outbreaks (such as Cholera, Malaria, Covid-19, etc), child rights, DRR, gender-based violence and prevention of abuse in districts affected by disasters.	MoE, WVI, UNICEF, SCI DC, and Health and Protection and Social Support clusters	Nov – Dec 2021	15,000	15,000	0
8	Provision of disability friendly latrines and wash facilities in schools affected by disasters in collaboration with WASH cluster (Include needs for children with special needs.)	MoE, WASH Cluster MoH, UNICEF, SCI, UNFPA,	Nov 2021 – Apr 2022	150,000	0	150,000

	Provide WASH needs for girls use (menstruation hygiene management), and ensure that privacy is adhered to (i.e., proper drainage systems)	MoE, UNICEF	Nov-Jan 2022	100,000	0	100,000
9	Engage emergency standby teachers (Male and Female) in affected schools and camps in affected districts to support teaching and learning and real time monitoring (RTM)	MoE, UNICEF, SCI, UNHCR, DAPP	Nov 2021 – Apr 2022	53,189	53,189	0
10	Provide complementary basic education for adolescent girls and boys and out of school youths living within the school communities, including life skills and other training programs in affected districts, including refugee camps	MoLYSMD, MoE, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR	Nov 2021 –Apr 2022	144,000	100,000	44,000
11	Institutionalize a age and gender sensitive grievance redress mechanisms for	MoE, Protection and Social Support cluster,	Nov 2021 – Mar 2022	25,000	25,000	0

	protection of male and female learners from abuse during and emergencies	UNICEF, MPS				
12	Provision of hand washing facilities, in primary, ECD, and secondary schools	Education cluster members	On-going	200,000	0	200,000
13	Provision of cash transfers to vulnerable male and female learners affected by disasters	MoE, UNICEF, WVI, SCI	Feb – Apr 2022	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
14	Emergency radio education programs for primary and secondary level	MoE, Tfac, SCI, USAID, WVI	On-going	100,000	100,000	0
	Sub Total			3,584,689	1,680,689	1,904,000

4.3.7. Early Recovery Activities

No	Activities	Responsible Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Community led rehabilitation and repair of school structures	MoE	After Disaster	130,000	0	130,000

	damaged with partial assistance from govt		occurred			
2	Monitor attendance of male and female learners and follow up on those absent from school.	MoE	After disaster occurred	50,000	20,000	30,000
3	Provide cost effective classrooms to affected schools	MOE, UNICEF, Education partners	After disaster occurred	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
4	Reinforce adherence to Safer Schools Construction Guidelines in ECD centers, Primary and Secondary Schools	MoE	On-going	10,000	5,000	5,000
5	Provide schools with Plant tree seedlings on school premises in districts affected by disasters	MoE, Forestry Dept.	Dec – April 2022	54,000	0	54,000
6	Conduct gender responsive back to school campaigns - mass media, divisions, district,	MoE, UNICEF, WVI, SCI, AA	On-going	100,000	0	100,000

	school/community					
7	Close the gap in learning through remedial and accelerated learning programs and certification of learning	MoE, UNICEF, SCI	On-going	164,000	0	164,000
	Sub-Total			1,508,000	25,000	1,483,000
	Grand Total			7,925,139	2,617,439	5,307,700

4.3.8. Operational Constraints

1. Inadequate financial, material and skilled human resources
2. Damage to road infrastructure can hamper access to affected areas and thus jeopardize proper and timely interventions
3. Weakness in planning, communication and coordination among stakeholders, which may result in Partners late response during disasters
4. Reluctance by communities to participate in disaster preparation, response and recovery processes
5. Adjusting to new ways of working (i.e. through technology) given the poor connectivity in most parts of the country

4.3.9. Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

1. District Education Managers (DEMs), Education Division Managers (EDMs) and District Information Officers are responsible for providing timely information on the effect of disasters in their respective districts and divisions.
2. DEMs and EDMs are also responsible for distributing learning materials as well as coordination in creating alternative and temporary classroom space in schools.
3. Education Divisional Managers and District Education Managers will be responsible for monitoring of the activities at division and district levels.
4. The Education cluster through WFP, UNICEF and other stakeholders are responsible for providing school meals, teaching and learning materials, and also materials required when affected by disasters.
5. The Education cluster will also be responsible for resource mobilization at all levels

4.3.10. Additional Personnel Requirements

To be determined in the process of assessment phase

4.3.11. Collaborative Partners

MoE, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, World Bank, KFW, GIZ, Oxfam, UNESCO, USAID, DfID, Save the Children, Marys' Meals, World Vision, Action Aid, Nascent Solutions, DAPP, VSO, Plan International, Care Malawi, Tfac, FAWEMA, Char Char Literacy, Link for Community Development, Concern Worldwide CRS, Welthungerhilfe, MIET Africa and CAMFED.

4.4. HEALTH CLUSTER

Ministry of Health (MOH) is the lead of the health cluster and is responsible for overall preparedness and response to public health emergencies and health impacts of disasters in general. The World Health Organization country office is the co-lead of the cluster. The ministry collaborates with other ministries, local and international organizations as well as UN agencies which support in mobilization of resources for effective prevention, management of health impacts of disasters.

4.4.1. Overall Objective

To mitigate life threatening health effects of any disaster that may occur.

4.4.2. Specific Objectives

1. To provide basic essential health services (EHP⁵) to people men, women, boys and girls of different age groups including people with disabilities affected by disasters with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups ⁶
2. Strengthen the capacity of the health sector to respond rapidly to disaster related disease outbreaks. (as well as trauma victims and gender-based violence (GBV) in all disaster-prone and affected areas.)
3. To enhance coordination at national, district levels and cross border
4. To strengthen Disease Surveillance and Response at the community, district and national levels
5. To increase community awareness on the health impacts of disasters
6. To monitor the implementation (provide supportive supervision and/or mentoring) to ensure effective and quality service delivery

4.4.3. Definitions

Essential Health package: comprises reproductive maternal and child health, Vaccine preventable diseases; Malaria, integrated management of childhood diseases, nutrition, neglected tropical diseases; tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), mental health, oral health including environmental health, health promotion and community engagement

⁵ Essential Health Package Reproductive Maternal and child health, Vaccine preventable diseases; Malaria, integrated management of childhood diseases, nutrition, community health, Neglected tropical diseases; TB, HIV/AIDS, non-communicable diseases oral health

⁶ Vulnerable groups include: Children under 5, elderly, people living with disabilities, mental illness and epilepsy, NCDs, cancer, TB and HIV, pregnant and lactating women; people living with

Affected: In the Health sector, the term “affected” refers to people who are unable to access basic essential health services

Vulnerable groups include Children under 5 years, the elderly, people with disabilities, mental illness and epilepsy, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), cancer, TB and HIV, pregnant and lactating women.

Development partners: Includes UN, Donors and Foundations

NGOS includes National and International Non-Governmental Organizations including Malawi Red Cross Society

Private sector: Private organizations and institutions (CSR)

4.4.4. HAZARDS, SCENARIOS AND RISK ANALYSIS

This contingency plan is largely based on health impacts of the prioritized hazards and potential disease outbreaks independent of these hazards such as COVID-19 and cholera. It is also based on the weather forecast as provided by the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services which indicates average to above average rain falls. It is aimed at ensuring delivery of essential services amidst such calamities and challenges. For floods the moderate and most likely scenario this year is that this will affect an estimated 75000, - 150,000 people. In this plan therefore, the figure of 150,000 people as maximum number to be affected in the mostly likely scenario will be used for planning purposes however for cholera and related disease outbreaks, the current projected country population of 19 million people will be used, and this is based on one given analogue season of 2001 when the country registered a cumulative total of 33,000 cholera cases.

For Cholera, an attack rate of 0.3 %(based on the 2001 at risk population) will be used for preparedness supplies quantification. The unpredictability of cholera outbreaks makes it difficult to estimate where or indeed whether a cholera outbreak may occur.

It should be noted that given the COVID-19 pandemic, displacement of persons whether over the borders or internally displaced, specific attention must be paid to preventive measures such as social distancing, handwashing, masking and risk communication because spread in overcrowded conditions as such camps must be easy.

In all the scenarios or hazard situations, it is anticipated that initially there will be lack of basic services such as primary health care, safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene and, a disruption of routine critical health services such as vaccinations, leading to increases in missed vaccination opportunities, diarrheal diseases, and vector borne diseases such as malaria. There will also be a disruption of diagnostic services and medication availability for patients and clients on long-term treatments such as for HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, hypertension, diabetes asthmatics and family planning. The risk of increased malnutrition will be eminent as people will lose their crops, food, livestock and other livelihoods. Women and girls may experience some form of gender based sexual violence. The disasters may simply worsen the already increased child marriages reported during this COVID-19 pandemic. Teenage pregnancies will definitely affect the number of girls at risk of complications of

pregnancy. Referral mechanisms for maternity cases may also be affected predisposing pregnant women to unsafe home deliveries (displacement sites/camps inclusive) which might result in preventable maternal and neonatal deaths. Some pregnant women might require access to emergency obstetric care services. Further to this young people and sexually active men will be at increased risk of HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

People with mental health issues and epilepsy, those living with disabilities (estimated at 10.2 % of a given population) and the elderly are particularly at risk

4.4.5. Planning Assumptions with focus on the Health Cluster

1. 34,500 women of child-bearing age (15-49) ⁷will require dignity and reproductive health kits.
2. 25,500 adolescent girls (10-19 years)⁸ will require dignity kits.
3. 52,500 ⁹adolescent boys and girls require recreational materials (through youth friendly health services)
4. 7,500¹⁰pregnant women will require emergency obstetric care services
5. 10,000 people expected to have some degree of injury
6. 57,000 people expected to suffer from cholera¹¹across the country based on the projected population of 19 million being at risk...
7. An estimated 4600 other affected men, women, boys and girls of different age groups will require general health services for treatment of other EHP conditions of these it is anticipated that 75% of the affected men, women, boys and girls of different age group may require treatment for Malaria, treatment also for skin and eye infections
8. An estimated 124,500 (83%) of the men and women will be in need of sexual reproductive health services (FP, ANC normal delivery services)
9. 20,000 sexually active people will be in need of condoms
10. It is estimated that 25500, under-fives (17% of the population) will be need of child health services including immunizations growth monitoring and treatment of childhood illnesses
11. 150,000 Impregnated Mosquito nets will be required for every person affected
12. 510 severely acutely malnourished children will require medical services in Nutrition rehabilitation units
13. Provision of protective gear and testing equipment for COVID-19 to internally displaced and service providers

⁷ Women of child bearing age are 23% of the population

⁸ Adolescent girls are 17% of the population

⁹ Adolescent boys and girls make up 35% of the population

¹⁰ 15% of pregnant women expected to have complication of pregnancy

¹¹ Cholera attack rate of 0.3 % of the affected population

4.4.6. Preparedness Objectives and Activities

Activity	Responsibility	When	Budget (USD)		
			Total costs	Available	Gaps
Objective 1. To provide basic essential health services (EHP) including preventive to men, women, boys and girls of different age groups affected by disasters with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups					
Procure supplementary drugs supplies for all essential health services (including vaccines, diagnostic and medical equipment)	MOH/NGOS, Development partners/CMS T/private sector (CSR)	Nov2021	10,931,658		10,931,658
Preposition drugs, supplies and medical equipment and diagnostics supplies (warehousing costs as required)	MOH. NGOS, Development partners	Nov2021	52,800		52,800
Sub-total Objective 1			10,984,458		10,984,458
Objective 2 To strengthen capacity to respond rapidly to disaster related disease outbreaks (as well as trauma victims and gender-based violence (GBV) in all disaster-prone areas.)					
Conduct simulation exercises at national and district levels	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	November 2021	40,000	0	40,000
Orient both male and female health workers on assessment tools	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	Oct-Nov 2021	10,000	0	10,000
Sub-total objective 2			50,000	0	50,000
Objective 3. To enhance coordination at national, district levels and cross border					
Facilitate review of health cluster contingency/preparedness plans, including integration of SADDD and gender for all disaster-prone districts including ensuring that	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	October – November 2021	12000		12000
Conduct health cluster coordination meetings	Health Cluster Secretariat	October & ongoing	10,000	0	10,000

Updated resource mapping and 5ws template (all partners contributing) for national and district level	MOH and all partners	October – Nov 2021	10,000	0	10,000
Sub-total objective 3			32,000		32,000
Objective 4 To strengthen Disease Surveillance and Response at the community, district and national levels					
Develop or review Emergency Information management systems for Health	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	October – November 2021	20,000	0	20,000
Train male and female health staff/volunteers in camp management for health including gender	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	October November 2021	10,000	0	10,000
Sub Total Objective 4			30,000	0	30,000
Objective 5 To increase community awareness on health impact of disasters (RCC)					
Review risk communication materials for emerging issues, gender and disability sensitiveness	MOH/Development partners /NGOS	November 2021	41,250	0	41,250
Print and distribute risk communication IEC materials that are disability friendly and gender sensitive	MOH/Development partners /NGOS	November 2021	46,000	0	46,000
Conduct gender and disability sensitive public announcement through Radio, TV and print media on public health emergencies including Climate change issues	MOH/Development partners /NGOS	November 2020	100,000	0	100,000
Conduct gender and disability sensitive meetings with community health structures (Village, health committees (VHCs), CHAGS for advocacy and feedback sessions	MOH/Development partners /NGOS	October – Nov 2021	30,000	0	30,000
Sub-total objective 5			217,250	0	217,250
Objective 6 To monitoring implementation for effective and quality service delivery)					

Conduct integrated supervision in all disaster prone districts (clinical, nursing, preventive, RCC) to determine preparedness status	MOH/Development partners /NGOS	October-November 2021	13,200	0	13,200
Sub-total objective 6			13,200	0	13,200
Total preparedness			11,326,908		11,326,908

4.4.7. Response Objectives and activities

Activity	Responsibility	When	Budget (USD)		
			Total costs	Available	Gaps
Objective 1. To provide basic essential health services (EHP) including preventive to men, women, boys and girls of different age groups affected by disasters with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups					
Distribute drugs supplies and medical equipment to affected districts (sites) including cholera kits. tentsetc	WFP MOH CMST	November 2021 –April 2022	72,800	0	72,800
Conduct supplementary/mobile /outreach /village clinics (integrated EHP) in displacement sites and hard to reach /stranded men, women, boys and girls of different age groups including those living with disabilities	MOH. NGOS, UN, Development partners	Nov 2021-April 2021	118,000	0	118,000
Support (additional /supplementary) delivery of psychosocial services (including mental health), (Victim support units /one stop centres /disabilities services)	MoH and all health partners and Protection and Social Support cluster	Nov 2021-April 2022	118,000	0	118,000
Review existing and as necessary develop new service level agreement with CHAM and Private clinics wherever situation dictates	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	Nov 2021-April 2022	40,000	0	40,000
Sub-total objective 1			348,800		348,800

Objective 2 To strengthen the capacity to respond rapidly to disaster related disease outbreaks (as well as trauma victims and gender-based violence (GBV) in all disaster-prone areas.)						
Conduct joint emergency/rapid needs assessments and gender analysis for health sector in affected districts	MOH, Development partners. NGOS	Nov 2021 – April 2022	20,000	0	20,000	
Provide extra staff (male and female) where needed	MOH/ DPS/NGOS	Nov 2021- April 2022	1,982,786		1,982,786	
Sub Total objective 2			2,002,786		2,002,786	
Objective 3. To enhance coordination at national and district levels as well as cross border for efficient and effective responses to disasters and disease outbreaks.						
Conduct health cluster coordination meetings at district and National level	MOH all partners	Nov 2021- April 2022	12,000	0	12000	
Update resource mapping and 5ws template (all partners contributing) for national and district level	MOH all partners	Nov 2021- April 2022	5,000	0	5,000	
Conduct joint cross border meetings with neighboring countries affected	MOH all partners	Nov 2021- April 2022	10,000	0	10,000	
Sub Total Objective 3			27,000	0	27,000	
Objective 4 To strengthen Disease Surveillance and Response at the community, district and national levels						
Conduct Surveillance activities and manage cases in camps/isolation sites	MOH/MOLG /CHAM /NGOs	Nov 2020- April 2021	16,000	0	16,000	
Respond to cholera outbreak			5,005,209		5,005,209	
Subtotal objective 4	MOH/NGO's		5,021,209		5,021,209	
Objective 5 To monitoring implementation (provide supportive supervision (mentoring) for effective and quality service delivery)						
Conduct integrated supervision in all affected Districts (clinical, preventiveRCC)	MOH/Develo pment partners /NGOS	Nov 2020- April 2021	13,200	0	13,200	
Sub Total objective 5			13,200	0	13,200	
Grand total Response			7,412,995		7,412,995	

4.4.8. Early recovery Objectives and activities

Activity	Responsibility	When	Costing		
			Total costs	Available	Gaps
Objective 1. To provide access to basic essential health services (EHP) including preventive measures as disaster affected people re-locate back to old homes or new settlements with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups					
Procure essential drugs supplies and medical equipment for sustaining health service provision to returning men, women, boys and girls including people living with disabilities	MOH. NGOS, UN, Development partners	April – May 2022	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
Distribute essential drugs supplies and medical equipment to sustain health service provision to returning men, women, boys and girls or in new settlements	MOH. MoLGNGOS, UN, Development partners	April – May 2022	13,000	0	13,000
Conduct catch up immunization services as needed	MOH. MoLGNGOS, UN, Development partners	April - October 2022	25,000	0	25,000
Construct/Rehabilitate disaster damaged health infrastructure as required	MOH. MoLGNGOS, UN, Development partners	April-June 2022	400,000	0	400,000
Sub Total Objective 1			2,438,000	0	2,438,000
Objective 3. To enhance coordination at national and district levels as well as cross border as communities re-locate back to their old or new settlements					
Conduct health cluster coordination meetings	MOH/MOLG RD/Development partners /NGOS	April - May 2022	13,500	0	13,500
Sub Total objective 3			13,500	0	13,500
Objective 4. To strengthen Disease Surveillance and Response at the community, district and national levels as communities re-locate back to old or new settlements following decommissioning of camps					
Review and evaluate response (sex, age and disability disaggregated)	MOH/MOLG RD/Development partners	April-May 2022	5,000	0	5,000

data capturing, analysis and reporting)	ent partners /NGOS				
Sub Total objective 4			5,000	0	5,000
Objective 5 To increase community awareness as communities re-locate back to old or new homes					
Public announcements on Radio, TV and print media on public health emergencies including climate change and gender	MOH/MOLG RD/Development partners /NGOS	April-June 2022	12,000	0	12,000
Sub Total Objective 5			12,000	0	12,000
Objective 6 To monitoring implementation of re-location exercise following decommissioning of camps					
Conduct integrated supervision as men, women, boys and girls of different age groups re-locate into old or new settlements	MOH/MOLG RD/Development partners /NGOS	April-May 2022	13,000	0	13,000
Review of 2021/2022 contingency plan and develop a 2022/2023 plan that is gender responsive	MOH/MOLG RD/Development partners /NGOS	Jul to Oct 2021	20,000	0	20,000
Sub Total objective 6			33,000	0	33,000
Total Early Recovery			2,501,500	0	2,501,500
Grand Total			21,241,403		21,241,403

4.4.9. Operational Constraints

- Inadequate financial resources for implementation of interventions
- Implementation of similar response activities by partners is same area that duplicates efforts of partners
- Inadequate human resource to adequately respond to disaster

4.4.10. List of stakeholders:

Overall sector lead is Ministry of Health and Co-lead is WHO at the National level. Overall Services delivery is led by the district health office (DHO) in the district councils and through Directorate of Health and Social Services in the city, municipal and town councils in disaster prone and affected areas. The cluster members include WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, DFID, UNHCR, IOM, Malawi Red Cross Society, MSF, World Vision International, Save the Children, Plan International Malawi, Department of Water Resources, Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development, Embassy of Japan, GIZ, Peace Corps, Oxfam, DNHA, DoDMA, CHAM, BLM, Action Aid, Plan

International Malawi, USAID, MSH, USID, PSI, and United Purpose, UN Women, Department of Disability, FEDOMA and Sight Savers International

4.5. FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs leads the overall emergency preparedness and response planning for the Food Security operation and co-led by the World Food Programme.

4.5.1. Objective

To provide timely assistance to disaster affected households (MHH,FHH,CHH and DHH) and ensuring that they meet the immediate food needs and integrating early recovery interventions.

4.5.2. Specific Objectives

- i. To prevent loss of life from hunger and support access to diverse nutritious foods including promoting early recovery interventions for men, women, boys, and girls of different age groups affected by disasters
- ii. To minimize negative or risky coping mechanisms for men, women, boys and girls of different age groups affected by disasters e.g., sale of productive assets.

4.5.3. Definition of “Affected”

The term “affected” refers to women, men, girls, and boys of different age groups who are at risk of losing (or has lost) food, crops, livestock and economic access to food as a result of floods, dry spells and any other disaster.

4.5.4. Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1.	Plan the implementation and support logistics supply chain network design and define capacity needs for possible food aid/cash transfers.	DoDMA	Nov 2021	0	0	0

2.	Set up an emergency/contingency stock / fund to facilitate quick response to programmes (DoDMA should have buffer stock or alternatively borrow or swap from existing food assistance pipelines such as WFP, CRS).	DoDMA	Nov 2021, onwards	0	0	0
3.	Review emergency funding mechanisms, i.e. Immediate Response Account from (WFP), Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF), Flash Appeal (UN), and Strategic Grain Reserve stocks (SGR), Malawi Red Cross (MRCs), UNRCO and logistical assets.[OS1]	DoDMA	Nov 2021, onwards	0	0	0
4.	Coordinate with MoAIWD to understand private sector (maize) stocks to estimate stocks as a residual element in the supply/utilization equilibrium	MoAIWD, EP&D/DoDMA	Nov2021	0	0	0
5.	Conduct training on cash and voucher assistance programming and protection issues(the areas to include gender, PSEA; Accountability to Affected Women, Girls, Men and Boys; Gender Based Violence etc) for agencies, and	DoDMA/ CWG	Nov 2021	20,000	0	20,000

	government staff (both national level and district level) and private sector[1].					
6.	Undertake Pre-crisis Market Mapping and Analysis (PCMMA) assessments for key markets that could likely be key for the response.	DoDMA/CWG	November 2021	12,000	0	12,000
7.	Revamp FSC coordination structures in targeted districts	DoDMA/WFP	Nov 2021, onwards	5,000	0	5,000
Sub Total				42,000	2,500	39,500

4.5.5. Emergency Response Activities

No.	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1.	Facilitate monthly National level coordination meetings with UN agencies, Government ministries & departments, private sector and operating NGOs in areas affected by disasters	DoDMA/WFP	Nov 2021 – April 2022	0	0	0

2.	Facilitate monthly District level coordination meetings with NGOs, Government Departments, District Councils, private sector and operating NGOs in districts affected by disasters	DoDMA/WFP	Nov 2021 – April 2022	15,000	7,500	7,500
3.	In collaboration with MVAC, conduct a rapid assessment that include SADDD and gender analysis of population affected by disasters in need of emergency food assistance	DoDMA/WFP	Dec 2021- April 2022	15,000	5,000	10,000
4.	In collaboration with MVAC, and Cash Working Group, conduct market assessments and gender analysis to inform response modality choices	MVAC/ CWG	Nov 2021- June 2022	15,000	0	15,000
5.	Mobilize additional funding to finance required assistance food and/or cash	DoDMA/ WFP/NGO's/M RCS	During disasters	0	0	0

6.	Coordinate provision of food assistance implementation programmes to the targeted men, women, boys and girls of different age groups affected by disaster.	DoDMA/WFP	During disasters	530,000	208,000	322,000
7.	Set up a gender, age and disability responsive complaints and feedback mechanism for the affected men, women, boys and girls including communities at large and working with the Protection and Social Support cluster	DoDMA/WFP	On-going	110,000	0	110,000
Sub Total				685,000	20,500	464,500

4.5.6. Early Recovery Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Early recovery needs assessment and gender analysis in the affected areas to re-establish livelihoods.	MoAIWD	Feb–March 2022	15,000	0	15,000

2	Coordinate recovery resource mobilization	DoDMA	Feb/Mar ch	0	0	0
3	Implementation of various early recovery activities, including food-for-assets ^{2]} (FFA), cash for asset and disaster mitigation and response projects emphasizing rehabilitation, creation, and maintenance of community assets, working with MoAIWD	DoDMA	April – June 2022	3,451,230 ¹ ^{3]} [U2]	0	3,451,230
Sub Total				3,466,230	0	3,466,230

4.5.7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Facilitate assessment of the impact of disaster on existing food security programmes such as HIV/AIDS programmes, nutrition rehabilitation units (NRUs), therapeutic feeding units (TFUs) and school feeding programmes and identify appropriate interventions. The assessment will integrate gender analysis in order to	DoDMA	Dec 2021 – April 2022	10,000	0	10,000

	identify specific needs, priorities and capacities of women, girls, men and boys of different age groups affected by the disaster.					
2	Provide M and E support to ongoing food and cash assistance programmes. The M&E will fully incorporate Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)	DoDMA/WFP	Nov 2021-March 2022	15,000	0	15,000
3	Conduct gender sensitive post-response reviews and evaluations	DoDMA	Post disasters	10,000	5,000	5,000
4	Monitoring and evaluation of early recovery activities.	DoDMA	Ongoing	10,000	5,000	5,000
	Sub-Total			45,000	10,000	35,000
	Grand Total			8,738,230	2,546,599	6,191,631

Note: Budget does not include the 2020-2021 Lean Season Food Insecurity plan requirements

4.5.8. Operational Risks and Constraints

- Severe flooding the affecting access and identification of affected men, women, boys and girls of different age groups.
- Damaged infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and markets can hamper access to flooded areas and thus jeopardize efficient and timely humanitarian interventions.
- Inadequate resources affecting the timeliness and scale of response in relation to the need on the ground.
- Inefficient and ineffective coordination mechanism at district level due to
 - a. Lack of clarity regarding responding agencies' capacities, locations and activities.

- b. Not all agencies implementing food security activities participate in the food security cluster
- Minimal cash transfer delivery options and constraints in the use of digital cash delivery mechanisms

4.5.9. Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

DoDMA has the overall responsibility for coordination and implementation. DoDMA also takes the overall responsibility for the Food Security Cluster with WFP being the Co-lead. DoDMA in collaboration with WFP, NGOs, The Cash Working Group, private sector and other partners will:

- Provide food assistance to identified food insecure men, women, boys and girls of different age groups affected by disasters.
- Provide technical logistics support to partners, where needed, in terms of delivering non-food essential supplies; (examples needed – MSUs, cooking stoves, etc.)
- Identify effective and efficient delivery mechanisms for food and non-food items.
- Provide M&E support to on-going food assistance/cash transfer programme.

4.5.10. Additional Personnel Requirements

A team of trained men and women will need to be deployed to affected districts to support with assessments, response planning and coordination

4.5.11. Additional Materials and Financial Requirements

- Transport costs (see Transport, Logistics and Communication Cluster)
- Requirements vs. contingency stock – see Annex.

4.5.12. Collaborative Partners

MoAIWD, UNICEF, Cash Working Group, INGOs (CWW, UP, OXFAM, CARE, SCI, COOPI, CEPA, Action Aid, CADECOM, WV), other UN agencies (WFP, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UN Women), Government Ministries & Departments, District Councils and relevant NGOs, GTPA, Private sector. The National Cash Working Group ¹²will provide technical advice and support on cash and voucher assistance aspects of preparedness, response and recovery work.

4.6 NUTRITION CLUSTER

The Nutrition Cluster is led by the Department of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS and co-led by UNICEF.

4.6.1. Overall Objective

The overall objective of the nutrition response plan is to ensure improved and equitable access to multi-sectoral nutrition services to prevent and treat

¹² The Cash Working Group (CWG) is a technical working group chaired by DoDMA, with two co-chairs (WFP, CWW are current co-chairs). The CWG has technical expertise on areas related to cash and voucher assistance, including market assessments and analysis, and will be able to collaborate with MVAC and DoDMA on all issues related to Cash and Voucher assistance

malnutrition resulting from the impacts of floods, dry spells, disease outbreaks and pest infestations among vulnerable populations: children (boys and girls); pregnant, lactating women (PLW); People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV) and food insecure households.

4.6.2. Specific Objectives

1. To strengthen nutrition capacity and coordination at national, district and sub-district levels for effective response.
2. To ensure effective social and behavior change communication in order to promote maternal, adolescent, infant and young child nutrition
3. To promote linkages with nutrition sensitive agriculture/livelihoods, social protection (in-kind or cash) and WASH
4. To improve early identification, referral and treatment of malnourished children, PLWs and the chronically ill.

4.6.3. Definition of “Affected”

In the Nutrition Cluster, the term “affected” refers to vulnerable women, men, girls and boys whose nutritional status maybe compromised as a result of the hazards. Pregnant and lactating women, under five children, the chronically ill and households who are food insecure are particularly at higher risk of being malnourished resulting from the crisis or indirectly as a result of displacements.

4.6.4. Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Building Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Strengthen capacity of the DNCCs and lower-level substructures in nutrition during emergencies	DNHA/UNI CEF/WFP	Nov 2021 onwards	142,649	110000	32,649
	Sub Total			142,649	110,000	32,649

4.6.5. Emergency Response Activities

No.	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap

1.	Promote optimal age specific feeding practices (including breastfeeding, maternal, adolescent and young child nutrition) including in context of COVID-19	DNHA/WFP/ UNICEF	Dec 2021- Feb 2022	210,000	210,000	0
2.	Strengthen early case identification and referral including family MUAC	DNHA/UNICEF	December 2021, onwards	164,313	164,313	0
3.	Support management of moderate acute malnutrition	MoH/WFP	Dec 2021- April 2022	445,512	0	445,512
4.	Procure and distribute supplies for management of severe acute malnutrition	MoH/UNICEF	Dec 2021- April 2022	126,600	126,600	0
5.	Support nutrition care and support for the chronically ill	MoH/WFP	Dec 2021- April 2022	152,838	0	152,838
Sub Total				1,099,263	500,9130	598,350

4.6.6. Early Recovery Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)
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				Total	Available	Gap
1	Capacity building of district and lower level structures and promotion of consumption diversified diets through integrated homestead farming using HHA	DNHA	Feb– March 2022	305,676	10,500	295,176
2	Livelihoods, and consumption support to the ultra-poor	DNHA/W FP	Feb/Mar ch	81,514	0	81,514
Sub Total				387,190	10,500	376,690

4.6.7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Strengthen monitoring and reporting to ensure a timely and agile response	DNHA/U NICEF/W FP	Dec 2021 – June 2022	50,946	20,000	30,946
Sub-Total				50,946	20,000	30,946
Grand Total				1,680,048	641,413	1,038,635

- Based on the moderate and most likely scenario in the case of flooding and prolonged dry spells that could affect several parts of the country. Likely districts to be affected are: Chikwawa, Nsanje, Salima, Karonga, Nkhotakota, Nkhatabay, Salima, Zomba, Phalombe, Lilongwe, Balaka, Ntcheu, Mangochi and Machinga. It

is estimated that between **1,125,000 people** could be affected and therefore in need of humanitarian assistance.

4.6.8 Planning Figures

From the total affected population estimates, the people in need for nutrition related interventions has been further broken down as summarized in the table below:

S/N	Category	Population	Comments
1	Overall affected pop.	1,125,000	
2	Target pop-Nut. (PIN) under fives	163,125	Children under five (of which 4,590 moderately malnourished and 1,713 severely malnourished)
3	Under 2s	66,375	Children under 2 calculated at 5.9%
4	PLWs	67,500	Pregnant and lactating women calculated at 6%

4.6.9 Operational Constraints

- Following the onset of floods, affected populations will likely disperse to various locations, making it difficult to following up malnourished children and women, and other vulnerable groups.
- Following disasters, it may be difficult to reach beneficiary communities due to damaged transport infrastructure and causing a huge risk for quick nutrition deterioration on the onset of disaster.
- In large scale emergencies, the capacity of stakeholders to respond might not be enough. Due to the magnitude of the crisis, the demand for nutrition interventions and services may outweigh the available human and material resources.
- Inadequate coordination and resource mobilization by stakeholders to effectively respond to emergencies.

4.6.10 Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

- The collection of information on the nutritional situation is carried out by the Department of Nutrition, HIV/AIDS in the Ministry of Health in collaboration with UNICEF, WFP, FAO, international NGO, and other civil society organizations.
- Day-to-day running and management of NRUs, therapeutic and supplementary feeding sites are under the responsibility of Ministry of Health and CHAM.
- Procurement of therapeutic supplies is the responsibility of MoH supported by the UNICEF. UNICEF will assume responsibility for procurement and distribution of Nutrition equipment and medical supplies to the therapeutic feeding sites based on excess caseload
- WFP is responsible for procurement and last mile delivery of supplementary foods as well as the trainings on CMAM and NCST, whereas identification and referral of acute malnutrition is carried out by MoH and CHAM with support from UNICEF.
- DNHA and WHO will provide technical advice on Health, HIV & AIDS and Nutrition activities.
- DoDMA will be responsible for coordination of stakeholders.

- Overall sector lead is Department of nutrition and HIV AIDS (DNHA) and Co-lead UNICEF

Government: DNHA, MoA, MoE, MoGCDSW, MoI

- **Clusters:** Communications, Health, Education, Food Security and Agriculture
- **United Nations:** UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO
- **Donors:** KFW, GIZ, IA, USAID, EU, DFID, BMZ, Japan
- **NGOs/Associations:** UP, GOAL, CARE, CRS, FUM, CSONA, SHA, SANE, AgDiv, HC4L, LGAP, VR, World Vision, Malawi Red Cross, Save the Children, CISANET, Find Your Feet, Emmanuel International

Note: Calculations and assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 163,125 under 5s children (6- 59 months), calculated at 14.5% of the affected population. ▪ 67,500 under 2s (6 to 24 months), calculated at 5.9% of the affected population. ▪ 1,713 SAM children, under 5 years of age (0.7% prevalence x under 5s pop) *2 (incidence)*50% ▪ 4,590 MAM Children under five years of age (at 2.5% prevalence x under 5 pop) *2 (incidence)*50%. ▪ 67,500 Pregnant and lactating women (at 6% of affected population)

4.7. PROTECTION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT CLUSTER

The Protection and Social Support Cluster brings together a wide range of protection stakeholders led by the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW) and Co-led by UNICEF to coordinate the response to protection issues related during humanitarian situations.

4.7.2. Overall Objective

To reduce protection threats for affected populations, to protect all vulnerable groups from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect during disasters, and to ensure that human rights are respected

4.7.3. Specific Objectives

- To reduce protection threats for the affected men, women, boys and girls of different age groups, and to protect all vulnerable groups from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect during disasters and ensure that human rights are respected.
- To mainstream social inclusion, gender, disability and social accountability in humanitarian response and
- To cushion the socio-economic impact of the underprivileged and vulnerable men, women, boys and girls of different age groups during humanitarian situations.

4.7.4. Definition of “Affected”

The term “affected” refers to all those men, women, boys and girls of all age groups who are at risk of and those who have suffered exploitation, violence, abuse or neglect as a result of a disaster or any other emergency situation. The target population is 30,000 households (over 150,000) people.

4.7.5. Planning Assumptions (using the ‘worst scenario’)

- Result of heavy and/or incessant rainfall, causing rapidly rising rivers and lakes to flood.

Large areas of land will be affected across districts.

- Flooding will cause damage to crops, infrastructure (roads, public buildings, and private dwellings), and temporary disruption to access of basic services (health, security and education).

- Over 30,000 households (Over 150,000 people) will be affected; at least 70% will be temporarily displaced and in-need of food assistance.

- Recovery is expected to take a period of 6 months to one year.

- Outbreaks of disease (Covid-19, cholera, malaria) can be expected because of overcrowding in IDP sites and damage to water and sanitation facilities.

- Search and rescue services will be required; Air and water transport will be required

- An estimated 30 percent of the affected persons including women, adolescent girls, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, will need protection services such as social support, mental health support, sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response, child protection, case management and prevention of and child marriages among others.

- International support will be called upon to assist in providing humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level, and to assist with early recovery and reconstruction.

4.7.6 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap

3	Orient male and female community protection service providers on child protection, GBV prevention and response including gender and age sensitive Community Based Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CBCFM) and referral frameworks	MoGCDSW Partners UN Women UNFPA (AA)	Nov-Dec 2021	143,500	88,500	55,000
4	Orient male and female protection service providers at national and district levels on PSEA	MoGCDSW Partners UNFPA (AA)	Nov-Dec 2021	133,500	88,500	45,000
5	Train male and female protection service providers including SHN teaches on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Psychological First Aid (PFA), Gender, GBV prevention and response and case management:	MoGCDSW UNICEF	Nov-Dec 2021	225,000	0	225,000

6	Orient and activate/operationalize protection data collection systems (RapidPro, ECM, GBV etc.) in a gender sensitive way at community and district levels	MoGCDSW	Nov-Dec 2021	100,000	0	100,000
7	Engage and work closely with male and female youth and other champions to promote SRH Information	MoGCDSW UNFPA Partners	Nov.-Dec 2021	50,000	0	50,000
8.	Strengthen participation of the affected women, men, girls and boys in shaping programming for the sector	MoGCDSW	ongoing	0	0	0
9	Train key staff (men and women) on gender, age and disability sensitive complaints and feedback mechanisms Develop SoPs/checklist for gender, age and disability sensitive Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms	MoGCDSW	ongoing	150,000	0	150,000

	<p>Set up disability and gender sensitive platforms for receiving and processing complaints</p> <p>Sensitize the affected women, girls, men and boys including persons with disabilities on how to lodge complaints and response and feedback mechanisms.</p>					
10	Orient district and area civil protection committees on rapid gender analysis	MoGCDSW UN Women	Nov-Dec 2021	20,000	10,000	10,000
B.	<u>Social Support</u>					
8.	Hold Full Council Sensitization meetings on cash transfer roll out	MoGCDSW , WFP, EPD, DODMA & UNICEF	Nov 2021	530	0	530
9.	Community sensitization meetings on the response and selection of beneficiaries	MoGCDSW , WFP, EPD, DODMA & UNICEF	3 weeks	43,766	0	43766

10.	Train District Councils in Emergency MIS	MoGCDSW , WFP, EPD, DODMA & UNICEF	1 week	9,549	0	9,549
11.	Select and verify beneficiaries for Horizontal Expansion of cash transfer program	MoGCDSW , WFP, EPD, DODMA & UNICEF	2 weeks	15,915	0	15,915
Sub-Total				1,414,760	400,000	1,014,760

4.7.7 Emergency Response Activities

No	Activities	Responsible Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Raise awareness to the affected communities on child protection, prevention of SGBV, preventing and ending child marriages and where to seek protection services (CP/GBV/SRHR, COVID-19)	MoGCDSW Partners	24 – 72 hours	40,000	0	40,000
2	Conduct an inter cluster rapid gender analysis	MoGCDSW UN Women DoDMA	Within 3 weeks	15,000	0	15,000

3	Participate in inter cluster assessments and development of a situation report	MoGCDSW	Immediate-1 st Week	15,000	0	15,000
4	Deploy gender and protection human resources (volunteers, CCPW, CSOs, social welfare officers) to provide protection response	MoGCDSW and Partners	1st week	200,000	0	200,000
5	Support coordination and mainstreaming of Gender and GBV in other clusters' response plans	MoGCDSW Partners	Immediate-2 weeks	10,000	0	10,000
5	Establish safe spaces and provide MHPSS to children, adolescents and adults in host communities and in locations of displacement	MoGCDSW Search Team & Partners	1 - 4 weeks	200,000	0	200,000
6	Support delivery of protection and GBV prevention and response services in schools, CVSUs, VSUs, OSC, Police, community police, social welfare offices and safe spaces (e.g., Children's Corners, teen clubs, youth clubs, girls' clubs, women friendly spaces)	MoGCDSW Partners	1 - 4 weeks	200,000	0	200,000

7	Distribute protection supplies to locations of displacement; and dignity kits to affected girls and women	MoGCDSW UNFPA Partners	1 -4 weeks	50,000	0	50,000
8	Provide tailored support (material) to most vulnerable families (e.g. street connected children, adolescent girls, the elderly, people with disabilities, people affected by COVID-19)	MoGCDSW , Partners	4 weeks	200,000	0	200,000
9	Pay cash transfers to men, women, boys and girls of different age groups who are SCTP beneficiaries (VE)	MOGCDS W	2 months	64,600	0	64,600
10	Conduct national level cluster coordination meetings	MoGCDSW UNICEF Partners	4 weeks	10,000	0	10,000
11	Support district level cluster coordination meetings	MoGCDSW UNICEF Partners	4 weeks	50,000	0	50,000
12	Conduct gender protection monitoring to the affected districts	MoGCDSW , partners	4 weeks	30,000	0	30,000

	Sub Total			1,069,600	0	1,069,600
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4.7.8. Early Recovery Activities

No	Activities	Responsible Agency	When	Budget		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Provide protection services to the affected population using case management (GBV prevention and response, MPHSS, child protection etc.)	MoGCDSW, partners	3 months	300,000	0	300,000
2.	Provide after care support to children withdrawn from child marriages	MoGCDSW, partners UN Women	3 months	200,000	0	200,000
3.	Provide tailored protection support (material) to most vulnerable	MoGCDSW, Partners	3 months	200,000	0	200,000

	families (e.g. street connected children, adolescent girls, the elderly, people with disabilities, people affected by COVID-19 etc.)					
4.	Pay cash transfers to urban Based Vulnerable households	MoGCDSW	2 months	2,590,185	0	2,590,185
5.	Conduct national level cluster coordination meetings	MoGCDSW UNICEF	3 months	10,000	0	10,000
6.	Support district level cluster coordination meetings	MoGCDSW Partners	3 months	50,000	0	50,000
7.	Conduct protection and Gender audit	MoGCDSW UNICEF UN Women	Soon after the response	100,000	0	100,000
8.	Conduct protection response review	MoGCDSW	3 months	20,000	0	20,000

	meeting, consolidate and disseminate lessons learnt					
	Sub Total			3,470,185	0	3,470,185
	Grand Total			5,954,545	400,000	5,554,545

4.7.9. Operational Constraints

1. Inadequate funding for gender and protection response to humanitarian situations.
2. Increasing cases of child abuse (such as child marriages and child sexual abuse) affecting child development efforts
3. Limited capacity of protection structures and human resources, particularly at district and community levels to mainstream gender and deliver timely services
4. Inadequate coordination at district level

4.7.10. Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

- The MoGCDSW is responsible for the social welfare in Malawi. They are operational in each of the 29 districts. The Ministry has overall responsibility to provide for needs of vulnerable groups.
- The Malawi Police Service has 364 Victim-Support Units. These provide support to people who are stranded, and to women and children who have experienced violence and abuse.
- UN agencies will support government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to design and implement the emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs.
- Malawi Red Cross Society has a pool of volunteers that can be deployed for emergency response.
- NGOs will support government to implement the programs.

4.7.11. Monitoring and evaluation

1. Monitoring will be done to ensure that gender and protection response preparatory efforts are in line with the humanitarian response standards and response plans. This will be led by MoGCDSW in collaboration with protection partners both at national and district levels. A Google based monitoring tool is

already available and accessible to all partners to provide a platform for real time data collection, reporting and timely action.

2. At the onset of the response, a rapid gender analysis will be conducted to capture SADD of the affected population and their needs, priorities and capabilities based on sex, age and disability
3. During the response period, intensified monitoring will be done by site managers, community and district level players linking up with national level players who will conduct joint monitoring and supporting protection structures (e.g. mother groups, community GBV groups, youth groups, and child protection officers) to provide protection services.
4. At national and district levels, continued monitoring will be conducted to draw lessons for future programming.
5. A gender audit and review meeting will also be done to share lessons on successes and challenges for future responses and planning

4.7.12. Resource mobilization

1. At national and district level the MoGCDSW will lead in developing and consolidating plans/ proposals for any available opportunities for resource mobilization from the Government and development partners
2. MoGCDSW will at all the time lobby with development partners in protection cluster to allocate some minimal resources for humanitarian activities in all work plans

4.7.13. Collaborative Partners

Collaborative partners will not be limited to the following: DoDMA, MoGCDSW, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development, Malawi Police Service, the Judiciary, UN Agencies, relevant NGOs, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs)

[1] “Protection” is defined by the IASC as encompassing “all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law. i.e., human right law, international humanitarian law and refugee law.” The IASC further notes that “Human rights and humanitarian organizations must conduct these activities in an impartial manner (not on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, language or gender).”

4.8. SEARCH AND RESCUE CLUSTER

The Ministry of Homeland Security is responsible for leading the overall preparedness and emergency response for the Search and Rescue Cluster. Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) is the co-lead.

4.8.1. Overall Objective

To facilitate appropriate coordination arrangements, communication and response activities among Government, UN agencies, NGOs and Search and Rescue related entities in responding to emergencies where search and rescue is required.

4.8.2. Specific Objectives

1. To facilitate the development/reviewing of guidelines and a contingency plan for Search and Rescue in Malawi.
2. To facilitate the coordination of various stakeholders in search and rescue response activities.
3. To establish search and rescue teams and develop the capacity at both national and district levels.

4.8.3. Definition of “Affected”

For Search and Rescue, the term “affected” refers to men, women, boys and girls of different age groups believed to be in distress, imminent danger, lost, sick, injured, or trapped and in need of search and rescue services.

4.8.4. Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

No.	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Cluster coordination meetings (The initial meeting will validate SAR guidelines, plan for further trainings, review data collection tool for gender responsiveness among	Min of Homeland Security and MRCS	On quarterly basis from October 2021 to March 2022	5022	0	5022

	others and discuss participation at Inter agency assessment)					
2	Carry out a SAR personnel and equipment assessment (to develop SAR database)	Min of Homeland Security and MRCS	November , 2021	4920	0	4920
3	Conduct orientation and training in search and rescue for national and district teams this includes wet drills. (We targeted 9 districts as hot spots. 3 districts of Karonga, Chikwawa and Nsanje already trained remaining with 6 (Mulanje,	Min of Homeland , DoDMA and MRCS	November , 2021	23,343.35	0	23,343.35

	Zomba, Salima, Mangochi, Nkhotakota, Phalombe).					
4	Conduct gender sensitive community sensitizations in hazard prone areas to embrace a culture of safety	MoHS, DoDMA and MRCS	November , 2021	10,350	0	10,350
5	Undertake a SAR drill / simulation exercise involving participation of both men and women at national and district levels. (Floods)	MoHS, DoDMA MRCS	November to December , 2021	25,300	0	25,300

6	Maintenance and procurement of SAR equipment based on the outcome of equipment assessment.	MoHS, MoTPW, DoDMA	On-going	367,850	0	367,850
7	Prepositioning of Search and teams including women (personnel and equipment) and Operational cost).	MoHLS, DoDMA, MDF	November 2020	453,205.95	0	453,205.95
8	Procure COVID-19 PPE	MoH MRCS	On-going	6,000	6,000	0
	Sub Total			895,991.30	6,000.00	889,991.30

4.8.4 Emergency Response Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap

1	Mobilize SAR teams that is gender balanced where required.	MoHLS MDF	As required	1,750	0	1,750
2	Secure the hazardous area prior to police presence and ensure a proper rescue work site set-up	SAR Team	As required	0	0	0
3	Undertake initial assessment that integrate gender aspects and physical search of hazardous area	SAR Team	As required	0	0	0
4	Initiate stabilization, packaging and extrication of men, women, boys and girls of different age groups who are victims	SAR Team	As required	0	0	0

	where required					
5	Provide psycho-social support to men, women, boys and girls of different age groups who are victims and some rescuers where needed	MoGCDS W MRCS	During and after response	0	0	0
6	Transport additional equipment and gender balanced personnel to hazard area (specialized men an women& Equipment)	MoT&PW	On going	1,380	0	1,380
7	Perform minor first aid to extricated victims and ensure removal and transfer of patient to ambulance	MoHLS MRCS	During response	2000	2000	0

	where needed					
8	On-site rescue operation post-mortem	MoHLS MRCS	Immediately after search and rescue operation	345	0	345
9	Procure COVID-19 PPE	MoH MRCS	On-going	7800	7800	0
	Sub Total			13,275	9,800	3,475

4.8.5 Early Recovery Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Re-assessment of SAR equipment and personnel capacity. The assessment will integrate gender aspects	MoHLS and MRCS	March 2022	4725.35	0	4725.35
2	National-level rescue operation post-mortem with	MoHLS, DoDMA, MRCS	On going	2,300	0	2,300

	gender lens(includes district representatives)					
3	Procure COVID-19 PPEs	MoH MRCS	On-going	1,000	1,000	0
	Sub Total			8,025.35	1,000.00	7,025.35
	Grand Total			917,291.65	16,800.00	900,491.65

USD rate = 1- 800

4.8.6. Operational Constraints

1. Inadequate requisite search and rescue equipment stocks that could be deployed in emergencies.
2. Insufficient number of fully trained personnel in search and rescue.
3. Inadequate funding for search and rescue logistics, coordination and communication support, e.g., transport, equipment maintenance, storage facilities, telephones.
4. Delays in accessing funds for activities before and during emergencies; especially needs and capacity assessment.

4.8.7. Primary Stakeholders Roles and Responsibilities

Ministry of Homeland Security – as the lead ministry, oversees the yearly development/review and update of the Search and Rescue component of the National Contingency Plan. During an emergency, MoHLS coordinates, facilitates and participates directly in preparedness and response activities.

Malawi Red Cross Society – as a co-lead agency, assists with preparedness and response interventions upon request from the Government, primarily providing search and rescue support in terms of first-aid, psychosocial counselling, search and rescue equipment and personnel, in coordination with other search and rescue stakeholder.

Malawi Defense Force (MDF) and Malawi Police Service (MPS) – will provide water rescue assistance and security services in terms of personnel and equipment in the case of air water rescue. Will also provide assistance in situations where explosive materials are present as a hazard.

Marine Department – will assist in water rescue in terms of personnel and equipment and regulate boats and boat operators based on compliance standards.

ESCOM, Water Board, Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority (MERA) – in coordination with SAR personnel will assist in isolating utilities (electricity, water, and gas) and giving technical advice and support.

4.8.8. Additional Personnel, Equipment and Financial Requirements

All humanitarian stakeholders are to provide a list of all search and rescue equipment and trained personnel and assets available that could be deployed in the event of an emergency. A list of focal persons and designated alternates should be provided indicating job titles and telephone numbers for contacting during and after work hours.

As is the situation, 10 Trainers of Trainers and 225 search and rescue personnel trained in first aid and Motor Vehicle Rescue who are yet to receive other training modules to be full search and rescue technicians are available at national level.

4.8.9. Collaborative Partners

MoHLS, MoTPW, DoDMA, MoH, other Government ministries and departments, Municipal/City/District Councils, MDF, MPS, WFP, UNICEF, other UN agencies, MRCS and relevant NGOs and CSOs, Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety, Directorate of Road Traffic and Safety Services, City Councils (Fire Departments), Electricity Supply Cooperation of Malawi (ESCOM), Water Boards, Marine Department and the Department of Civil Aviation.

4.9 SHELTER AND CAMP MANAGEMENT CLUSTER

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development is the lead agency responsible for overall preparedness and emergency response under the Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (S-CCCM) support operation. The Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) is the co-lead for Shelter while IOM is the co-lead for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM).

4.9.1. Overall Objective

To facilitate the provision of safe, adequate shelter and manage sex, age and disability disaggregated data for people and institutions affected by disasters whose homes / infrastructure have been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable in accordance with global Standards.

4.9.2. Specific Objectives

a. Shelter:

- To facilitate provision of basic and adequate shelter to displaced households and for continued delivery of basic services (e.g., education, health etc.)

b. Non-Food Items (NFIs):

- To provide, in a timely manner, NFIs, including household items, following displacement.

c. camp Coordination and Camp Management

- To provide adequate and accurate data for Displaced Households for efficient and effective response, and to coordinate with law enforcement agencies so that the affected men, women, boys and girls of different age groups and their property are safe and secure.

4.9.3. Definition of “Affected”

For Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management Support, the term “affected” refers to men, women, boys and girls of different age group who have been displaced because their homes have been destroyed or whose primary home has been rendered unsafe, in dire need of accommodation, inadequate or uninhabitable as a result of disasters.

4.9.4 Summary – Scenarios and assumptions.

The 2021/22 contingency plan is focusing on the most likely moderate risk scenarios of Flooding and Strong winds basing on the 2021/22 weather seasonal forecast. It is likely that this year there will be strong winds and floods and this will call for provision of basic necessities like shelter to cover up the affected men, women, boys and girls of different age groups. The planning therefore takes into consideration the preventive measures for Covid-19 by decongesting to 50% the normal capacities. The cluster seeks to target 33, 000 Households; out of the figure, 21, 000 are likely to be affected by floods while 12,000 are likely to be affected by strong winds. Out of the affected population, the cluster plans to provide support to 15, 000 HHs, this being the 45% of 33,000 affected HHs, who are expected to suffer from displacement. The 18,000 targeted households will benefit from distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs)-tents and camp coordination; and camp management support. The 15000 HHs will be targeted for shelter / housing reconstruction during the recovery and reconstruction phase including the relief items as they migrate to recovery. For the details of the Sex, Age and Disability desegregated data for the affected population refer to the table below.

SEX AGE DISABILITY TABLE

GROUP	AGE CATEGORY	SEX		TOTALS
		MALE	FEMALE	
CHILDREN	UNDER 5	11,628	12,339	23,967

CHILDREN	6-11	16,619	17,634	34253
ADOLESCENTS	12-18	16,230	17,222	33,452
YOUTHS	19-29	13,126	13,927	27,053
ADULTS		15,224	16,154	31,378
ELDERLY		7,228	7,670	14,898
TOTALS		80,055	84,946	165,001
DISABILITY		7,116	7,551	14,667

4.9.5. Emergency preparedness Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1.	Undertake Monthly Cluster Coordination Meetings.	MoLH&U D, MRCS & IOM	Monthly	10,000	0	10,000
2.	Undertake an assessment to determine baseline shelter requirements of those areas prone to disasters. The assessment will integrate gender analysis to identify the different needs, priorities and capacities of women, girls, men and boys of different age groups.	MoLH&U D & MRCS	October/ November 2021	10,207.7	10,207.7	0

3.	Identify environmentally and physically safe sites in areas prone to disaster to which displaced men, women, boys and girls of different age groups can be evacuated.	MoLH&U D & MRCS	November to December 2021	13,783.78	13,783.78	0
4.	Carry out site planning of evacuation centres (Layout Plans)	MoLHUD	November to December 2021	9,647	0	9,647
5.	Stakeholder mapping and certification of Shelter and Camp Management Cluster stocks in all affected areas.	MoLHUD, MRCS & OIM	November 2021	2,445.95	0	2,445.95
6.	Training Civil Protection Committees, Local Leaders and Red Cross volunteers on Camp Management and Coordination (CCCM) including gender aspects	MoLHUD, IOM & MRCS	December to January 2021	0	0.00	0

	(10 disaster prone districts)					
7.	Set minimum gender sensitive standards, review standard tools and templates for use by Cluster members in assessments, beneficiary registrations, distributions, monitoring and reporting etc	MoLHUD , MRCS and IOM	October 2021	25,608.11	0.000	25,608.11
8.	Procure and distribute shelter supplies, NFIs, dignity kits in response to COVID-19.	DODMA MoLHUD , MRCS and IOM	November to December 2021	416,216.22	0	416,216.22
	Sub total			489,908.76	23,991.48	463,917.28

4.9.6. Response Activities

N o.	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap

1.	Provide technical support towards district level coordination. (once activated).	MoLH&U D, MRCS & IOM	Within 48 hours of disaster	5000.00	0.000	5000.00
2.	Participate in the multisector needs assessment to assess shelter requirements, with attention to the needs of vulnerable individuals / groups (provide 41 multi-purpose tents).	DoDMA & MoLHUD	As soon as the disaster strikes with advice from DoDMA	44,000	38,000	6000.00
4.	Conduct monitoring and supervisory visits to support distributions of Shelter and NFIs	MRCS & MoLH&U D	On going	0	0	0
6.	Register all IDPs who arrive at a camp, evacuation site, or other collective centers and identify needs of the most vulnerable groups.(through Displacement Tracking Matrix DTM)	MoLHUD , M, MRCS, & DoDMA	Ongoing	6,000.00	0	6,000.00

7.	Establish proper camp management arrangement that is rights based, gender sensitive and community based, and which includes mechanisms for the dissemination of information and for the expression of grievances to ensure transparency and accountability.	IOM & DoDMA	Ongoing	000.00	0	000.00
8.	Create child friendly spaces in the camps, and safe spaces for women and adolescents. (Provide 500 family tents)	MoGCS W MoLH&U D	On-going	200,000	0	200,000
9.	Set up a gender and age sensitive complaints and feedback mechanisms so that the affected women, girls, men and boys of different age groups have access to safe and secure platforms for channeling their complaints and feedback relating to the services being provided	MoGCS W MoLH&U D	On-going	30,000	0	30,000

	Sub total			255,000	38,000	218,000
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4.9.7 Recovery Activities

	Activity	Lead Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Support affected communities to relocate and (re)construct houses that can better withstand disasters. (Targeting 300 households prioritizing CHH, WHH and DHH)	MoLHUD, MRCS	On going	1,680,000	0	1,680,000
2	Build capacity of men, women, boys and girls in build back better to support early recovery interventions in 10 disaster prone districts	MoLHUD, MRCS	On going	20,000	5000	15,000
	Sub total			1,700,000	5,000	1,695,000
	Grand Total			2,444,908	66,991	2,376,917

4.9.8. Operational Constraints

- Limited human resource capacity at the district level. Currently, Ministry of Lands is working towards correcting this through recruitments and positing officers to the districts.

- Limited financial and material resources, currently being addressed through advocacy and mobilization from Development partners and NGOs.
- Poor access to affected areas which negatively affects delivery of materials and relief items, and physical movements of those delivering the assistance. To be addressed through enhanced collaboration with the transport and logistics sector, and resource mobilization.
- Some eligible beneficiaries that did not move to the camps were left out because of camp based targeting.
- Poor coordination between district teams and HQs which resulted in delayed inflow of funding and shelter construction materials
- Inadequate supervisors and stores clerks
- Some beneficiaries were unable to send messages through toll-free line due to illiteracy
- During the implementation, some of the building materials and relief items delayed in reaching beneficiaries as some transporters had breakdowns on their way to the delivery place
- In certain instances, waybill were not matching with the quantities.

4.9.9. Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

1. MoLHUD in collaboration with District Commissioner's Offices will be responsible for coordinating shelter support in the affected areas with MRCS as a Co-lead and IOM as a co-lead in Camp coordination and management
2. MoLHUD with support from MRCS will lead in the identification of the best delivery routes and transport materials for temporary shelter and other NFIs to the affected areas.
3. After referral and targeting of affected populations from district teams and NGOs, DoDMA, MRCS, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR and other UN agencies will provide NFIs (survival kits).

4.9.10. Additional Personnel Requirements

Government will call upon stakeholders if additional personnel are required. See Annex 4 for additional requirements.

4.9.11. Additional Material and Financial Requirements

Transport and logistics costs will likely increase depending on the type of emergency scenario.

4.9.12. Collaborative Partners

MoLHUD, DoDMA, other Government ministries, Local Authorities, MDF, MPS, MRCS, IOM Habitat for Humanity, World Vision, CARE, CADECOM, CCODE, UNICEF and other UN agencies, and relevant NGOs

.4.10. TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW) is the lead ministry responsible for facilitating overall preparedness and emergency response of the transport, logistics and communication operations. The cluster takes note of the hazards and planning assumptions and scenarios for the season. However, the activities are based on most likely scenario.

4.10.1. Overall Objective

To provide transport, logistics and communication support to all emergency response stakeholders in rendering warehousing and transport services of food, water, shelter, health, nutrition and other non-food items and emergency supplies to populations affected by disasters, and when necessary, assist with relocating people to safer places from time to time.

4.10.2. Specific Objectives

- To ensure availability and efficient operation of Air, Marine, Rail and Road transport services.
- To ensure secure and reliable access routes are available for delivery of relief items.
- To ensure accurate, timely and relevant information is provided to all stakeholders.
- To secure entry ports and international routes for unhindered transportation of international assistance and donations.
- To ensure basic communication systems are functioning at optimum level amongst all relevant stakeholders from time to time.

4.10.3. Definition of “Affected”

In providing cross-cutting support, this cluster understands and responds to the term “affected” according to definitions specified by other cluster’s needs.

4.10.4. Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (US\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Map the organizations, logistics activities and capacities, and their areas of operations (3W’s)	MoTPW & WFP	Nov	0	0	0

2.	Conduct suppliers and service providers mapping.		MoTP W & WFP	Nov	0	0	0
3.	Facilitate quarterly coordination meetings.	3	MoTP W	Ongoing	12,000	0	12000
4.	Facilitate preparedness meetings from November to December.	2	MoTP W	Nov-Dec	1,000	0	1000
5.	Establish common knowledge-sharing platform.	a	MoICT	Nov	15,000	0	15000
6.	Provide updated inventory of available transport, logistical and communication assets from all stakeholders.		MoTP W	Nov	0	0	0
7.	Ensure required logistics equipment, including vehicles, boats, aircrafts and communication equipment are available and in good working order		MoTP W	Nov	30,000	0	30,000

	Ensure detailed airstrips and road maps with bridges highlighted are available.	MoLHU D	November	2,000	0	2000
8.	Prepositioning of assets and personnel	MoTP W	Nov	50,000	0	50000
9.	Ensure availability of strategic fuel reserves	MoTP W	Nov	0	0	0
10.	Finalize Phase 1 of Humanitarian Staging Area in Bangula	MoTP W & WFP	Dec	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
	Sub Total			1,110,000	1,000,000	110,000

4.10.5. Emergency Response Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (US\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Identify safe, secure and reliable delivery routes	RA	As required	10,000	0	10,000
2	Transportation and warehousing of emergency relief items.	MoTPW & WFP	As required	100,000	0	100,000

3	Procurement of aviation fuel	DoDMA	As required	150,000	0	150,000
4	Undertake emergency airstrip, road & bridge repairs to provide temporary accessibility to affected areas.	MDF	As required	150,000	0	150,000
5	Activate Joint Cell for Coordination and Information Management	DoDMA	Within one week of emergency declaration	5,000	0	5,000
6	Provide security for personnel, equipment and relief items.	MPS	As required	10,000	0	10,000
7	Establish areas with disrupted or disconnected communications and facilitate establishment of temporary telecommunication, HF, VHF or satellite links.	MoICT	As required	20,000	0	20,000
8.	Develop and implement SoPs for mainstreaming gender, protection, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in all Cluster activities	MoICT	On-going	20,000	0	20,000

	including in selection of service providers, sensitization of all transporters/truckers, sensitization of warehousing personnel					
	Sub Total			445,000	0	445,000

4.10.6. Early Recovery Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Assess damaged roads and bridge infrastructure.	RA	As required	10,000	0	10,000
2	Assess damaged telecommunication infrastructure.	MoICT	As required	5000	0	5,000
3	Repair damaged airstrips, roads and bridge infrastructure to allow access to affected areas.	RA	As required	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
4	Repair damaged telecommunication infrastructure to restore emergency communications.	MoICT	As required	500,000	0	500,000

5	Provide transport and storage services to stakeholders as required.	MoTPW & WFP	As required	50,000	0	50,000
	Sub Total			1,565,000	0	1,565,000
	Grand Total			2,120,000		2,120,000

4.10.7. Operational Constraints

1. Inadequate funding
2. Delays in accessing funds for activities during emergencies.
3. Delayed reports from the local authorities (city/district councils or municipalities) to DoDMA;
4. Delayed activation of cluster,
5. Inadequate and/or uncoordinated information from clusters on transport and logistics requirements,
6. Damage to transport, logistics and communication infrastructure.
7. Lack of buffer contingency equipment stocks that could be deployed in emergencies.

4.10.8. Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

- Ministry of Transport and Public Works – as the lead Ministry, oversees the yearly development and update of the transport, logistics and communication component of the National Contingency Plan. During an emergency, MoTPW coordinates, facilitates and participates directly in preparedness and response activities.
- World Food Programme (WFP) – as lead UN agency, assists with preparedness and response interventions upon request from the Government, primarily providing direct land, air and water transport, logistic and communication support in coordination with other UN agencies and NGOs.
- Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies (MoICT), with support of WFP, oversee the development of communications preparedness and response activities as a sub-cluster of the Transport, Logistics and Communications Cluster.
- MDF: When an emergency has occurred, the MDF contributes to the establishment of a joint information management and coordination cell that also acts as link to the MDF field Command Centre. MDF road, water and air transport assets and engineering expertise also represent a key resource for the effectiveness of logistics support in emergencies.
- MPS: The Malawi Police Services, in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government are responsible for maintaining / providing security of equipment and personnel during an emergency.

4.10.9. Additional Material and Financial Requirements

All humanitarian relief stakeholders are to provide a list of all transport, logistics and communication equipment and assets available that could be deployed in the event of an emergency. A list of focal persons and designated alternates should be provided indicating job titles and telephone numbers for contacting during and after work hours.

As is the situation, 18 boats are available with MDF. Additionally, there are fully fledged Marine Departments in Ministry of Transport & Public Works, Malawi Police Service that are operational.

MDF vehicle assets are to be on Stand-by, be deployed at short notice to any affected district.

4.10.10. Collaborative Partners

MoTPW, DoDMA, other Government ministries and departments, Municipal/City/District Councils, MDF, MPS, WFP, UNICEF, other UN agencies, MRCS and relevant NGOs and CSOs.

4.11. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE CLUSTER

The WASH cluster is led by the Department of Water Supply and Sanitation Services under the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources and co-led by UNICEF.

4.11.1. Overall Objective

The main objective of the WASH cluster is to achieve “more strategic WASH response through a better prioritization of available resources by clarifying the division of labour amongst humanitarian organizations”

4.11.2. Specific objectives

- To preserve life with dignity, restore normalcy in the lives of women and children by providing safe access to water, sanitation and hygiene in emergency situations in collaboration with partners
- To reduce excess mortality and morbidity associated with prolonged dry spells, strong winds, disease outbreaks, floods, and civil strife.
- To provide immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining assistance to the affected population (disaggregated by men, women, boys, girls and age) due to disease outbreak (e.g. Cholera and COVID-19), strong winds/stormy rains, prolonged dry spells and floods through provision adequate safe water, adequate sanitation facilities and promotion of good hygiene practices.
- To coordinate resource mobilization from WASH partners during preparedness, response and recovery phases.

4.11.3. Definition of Affected populations

In the WASH sector, the term “affected” refers to those men, women, boys and girls of different age groups whose situation increases their vulnerability to water, sanitation and hygiene related epidemics due to population displacement and disruption of water and sanitation services. Host communities are also considered affected and vulnerable.

WASH Cluster Indicators

- No of men, women, boys, girls and age of different age groups accessing the recommended quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene
- No of men, women, boys and girls of different age groups accessing safe and appropriate sanitation facilities
- No of people of men, women, boys and girls of different age groups reached with key messages on hygiene practices
- No of men, women, boys and girls of different age groups reached with critical WASH supplies and service

Response Arrangements

Element of Contingency Planning	Operational Arrangements
Participation & coordination	All cluster members shall share their contingency planning activity by location, and this shall include the budgets and financial commitments.
Needs assessment and analysis	Partners in the respective affected districts shall lead in assessment and share the information to the cluster leads for joint analysis and formulation of working modalities
Monitoring and reporting	This shall be continuous and per the requirements of DODMA
Information Management	UNICEF shall support with information management and development and sharing of updates from the field. UNRCO shall also support the cluster.
Standards for response	The WASH standards and guidelines for Malawi shall be made available to the cluster members and accessible of google drive.

Resource mobilization	Each partner shall be responsible for its own fundraising / resource mobilization and shall be obliged to report progress on this.
Contingency stocks	The lead agencies shall plan for contingency stocks and update the cluster on identified gaps for further support.
Human resources (HR)	The HR modalities shall be provided per the nature of the response by each partner. Some may come from stand-by partners.

4.11.4 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1.	Procure WASH supplies; bacteriological Testing Kits, water tanks, Delaqua kits, Mobile treatment units/ trailer, portable latrine units etc, Environmental cleaning tools (for cleaning in IDP camps, ETUs and affected schools),	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Nov 2021 - Jan 2022	1,852,430.71	18,000.00	1,834,430.71

	<p>tool kits and spare parts for boreholes and piped water systems,</p> <p>hygiene promotion materials/IEC materials (leaflets, posters, booklets, videos, PA systems, etc)</p>					
2.	<p>Conduct trainings on safe hygienic practices during floods, droughts, disease outbreaks and strong winds for WASH extension personnel, water point committees including volunteers. At community level, the trainings will involve equal participation of men and women, boys and girls</p>	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF</p>	<p>Nov 2021 - Jan 2022</p>	15,000	0	15,000

3.	Conduct awareness campaigns on 3 key hygiene promotion messages (KHPs) and distribute IEC materials on the 3 KHPs among men, women, boys and girls living in disaster-prone areas/districts	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Nov 2021 - ongoing	50,000	0	50,000
4.	Conduct WASH Cluster monitoring and supervision visits to selected districts to assess preparedness status	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Nov 2021 - Jan 2022	10,000	0	10,000
5.	Promote construction of disaster resilient latrines in disaster prone areas	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Nov 2021 - Jan 2022	20,000	0	20,000

6.	Update WASH database in flood-prone and dry spell-prone areas including monitoring of rainwater quantity, surface water body levels and ground water levels	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Ongoing	27, 000	25,000	2,000
Subtotal				1,944,431	43,000	1,901,431

4.11.5 Emergency Response Activities

No.	Activities	Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Drilling of new boreholes, rehabilitation of boreholes, provision of water storage tanks, water trucking etc	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Nov 2021 - July 2022	200,000.00	0	200,000.00
2	Distribute water supply and hygiene supplies	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Nov 2021 - July 2022	10,000	0	10,000

3	Conduct water quality surveillance	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Nov 2021 - July 2022	2,500	0	2,500
4	Construction of sanitary facilities at ETUs, POE, CTC camps and IDP camps (temporary latrines, bath shelters, refuse pits, clothes lines, etc)	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Nov 2021 - July 2022	31,250	0	31,250
5	Provide temporary hand washing facilities at CTC and/or IDP camps	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Nov 2021 - July 2022	3,200	0	3,200
6	Conduct hygiene promotion in affected communities and IDP camps	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Nov 2021 - July 2022	31,500	0	31,500

7	Strengthen WASH Cluster coordination at National and District levels and Carry out regular monitoring and evaluation of WASH interventions	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Nov 2021 - July 2022	15,000	0	15,000
Subtotal				293,450	0	293,450

4.11.6 Early Recovery Activities

No	Activities	Responsible Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Provide affected households with a basic package of WASH supplies and train them on proper usage of latrines, water points, filters, water treatment chemicals.	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Jan 2022 – Oct 2022	50,000	0	50,000
2	Mobilise and train both male and female Area Mechanics for routine water	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of	Jan 2022– Oct 2022	15,000	0	15,000

	point maintenance.	Water, UNICEF				
3	Construction of disaster resilient sanitation facilities in institutions (schools, CBCCs and health facilities)	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Jan 2022– Oct 2022	150,000	0	150,000
4	Conduct routine drinking water quality monitoring in the affected areas (household and water sources)	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Jan 2022 – Oct 2022	30,000	0	30,000
5	Construction of disaster resilient water supply systems (boreholes, piped water systems etc.)	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Jan 2022 – Oct 2022	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
6	Conduct monthly cluster stakeholder meetings (National and District level) and Carry out monitoring and evaluation of recovery activities.	Ministry of Natural Resources – Dept of Water, UNICEF	Jan 2022– Oct 2022	20,000	0	20,000
	Sub-total			1,265,000	0	1,265,000

	Grand Total			3,502,881	43,000	3,459,881
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4.11.7 Operational Constraints

1. Following disasters, it may be difficult to reach beneficiary communities due to damaged transport infrastructure and flooded roads consequently causing delayed provision of emergency WASH services and further WASH infrastructure deterioration.
2. In large scale emergencies, limited financial resources limits the capacity of stakeholders to respond as well as carry out recovery activities.
3. The gaps in coordination at National and Districts level among clusters, as well as lack of reporting from partners encourages duplication of activities and delays in reporting.

4.11.8. Funding

1. In addition to the lead agencies, the cluster will identify donors to fund the WASH supplies for prepositioning and response.
2. In order for a UN agency to provide water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services during the response phase, Partnership Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) will be signed between the UN agency and implementing partners in all of the districts likely to be affected.
3. Individual agencies will also fundraise for preparedness and response activities from their traditional donors.
4. All funds raised shall be updated in the WASH cluster financial matrix and coordinated accordingly.

4.11.9. Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

1. At National level, coordination, information gathering through assessments, dissemination of information, standards and guidelines as well as monitoring of WASH preparedness and response will be done by the operational unit of the WASH cluster, consisting of the Department of Water Development, UNICEF and maximum of four other organizations to be assigned.
2. At District level, the District Water Department Office (DWDO), the District Environmental Health Office (DEHO) and the District Focal Point NGO i.e. a designated NGO that will be primarily responsible for coordination with the National WASH cluster, will form the operational unit during the emergencies.
3. Procurement, prepositioning, distribution, and replenishment of WASH supplies will be done by lead agencies and other members of the WASH Cluster, and each will take responsibility to deliver required items to the beneficiaries. Transport and logistics cluster will assist in delivering items where required.
4. DoDMA will be responsible for overall coordination of stakeholders.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Timeline for emergency response
Specific Actions and Timeline for Emergency Response

Period	Priority Action	Responsible	Location
Pre-Disaster Period	Update and develop Disaster Contingency Plan	DoDMA ¹³ , UNDAF Cluster 2 Technical Working Group (UN and MRCS) and other Humanitarian Partners	Lilongwe
	Mobilize the necessary resources for emergency relief	DoDMA, UN agencies, MRCS,	Lilongwe
	Pre-position humanitarian aid resources to disaster prone areas	DoDMA, UNICEF, WFP MRCS,	High risk areas
	Assess and support options for expanding social safety nets in times of crisis	DoDMA, MoGCDSW	Balaka
	Establish gender balanced assessment teams	DoDMA, UN agencies, MRCS	Lilongwe
	Ensure availability of logistical support for evacuation, rescue and delivery plan which can be efficiently accessed as necessary. Plan possible air support operation.	WFP, DoDMA, MDF	Lilongwe/ Disaster-prone areas
Imminent Disaster	Avail the necessary resources for emergency relief and recovery	Donors	Lilongwe
	Alert DoDMA on early warning indicators for disasters	DCCMS, MoAIWD, DoGS, MoH, MoAIWD, FEWSNET, MVAC, District councils	Lilongwe/disaster-prone areas
	Alert vulnerable population and prepare evacuation if need arises	District councils, DoDMA with support of Humanitarian Partners on the ground.	Flood-prone areas
	Initiate a joint crisis management group	DoDMA, Humanitarian partners	Lilongwe
48 Hours	Notify DoDMA of disaster events as they develop	District Councils, NGOs and other humanitarian partners on the ground	Affected districts
	Issue initial situation report on the emergency situation	DoDMA, District Councils	Lilongwe, affected districts
	Inform communities in disaster risk areas as they develop	DoDMA and District authorities	Disaster-risk areas
	Conduct joint assessments, provide recommendations on response required	DoDMA, District Councils, UN, MRCS and other partners on the ground.	Disaster-affected areas

¹³ The responsible lead ministry/agency is listed first where there are more than one involved.

	Determine if Flash Appeal needed and begin preparation; Request CERF allocation if required, depending on assessment results	UNRCO, DoDMA	Lilongwe
	Deliver initial assistance. Conduct rescue operations if needed.	DoDMA, UN agencies, MRCS, MDF, MPS	Flood areas
First Week	Convene a meeting of a joint crisis management group or the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee to ensure coordinated response	DoDMA	Lilongwe
	Identify needs in all sectors. Circulate information to relevant actors.	DoDMA, Ministries and Departments, Partners	Lilongwe, affected districts
	Revise sectoral Disaster Contingency Plan using updated information and prepare sector response plan	DoDMA, UNDAF Cluster 2 Contingency Planning Team, Humanitarian Partners	Lilongwe
	Mobilize additional resources to address the emerging sectoral needs.	DoDMA, Humanitarian Partners	Lilongwe, affected districts

Annex 2: Disaster Rapid Assessment Form



Government of Malawi

DISASTER RAPID ASSESSMENT FORM

Using the Form

1. This form is to be used by Local Authorities during rapid disaster assessments. Once the assessment has been conducted, the information should be summarized in the Disaster Impact and Needs Assessment Form.
2. **At the end of the assessment visit, one form should be filled out per site**
3. **The summary section on page 2 should be filled in LAST by the field assessment team**, highlighting the main problems identified and recommendations for action, based on the data collected using the tool.
4. **The “site” is defined here as the place where an affected population is located at the time of the assessment visit** (for example a village, a camp of displaced people, a group of people whose homes have been destroyed etc.). Often there will be several sites in an affected area
5. **Before starting fieldwork, the assessment team, comprising representatives from all clusters, should decide on a strategy for data collection**, including who will collect data to fill in which sections of the form, and how data will be collected and recorded

ACRONYMS

ACPC	Area Civil Protection Committee
DCPC	District Civil Protection Committee
VCPC	Village Civil Protection Committee
GPS Coordinates	Global Positioning System
CBCC	Community Based Child Care Centre
NFI	Non Food Items
DNK	Do Not Know
%	Percentage
N/A	Not Applicable
HH	Household
Community health worker includes	Environmental Health Officials, Volunteer Health Workers and Health Surveillance Assistants

Assessment Team				
Name (Team Leader First)	Sex (M/F)	Organisation/Cluster	Title/Position	Contact Number/Email address

Ranking of Needs (To be filled in LAST)

Key for Ranking Severity of Needs (including data)	
High	Severe Situation: Urgent intervention required
Medium	Situation of concern, or lack of data/unreliable data: further assessment and/or surveillance required

Low	Relatively normal situation (or good data) or local population able to cope with crisis; no further action required
------------	---

Section				Key Issues Identified	Recommendations
	High	Medium	Low		
A. General Information					
B. Site Information					
C. Population Description					
D. Shelter & NFI					
E. Food & Nutrition					
F. Transport & Logistics					
G. Water					
H. Sanitation					
I. Protection & Security					
J. Education					
K. Agriculture					
L. Livelihoods					
M. Health					
N. Camp management					
Other (Specify)					

Who is doing what on Site? (Complete for each section and DO NOT leave blank. Write Do Not Know – DNK, Not Applicable N/A)

Sector	Organisation(s) Providing Support	Type of Intervention / support	Location / Site	Duration of Intervention	Target Group	Contact Name/Number/ Email
Search and Rescue						
Shelter						

Non-Food Items						
Food security						
Nutrition						
Transport & Logistics						
Water						
Sanitation and Hygiene						
Education						
Health						
Protection& Security						
Agriculture						
Livelihoods						
Camp Management						
Environment						
Other (specify)						

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Type of disaster	
2. Date of Occurrence	
3. Date of Assessment	
4. Assessment conducted by (DCPC, ACPC, VCPC,)	
5. Hours of visit	
6. Main Contact at Site	
a. Departments/Organisation	
b. Sex of Main Contact at site (M/F)	
c. Cell Number	
d. Telephone line	
e. Email	

B. SITE INFORMATION

B1. Site Location	
1. District	
2. Traditional Authority	
3. Group Village(s)	
4. Village(s)	
5. Settlement Name	
6. Relocation site	
7. GPS Coordinates	
8. Nearest Road Intersection/Health Centre/Police/School/Church etc	

B2. What is the geographic terrain of the site? (select one)

1. Hilltop	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Mild Slope	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Open flat field	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Steep Slope	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify other:	

B3. What is the status of the site?

1. Affected community at place of origin	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Some displaced from homes but within the location of community of origin	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Displaced less than 1 kilometre (walk) from place of origin- same community	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Displaced less than 1 kilometre (walk) from place of origin - mixed community	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Displaced more than 1 kilometre walk – same community	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Displaced more than 1 kilometre walk - mixed community	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Planned site	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Ad hoc/spontaneous site	
9. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Migrant Community/not/Distance from Migrant Community	

Specify Other;

B4. Camp/Site Management

1. Is there a site leader/manager	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO
If YES above specify	
1. Name	
2. Sex (M/F)	
3. Contact No.	
4. Organisation	

B5. Movement of people to and from site

1. Is there movement to and from the site?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO
If YES average number of people expected in a day	
Sex (M/F)	
Age	
People with Disability	

B6. Are affected people being registered?

1. Yes (completed)	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Yes (underway)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. DNK	<input type="checkbox"/>
If YES , by who? :	

C. AFFECTED POPULATION DESCRIPTION

C1. Number of dead, injured or missing

	Adults (18 above)		Persons with Disabilities	Children (Below 18)		Persons With Disabilities
	Sex			Sex		
	M	F		M	F	
Dead						
Injured						
Missing						
Attach a list.						

C2. Demography of affected population

1. Total Population	
2. Total HH	
3. Total FHH	
4. Total MHH	
5. Total CHH- Girls	
6. Total CHH- Boys	
7. Total EHH	
8. Average HH size	
9. Total Male (Above 18)	
10 Total Female (Above 18)	
11 Total Male (under 18)	
12 Total Female (Under 18)	
13 Total Male – Adolescent (10-14)	
14 Total Female – Adolescent (10-14)	

15	Total Under five Males				
16	Total Under five Females				
17	Total under two Males				
18	Total under two Females				
19	Total Lactating mothers				
20	Total Pregnant women				
		Below 18 Male	Below 18 Female	Above 18 Male	Above 18 Female
21	Total people with Disability				
22	Chronically ill				
23	People living with HIV/AIDS-Male				

C3. Origin of displaced population – if applicable.	
1. Country	
2. District	
3. Traditional Authority	
4. Group Village(s)	
5. Village(s)	
6. Place Code	

C4. Are there people that need immediate special assistance?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO
---	--

C5. If YES, how many and what is needed			
Need	Number		
	Male	Female	Children(<18)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

D. EDUCATION

D1. Impact on Schools-Number)*** Attach list of schools with details on Enrolment, Number of teachers disaggregated by sex and disability & Infrastructure						
	Functioning	Partly Functioning	Closed	Number of learners out of school		
				M	F	D
Pre-School / CBCCC						
Primary						
Secondary						
Tertiary						
Proportion of						

Learners out of School						
Other						
Specify other:						
Indicate whether private/public School						

E. SHELTER

E1. Impact on Housing (total number) ** Attach list of the names of the affected building infrastructure (names of schools, health facilities, police centres, churches, community centres etc.)				
	Roof affected (burnt, missing, blown off, others - specify)	Partly Damaged	Under water	Completely Damaged
1.	Houses			
2.	Community Centres			
3.	Mosque			
4.	Church			
5.	Government Offices (Specify)			
6.	Police Centres			
7.	Community Service Providing Centres			
8.	Specify Others			
Education				
9.	Pre-School/CB CCC			
10.	Primary			
11.	Secondary			
12.	Tertiary			
Health				
13.	Village Clinic			
14.	Health Post			
15.	Health Centre			
16.	Hospital (specify type)			
17.	Other			
Specify Other:				

Have people been displaced? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO								
IF YES how many and where are they being accommodated								
Number of people								
Male					Female			
Age&Disability	<5	<18	>18	P D	<5	<18	>18	P D
School	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Church	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Evacuati on centre	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Mosque	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Commm unity centres	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Camp	<input type="checkbox"/>							

2. Is market (where food can be obtained) accessible?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO
---	--

F3. Available food stocks	Female HH	Male HH	Child HH	Elderly HH
1. No. of HH who lost total food stock				
2. No of HH with less than 1 month food availability				
3. No. of HH with 1-2-month food availability				
4. No. of HH with more than 2 months food availability				
5. No. of People with Disability with more than 2months food availability				

E2. Number of people without shelter		
	Male	Female
Children-Under Five		
Children (6-12 years)		
Children (13-17 years)		
Adults (> 18 years)		
Elderly		
Pregnant women		
People with Disabilities		
Total Households		
Child Headed (Boys)		
Child headed (Girls)		
Female Headed		
Male Headed		
Elderly Headed		

G. LIVELIHOODS & AGRICULTURE

G1. Impacts on Livelihoods								
A= Not affected, B=Severely affected, C=Slightly affected, D=DNK, E=N/A								
Livelihood	A	B	C	D	E	No. of FHH affected	No. of MHH affected	Total Number of Households
1.Crop Production	<input type="checkbox"/>							
2. Landowner (rentals)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
3. Livestock and poultry	<input type="checkbox"/>							
4. Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>							
5. Agriculture commodities trade	<input type="checkbox"/>							
6. Employment (Gvt or Pvt)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
7. Shopkeeper/Trader	<input type="checkbox"/>							
8. Skilled Wage labour	<input type="checkbox"/>							
9. Unskilled wage labour	<input type="checkbox"/>							
10. Tourism /hotel	<input type="checkbox"/>							
11. Remittances	<input type="checkbox"/>							
11. Village Savings & Loans	<input type="checkbox"/>							
13. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Specify other:								

F. FOOD

F1a. Is food available for everyone? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO
IF YES explain the type of food.
If No, explain
F1b. Is the food accessible by everyone including the elderly, children and women at household Level?
IF YES/NO, explain

F2. Food Access	
1. Is market (where food can be obtained) still functioning?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO

G2. Impacts on Agriculture – Number of losses				
	Number of Households	Hectares / number of Livestock affected		
1. Staple Crop Fields				
2. Cash Crop				
3. Cattle				
4. Goats				
5. Sheep				
6. Pigs				
7. Poultry				
8. Rabbits				
9. Other				
Specify Other:				

G3. Crop Damage/Loss by Hectarage			
Crop	Damage/Loss by hectarage		
	Submerged (Hectarage)	Washed away (Hectarage)	Others (specify)
If No, explain			

H. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

H1. Number of HH with access to safe drinking water				
Taps	Borehole	Protected well/spring	Bowser/Tank	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

H2. Number of HH with access to toilets				
Flash	Pit Latrine	VIP	Sky loo	Others
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

H3. Risk of water contamination				
	None	Low	Medium	High
Faecal matter				
Refuse				
Pesticides / Chemicals				
Flood water				
Other				
Specify Other:				

H4. Impacts on water sources by number A= Not affected, B=Severely affected, C=Slightly affected, D=DNK, E=N/A					
	A	B	C	D	E
1. Piped water supply					
2. Borehole					
3. Protected well/spring					
4. Unprotected well/spring					
5. Bowser/tanker					
6. Other improved water sources					
7. Other unimproved sources					
8. Number of water points in the area					
9. Number of Latrines					
10. Number of Boreholes					
11. Other					
Specify other					

I. HEALTH

I1. Are health facilities that normally service the area functioning and accessible by both men and women? *** Attach a list with the names of the health facilities	
1. Village Clinic	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO
2. Health Post	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO
3. Health Centre	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO
4. Dispensary	
5. Hospital	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO

I2. Impact on Health Services (Number) *** Attach list of affected health facilities			
	Partly Functioning	On the verge of closing	Closed
1. Village Clinic			
2. Health Post			
3. Dispensary			
4. Health Centre			
5. Hospital			
6. Other			
Specify Other:			

I3. Availability of Health Personnel, equipment & Medical Supplies in Health Facilities that service the area.			
	No Change	Low	None
Medical Supplies			
Equipment			
Quantity of medical supplies			

	No Change		Reduced		None	
Health Personnel	M	F	M	F	M	F

****Attach list of health personnel with their cadre**

I4. Risk of disease outbreak/nuissances			
	Low	Medium	High
Malaria	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cholera & diarrhoeal diseases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify other:			

J. TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS

J1. Impact on Telecommunications			
	Functioning	Partly Functioning	Not Functioning
1. Telephone line	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. VHF/HF Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Cell phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. National Radio Stations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Community Radio Station	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify other:			

J2. Access of following from affected area			
	Accessible	Partly Accessible	Not Accessible
1. Main road from/to district centre			
2. Railway			
3. Ports/Harbours			
4. Air field			
5. Other			
Specify Other			

J3. Impact on Roads / Bridges/ Culverts/ Dykes		
List roads, bridges, culverts, dykes that have been affected	Partly Damaged	Damaged
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

J4. Other Infrastructure (Number)		
	Partly Damaged	Totally Damaged
1. Irrigation infrastructure		
2. Water sources		
3. Embankments		
4. Other		
Specify Other		

K. PROTECTION

K1. What are the major protection concerns (select all that apply)	
1. Gender Based Violence	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Risk of Gender Based Violence	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Missing persons	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Separated/unaccompanied children	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Traumatized children/adults	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Discrimination	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Risk of trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Threat from host community	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Violence or risk thereof between members of displaced community	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Loss of legal documents	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Theft of property left behind	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Theft of property at place of displacement	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Corruption/abuse of authority	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Sexual violence	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Risk of sexual violence	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Physical violence	
18. Risk of physical violence	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Emotional violence	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Risk of emotional violence	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. Neglect of children	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Risk of neglect of children	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. Sexual abuse/exploitation by humanitarian actors	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. Risk of sexual abuse/exploitation by humanitarian actors	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. Witchcraft	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. Wild animal attacks	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. Illness	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. Forced migration to other locations	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. Inappropriate lighting in the camp	<input type="checkbox"/>
31. Long distance between sleeping space and sanitary facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify other:	
Are these protection services available?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community victim support units	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police victim support units	<input type="checkbox"/>
One stop centres services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community policing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Child protection workers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children's corners	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safe spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>

L. NUTRITION

L1. Affected population	Male	Female
1. Under-two		
2. Under-five		
3. Pregnant Women		

4. Lactating Mothers			
5. Chronically ill			
6. Malnourished Children			
7. People Living with HIV/AIDS			
8. Elderly			
L2. Impact on Nutrition Programmes			
	Not disturbed	Partly disturbed	Completely stopped
1. School Feeding Programme			
2. Antenatal Clinics			
3. Under-five Clinics			
4. Out-Patient Therapeutic and Supplementary Feeding Programmes			

M. ENVIRONMENT	
K1. What are environmental features that have been affected (select all that apply)	
1. Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Forest	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Water bodies	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Structure of the ecosystem	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify other:	

Recommendations
Write recommendations below based on the findings and situation on the ground

ADDITIONAL NOTES

- CAPTURE THE PROFESSION ..E'G TEACHERS
- SECTOR EXPERTS TO GIVE NOTES

Annex 3: Disaster Reporting Form



Government of Malawi

Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA)

Disaster Impact and Needs Reporting Form

Instructions

This is not a data collection or assessment form: it should only be used to record data that has been collected using appropriate assessment tools. The form has 3 parts: demographic information, impact and needs. The report should be used for all kinds of disasters, regardless of magnitude or number of affected households/people. When completing the report, ensure that all sections are completed: where impact is not observed, indicate as 'no damage,' denoted by NAD. Incomplete reports will be sent back, which might delay provision of relief assistance and/or any other required action by government and other stakeholders. The report form should cover a single disaster event (resulting from the same hazard and occurring within the same time) and should be accompanied by a cover letter, dully signed by an appropriate authority.

Part 1: Demographic Information														
District		TA(s) affected			Affected villages (if under different TAs, indicate by TA)									
Type of disaster	Strong winds (with no rains)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F l o o d s	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stormy rains	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hailstorm	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthquake	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accident	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lightening	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Disease and Pest outbreak (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>				Human-animal conflicts (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>													
	Dry spells <input type="checkbox"/>		Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>															
Date disaster occurred	DD	MM	YY	Date assessment conducted by ACPC/VCPC		DD	MM	YY	Date assessment/verification conducted by DCPC		DD	MM	YY	Date submitted report to DoDMA		DD	MM	YY
Number of affected households (those whose houses and/or household assets damaged/lost)	TA (add more rows if necessary)		GVH	MHH	FHH	CHH	DHH	EHH	Total affected HH	Number of injured. Include number of people missing				Number of dead				Cause of death
	M	F	C	Total injured	Male	Female	Children	Total dead										
Part 2: Summary of Damage/Impact per Sector																		
Sector									Major Impact (provide as much detail as possible including numbers. Do not leave any part blank. Use NAD, if no damage was observed)									
Shelter (indicate number of houses damaged, extent of damage (Roof affected (burnt, missing, blown off), partly damaged, under																		

<p>water and completely damaged) _), if in different areas, summarize in that manner, if people have been evacuated, indicate where they are being accommodated/camped)</p>	
<p>Displaced people (indicate the number of people who have been displaced disaggregated by sex, age, disabilities and other vulnerabilities like the elderly, chronically ill etc. and where the displaced people are camping/accommodated). For migrants include where they are coming from-Country of Origin</p>	
<p>Agriculture, (indicate hectarage of crop affected, by type of crop, number of livestock lost by type, indicate an estimation of any household food items that have been destroyed by type, damage on infrastructure add infrastructure, availability, access, incorporate four pillars need to be included,</p>	
<p>Food security (indicate affected farming households by disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerability(Child HH, Male HH, Female HH and Elderly HH), indicate whether households have people living with disability. Indicate availability, access, utilization and stability of food at household level.</p>	
<p>Nutrition (Indicate the number of the following vulnerable groups affected: Under-two, Under-five, Pregnant Women, Lactating Mothers, chronically ill, Malnourished Children, People Living with HIV/AIDS and Elderly, indicate the impact of the disaster on nutrition programmes: School Feeding Programme, Antenatal Clinics, Under-five Clinics, Out-Patient Therapeutic and Supplementary Feeding Programme (changes in admissions in SFP, OTP and NRU);</p>	

<p>Transport & Logistics (indicate extent of damage to roads and other infrastructure (completely, partially, etc.), bridges, communication facilities, accessibility of area)</p>	
<p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (indicate damage to water points, sanitation facilities and the general sanitation situation) including access to water points; types of water points in the area, WASH in schools; hygiene facilities for girls and women, sanitation facilities by sex; accessibility of sanitation facilities; if displaced access to sanitation at camp level</p>	
<p>Protection and Security (indicate the extent of impact on vulnerable population such as elderly, chronically ill, children, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, indicate if protection service providers have been affected such as victim support units, childcare centres, etc.)</p>	
<p>Education (indicate names and number of schools affected, number of learners and teachers affected disaggregated by sex and disability per school, indicate proportions of learners affected per school, whether classrooms are being used as shelter sites and number of rooms used)</p>	
<p>Livelihoods (indicate if markets have been affected, coping mechanisms people are using-disaggregated by sex, age, disability, and other vulnerabilities, indicate if any household items other than food have been damaged/lost)</p>	
<p>Health (indicate any extent of damage to health facilities, indicate if people are still able to access health services from within, indicate if there are disease outbreaks or risk of outbreaks) include SRHR services and service providers; availability and delivery of services; provision and availability of first aid/primary health</p>	

services; number of health personnel disaggregated by sex and equipment	
Environment (indicate any major impact of the disaster on the environment)	
Camp management (indicate availability and accessibility of schools, distribution points, WASH facilities, health care and protection services (including CFM) by men, women, girls, boys and people with disabilities; level of security and availability of lighting in both camps and wash rooms).	
Search and Rescue: (Indicate availability of capacity and equipment, number of people rescued, missing, stranded disaggregated by sex, age and disability)	
Other (Specify)	

Part 3: Humanitarian Needs

Sector	Target Group	Type of assistance required (food and non-food items)	Quantity
Shelter	Men		
	Women		

	Boys		
	Girls		
	Persons with disabilities-Male		
	Persons with disabilities-Female		
	Other		
Displaced people	Men		
	Women		
	Boys		
	Girls		
	Children (Under 5)		

	Lactating mothers		
	Pregnant women		
	People living with HIV/AIDS		
	Persons with disabilities- male		
	Persons with disabilities-Female		
	Persons with albinism		
	Other		
Agriculture	Male headed farming families		
	Female headed Farming families		
	Elderly headed Farming families		

	Child headed farming families		
	Other		
Food Security	Female headed households		
	Male headed households		
	Child headed households- Male		
	Child headed household -Female		
	Elderly headed household		
	Persons living with disability		
	Children (under five)		
	Lactating women		

	Pregnant women		
	People living with HIV/AIDS		
	Other		
Nutrition	Children (Under two)		
	Children (Under five)		
	Lactating women		
	Pregnant women		
	Persons living with HIV/AIDS		
	Elderly		
	Chronically ill		

	Other		
Logistics	Men		
	Women		
	Boys		
	Girls		
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
	Men		
	Women		
	Adolescent boys		
	Adolescent girls		

	Persons with disabilities		
	Chronically ill		
	Children		
	Other		
Protection	Men		
	Women		
	Adolescent Boys		
	Adolescent Girls		
	Children		
	Persons with albinism		

	Elderly		
	Chronically ill		
	Persons with disabilities -Female		
	Persons with disabilities-Male		
Education	Female learners		
	Male learners		
	Learners with disabilities- Male		
	Learner with disabilities -Female		
	Female teachers		
	Male teachers		

	Others		
Livelihoods	Men		
	Women		
	Boys		
	Girls		
	Persons with disabilities-Male		
	Persons with disabilities-Female		
	Other		
	Health	Men	
Women			

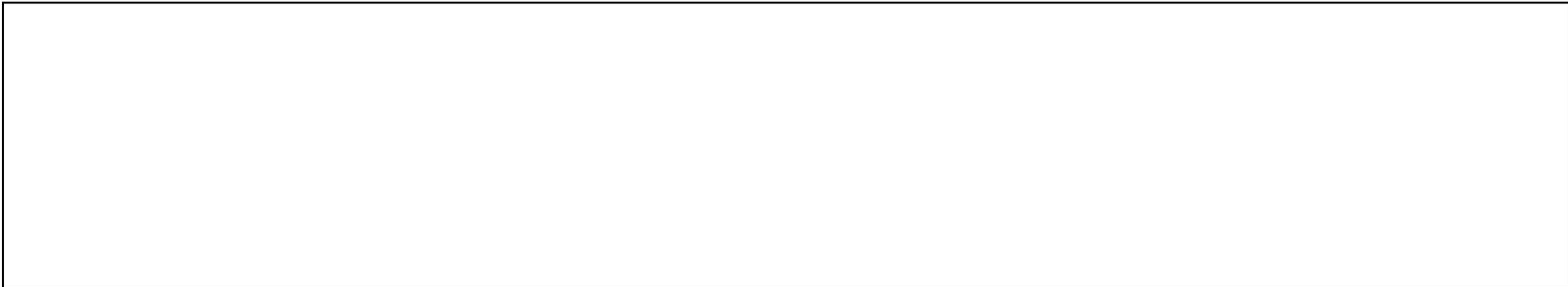
	Boys		
	Girls		
	Children (Under 5)		
	Lactating mothers		
	Pregnant women		
	People living with HIV/AIDS		
	Other		
Environment	Men		
	Women		
	Boys		

	Girls		
	Children		
	Persons with disabilities		
	Other		
Other (Specify)	Men		
	Women		
	Adolescent girls		
	Adolescent boys		
	Children (Under five)		
	Children		

	Persons with disabilities-Male		
	Persons with disabilities-Female		
	People living with HIV/AIDS		
	Lactating women		
	Pregnant women		
	Persons with albinism		
	Other		

Part 4: Recommendations

Write recommendations below based on the findings and situation on the ground



Signed by RR Officer/Desk Officer:

Name

Signature

Date

Signed by District Commissioner

Name

Signature

Date

Annex 4: Report for Centrally Deployed Rapid Assessments Teams

20.1. Introduction

Situation Analysis: Explain what triggered the assessment mission (early reports from the DC, etc, degree of damage reported)

Objective of the assessment

- Indicate when the assessment was undertaken
- Indicate how the assessment was carried out (approach / tools used) and composition of the assessment team

20.2 Key Assessment Findings

- Highlight key finding by sector: agriculture and food security, education, nutrition and health, environment, water and sanitation, public infrastructure (including communication and accessibility issues)
- Indicate how men, women, boys, girls and people with disabilities and their livelihoods have been affected
- Highlight issues likely to worsen the situation in the near future (e.g., more flooding / outbreak of water-borne diseases such as cholera)
- Highlight contingency measures that were in place before the flooding
- Highlight response measure already undertaken by different stakeholders including time and adequacy of resources made available
- Highlight the response gaps that need to be filled
- Highlight measures undertaken by the affected men, women, boys and girls of different age groups linked to access to different amenities

20.3 Key Assessment Recommendations

- Provide key recommendation (actions to be taken now by whom, actions to be taken in the future by whom)
- Type of assistance required for men, women, boys and girls of different age groups based on their needs, priorities and capabilities
- Period of assistance

20.4 Conclusion

- Provide an overall statement / remarks about the situation

Annex 5. General Food Security Checklist (Oxfam)

General Checklist for Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods Needs Assessments

(This checklist is useful for use at the district level)

A) Checklist for general emergency context:

General emergency information puts into context the current emergency and demonstrates the limitations of the working environment as well as frame the conditions experienced by the affected population.

- What are the chronic factors which have resulted in an underlying vulnerability of the population (political, economic, social, natural)
- What is the health environment?
- What event(s)/shock(s) happened which have had an acute impact on food security?
- What is the geographical area affected?
- Who is affected and what is the total population affected?
- What are the demographic and social characteristics of the population?
- What is the local/national capacity to respond?
- How secure / stable is the area?

Checklist / key areas	Sources of information	Collection method
Geographical location		Gathering secondary

Climate and seasons	Web sites	Information through:
Physical Environment	Maps	Interviews with Key
Physical access road/rail/sea/air	by UN reports	Representatives:
Physical infrastructure		Ministry of disaster response
		Ministry of social affairs
Political Context		Academic institutions
Local political structures	Academics	
International relations	Oxfam staff and partners	
Government Infrastructure & services	Donor reports	
Security of affected population	Local staff	Searching web sites
Access for relief personnel	Inter-agency meetings	Newspaper articles / radio
Access for bulk relief commodities		

Affected population		Meeting with other agencies
Numbers	Census data and reports	
Demographic breakdown	From UN, agencies and	
Ethnic and social divisions, gender	Government	
Social cohesion/leadership structure	Poverty indicators	
Health and nutrition status		

B) Check list on the food access & availability:

Understanding the food access and availability helps determine whether the main factor limiting food security is not having food in the area (availability) or people don't have the means to get hold of food (access). By knowing this and understanding the severity it is possible to suggest whether food or an alternative is a most appropriate response.

Food stocks

- How much food is stored by the Government in the area? (e.g., in government grain reserves)
- How much food has been stored in the household? – how much food lost or damaged?
- What assistance (if any) is needed in normal times? It is important to note that in many poor countries, people are chronically food and/or cash deficit even in non-crisis times and may regularly receive emergency and/or development assistance.
- When are stocks at the highest and lowest?

Production

- What are the main production systems in the area?
- What are the normal seasonal fluctuations in food availability?
- What are the main crops produced within the area and at what times?
- What is the level of production for these main crops?
- How has production (harvests, pasture, livestock) changed compared to normal?
- What other foods are available? Wild foods?
- To what extent will they enable the population to meet their requirements?

Imports/exports

- Where are the main markets?
- What are the usual sources of food in the market and what is it now?
- How much food is likely to be imported into and exported out of the area?
- How has availability of food in the markets changed?
- What are the national and local market mechanisms?

Market prices

How have the prices of basic commodities changed compared to normal for the time of year?

Type of information needed and likely sources for a description of food availability

Checklist / key areas	Sources of information	of Collection method
Normal food supply		Reports

Production systems and mechanisms	National statistics	Key Representatives
Agriculture, fishing, livestock	Maps	MoAIWD
Regional differences	Cropping calendars	Ministry of commerce
Seasonal variation		Academic institutions
Government subsidies/ policies etc		Other agencies
Market systems		As above
Food & cash crop imports & exports	Early Warning Systems	
Transport networks	Market traders	
Market prices of key commodities		
Government policies		

C) Checklist for identifying livelihood groups.

Not everybody is the same. Therefore we need to group men and women into clusters that most accurately represent the risks they commonly face and the sources of food and income they commonly share. This can be taken a stage further by determining the wealth groups. The reason for this is that individuals or families clustered into each of these groups are likely to have been affected in the same way and thus the response will likely be the same. Between groups it is likely the shock has affected them differently and the responses could be different

What are the main sources of food and income within the affected population as a whole?

What are the risks that the affected population experiences? (dry spells, inflation, attack, insecurity, HIV / AIDS).

Does everyone in the affected population have the same main source of food or can the population be sub-divided into different groups?

Do different sections of the affected population face different risks?

Are population groups with similar sources of food and income living in the same geographical area, or are they separated geographically?

Are other factors such as insecurity, risk of attack, displacement, more important determinants of people's food and income sources than livelihood type?

What are the criteria used to determine the different wealth groups?

D) Checklist for coping strategies

Coping strategies are the ways in which people respond to a loss in their normal entitlements. The degree and length of the coping strategies will depend on the severity of the shock and the resources/capitals available to the individuals or households. The gap between not being able to meet their basic needs or recover assets determines the degree in which we need to intervene.

Which food & income sources are the same after the shock?

Which have reduced?

Which have increased?

Are there any new sources of food & income?

What factors make people vulnerable in non-crisis times? Are some people marginalized on the basis of ethnicity, religion, occupation, or area of residence?

How do people work to overcome their vulnerability? What coping strategies do they use (selling assets, borrowing from relatives, eating wild foods, skipping meals, sending household members away to find employment, migrating with the entire household, seeking assistance from relief centres, etc.)

Following the information gathering on changes in food and income sources, its best to ask a general question such as: "what else did you do in response to food shortages?".

This should elicit responses on a range of strategies, but if not, try and probe about:

Changes in food intake (reduction in number and volume of meals, switch to a cheaper staple, etc)

Migration (migration of one household member for work, migration of whole families, changes in livestock migration patters)

Calling in favours from relatives (sending child to stay with them, loan of milking cow)

Taking out greater loans than normal

Selling assets which are essential to way of life to this livelihood group

Changes in agricultural practice (to less labour intensive crops, or those with shorter cycles)

Also how long they can continue each coping strategy for? How viable/reversible are the strategies?

E) Checklist for Nutritional status:

After a sudden impact shock, poor water, bad health environment and inadequate access to appropriate food can quickly resort to high malnutrition especially in children. Understanding the change in the status of nutrition in children reflects generally on the nutritional status of the population.

What are the health centre admission figures?

Have other agencies (including UN) recent nutritional information?

How do you describe the condition of the children?

Can you conduct a MUAC of a random sample of children?

Can mothers identify changes in the nutritional status of the children?

Have changes in nutritional status resulted from lack of sufficient and food?

What is the basic weekly food basket?

F) Checklist for markets existence and functioning

Markets have a profound effect on the poor population. They shape many of the poor people's lives and need to be included in analysis.

Are shops trading? Which are trading?

What are the prices of basic commodities?

How has the market environment been affected by the shock?

What services do the markets provide? How have the services been affected?

Are shops able to increase their stock? What time frame?

What constraints are women and men facing to access goods & services from market?

Which groups have better access to the goods and services in the market?

How have prices changed?

G) Checklist for impact on livelihood system.

The livelihood system is very complex in most cases, but it important to understand all sources of food an income that might be derived from non-farm activities.

What were the main sources of food and income?

How has the shock affected the main sources of food and income?

To what extent are people in each of the wealth groups (if wealth groups can be identified) able to preserve their livelihood assets during a non-emergency period? Note that in some places people may be chronically poor such that even without a clearly defined hazard they are progressively losing access to resources from one year to the next. Without some form of support they may soon have lost all of their productive assets and face the risk of falling below the minimum survival threshold.

Have you been forced to incur any debt? How much and to whom?

What are the regular selling prices of items sold by households?

How quickly can the sources of food and income recover and return to normal – for the livelihood groups?

What can be done to protect the livelihood system from future events?

What resources are needed to return to normal?

How have livelihood systems in the past been able to cope? What has changed?

How has population size affected the fragility of the livelihood system?

H) Checklist for assessing future changes.

By understanding the future changes we can estimate future affects to peoples recovery or vulnerability. It makes us ahead of the evidence.

What are major events in the future that may change people's access to food or income?

Is it possible to do a seasonal calendar?

How do people respond to fluctuating market dynamics? Are they in danger of not being able to afford basic items if prices rise suddenly and dramatically?

How will men and women deal with debt accumulated as a result of the shock?

I) Checklist for External response to emergency so far:

By knowing what others are doing in the affected area we can determine the gaps still not covered.

What is the government doing to address the situation (capacity and interest)?

What are commercial traders doing to address deficits in food production?

What UN, local and international agencies are present/operational in the affected area?

What are donors doing and expecting?

Have there been any joint / collaborative assessments?

How accessible (physical and security) is the affected population?

Who is being left out?

What are the views on how the situation will evolve?

J) Recommendations

ANNEX 6. Important Contacts

Cluster	Name	Designation	Phone Number	Email address
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ANNEX 7: SUPPLY REQUIREMENT

EDUCATION CLUSTER SUPPLIES											
Item description	Unit	Target population	Qty per distribution unit	Total required Qty	Available stock	Requirement gap	Unit price (USD)	Funding requirement (USD)	Available funds (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)	Remarks
Tents light weight 72 sq cm	Set	30,000	50	600	40	540	1703	1,021,800	68,120	919,620	50 children per tent (in pipeline to arrive in three weeks)
School in a box kit	Kit	30,000	80	375	75	300	178	66,750	13,350.00	53,400	80 children per kit
Recreation kit	kit	30,000	500	60	64	-4	190	11,400	11,400.00	0	500 children per kit
School meals		30,000	4.6	34,500.00	34,500.00	34,500.00	25	862,500	862,500	0	4.6 kg per learner
ECD kits	Kit	30,000	125	240	245	120	190	45,600	0	45,600	125 children per kit
								2,362,650	887,250.00	1,475,400	

PROTECTION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT CLUSTER SUPPLIES

Item	Item Description	Quantity	Unit measure	Total quantity	Available	Balance	Unit cost (USD)	Total	Available	Gap
Dignity kits	Kit	21,000	1	21,000	0	21,000	20	50,000	0	500,000
Recreation kit	Kit	200	1	200	0	200	200	40,000	0	40,000
Plastic Chairs Tables and chairs (set of 4s)	Set	800	1	800	0	800	57	45,600	0	45,600
Art and craft materials	Set	4,680	1	4680	0	4680	8	37,440	0	37,440
Tents (42 SQ meters)	Each	40	1	40	0	40	4500	180,000	0	180,000

Tents for ECD, CC, PSS and CBCFMs (42 SQ meters)	Each	800	1	800	0	800	4500	3,600,00	0	3,600,00
Community Policing Kits	Kit	2,000	1	2,000	0	2,000	100	250,000	0	250,000
protective kits for CPWs	kit	2,500	1	2500	0	2,500	100	25,000	0	25,000
Masks	carton	5,000	1	5,000	0	5,000	10	50,000	0	50,000
Hand sanitisers	carton	2,500	1	2,500	0	2,500	10	25,000	0	25,000
Soap	carton	2,500	1	2,500	0	2,500	10	25,000	0	25,000
Disability assistive devices	assorted	300		300	0	300	20	6,000	0	6,000

SHELTER STOCK LIST AND GAP ANALYSIS - REQUIREMENTS FOR 18,000 HHS (30% OF 60,000 AFFECTED HHS)

Item	Unit	Requirements	Available Stock - MRCS	Unit Price (USD)	Resource gap	Funding gap (USD)
Family tents for displaced households including protection	pcs	240	100	400.00	140	56,000
Multipurpose large	pcs	48	22	2,000.00	26	44,000

Family tents for Protection Services (ECD, PSS, Help Desk)		0	0	0	0	0
Classroom tents (72 Square M)	pcs	320	0	2000.00	320	640,000
Kitchen Set,	pcs	18,000	1520	30.00	4800	494,400
Tarpaulin	pcs	36,000	11,700	20.00	24,300	486,000
Shelter kit/tool	pcs	36,000	4200	40.00	31800	1,272,000
2 basins	pcs	36,000	0	3.00	36,000	108,000
Water buckets	pcs	36,000	0	3.00	36,000	108,000
Soap (laundry and toilets) 10 pcs,	pcs	36,000	100,000	1.00	74000	0
2 blankets	pcs	36,000	30,880	21.00	5120	107,520
Water buckets	each	36000	34560	3	1440	4320
2 Sleeping mats	pcs	36,000	19000	3.00	17000	51,000
Solar lump	pcs	18,000	0	35.00	18,000	630,000
Mosquito Nets	pcs	36,000	2600	6.00	33,400	200,400
Total						3,894,040

WASH Cluster supplies stocklist, NCP 2021/2022

Item description	Unit	target population	Qty per distribution unit	Total Required Qty	Available stock	Requirement Gap	Unit price (USD)	Funding requirement (USD)	Available funds (USD)	Funding gap (USD)	Remarks
Bar soap	Bar	200,000	1.5	100,000	21,786	78,214	2.52	197,099.28	-	197,099.28	
Bathing soap	Piece	200,000	3	100,000	60	99,940	0.21	20,987.40	-	20,987.40	
Water guard, chlorine bottle 150cl	Bottle	100,000	1	100,000	0	0	0.7	-	-	-	Not on market
School hygiene posters	Posters	3,000	1	3,000	3,000	0	0.23	-	-	-	
Hygiene promotion leaflets	Leaflets	15,000	1	8,000	1,000	7,000	0.03	210.00	-	210.00	

Plastic buckets 20 ltrs w/ lid + tap	Piece	100,000	5	8,000	3,812	4,188	2.72	11,391.36	-	11,391.36
Plastic buckets 20 ltrs w/ lid	Piece	100,000	2	8,000	5,897	2,103	1.9	3,995.70	-	3,995.70
Plastic buckets 60L	Piece	100,000	1	400	485	0	7.15	-	-	-
Sanitary pads (10 pieces/ pkt)	Pads	100000	3	200,000	5,349	194,651	1.3	253,046.30	-	253,046.30
Cloth (menstrua l hygiene kit)	Cloth	100000	3	200,000	0	200,000	1.3	260,000.00	-	260,000.00
Chlorine 45-50kg Tin	Drum	100,000	20	300	280	20	84.48	1,689.60	-	1,689.60

Chlorine 25kg Tin	Drum	100,000	20	300	174	126	71.07	8,954.82	-	8,954.82
Water treatment system	Unit	15,000	1	30	5	25	25000	500,000.00	18,000.00	482,000.00
Water bowsers	Vehicle	200,000	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
Water treatment plants	Vehicle	200,000	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
Portable bacteriological water quality testing kits (Delagua) with consumables -	Kits	28	1	100	0	100	4000	400,000.00	-	400,000.00

Bacteriological H2S strips (FRC test)	Bottle	200,000	20	10000	6,000	4,000	1.6	6,400.00	-	6,400.00	
Water tank (5000 ltrs)	Tank	200,000	1	60	0	60	1500	90,000.00	-	90,000.00	
Water tank (1000 litres)	Tank	200,000	1	60	0	60	400	24,000.00	-	24,000.00	
Block board	Piece	200,000	1000	60	0	60	30	1,800.00	-	1,800.00	
Afridev pump rods	Pieces	200,000	15	1000	0	1,000	13	13,000.00	-	13,000.00	
Afridev pump riser mains	Pieces	200,000	15	1000	0	1,000	7.48	7,480.00	-	7,480.00	
Mesh wire (3.5)	Roll	200,000	1	100	0	100	300	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	

Tarpaulin, roll 4x50m	Roll	40,000	5	300	225	75	13.29	996.75	-	996.75
Mobile plastic Latrine	Piece	20,000	1	150	50	100	157.62	15,762.00	-	15,762.00
Plastic slabs	Piece	200,000	2	250	100	150	37.45	5,617.50	-	5,617.50
PLASTIC SHEETS 250 MICRON X 1.8M X 90M	Roll	100,000	1	85	85	0	66.87	-	-	35,441.00
							Total	1,852,430.7	18,000.00	1,834,430.71

TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS SUPPLIES

ITEM DESCRIPTION	SPECIFICATION	QUANTITY	REMARKS
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Mobile Storage Unit (32mx10m)	set	6	Erecetd in the Warehouse Premises
Wooden pallets	Each	120	Available in Stock
Round Tubes(75mm)	Each	20	Available in Stock
Round Tubes(50mm)	Each	125	Available in Stock
Galvanised Wire(2.5mm)	kgs	120	Available in Stock
Galvanised Wire(2mm)	kgs	10	Available in Stock
Generator(AJ Power -110)	Each	1	Available in Stock
Rotary Pump and PVC funnel	Each	1	Available in Stock
Forklift	Each	1	Available in Stock
Fuel Tank	Each	1	Available in Stock
Razor Mesh Wire	Roll	125	Available in Stock
Mobile Storage Unit (32mx10m)	set	4	Erecetd in the Warehouse Premises
Jack Pallet	Each	2	Available in Stock
Lever arc file	Each	1	Available in Stock
Ledger Book	Each	1	Available in Stock
Punching Machine	Each	1	Available in Stock
Stapling Machine	Each	1	Available in Stock
Staple Box	Each	1	Available in Stock
Fuel	litres	400	Available in Stock
Extension	Each	1	Available in Stock
Steel Poles	Each	4	2 available in the warehouse and used outside the warehouse
Flood light(3mx4m) with accessories	Each	6	2 floodlight used and 2 are faulty balance is 2
Generator(AJ Power -22)	Each	1	Available in Stock
Office Desk	Each	1	Available in Stock
Office Chairs	Each	4	Available in Stock
Kettle Logic	Each	1	Available in Stock
Extension	Each	2	Available in Stock

Water Dispenser	Each	1	Available in Stock
Coffee Plunger	Each	1	Available in Stock
Pedestal Fun	Each	1	Available in Stock
Angle Iron	Each	15	Available in Stock
wheelbarrow	Each	4	Available in Stock
Paint Brush (small)	Each	3	Available in Stock
Paint Brush (Large)	Each	3	Available in Stock
Medal Red Oxide Primer (Paint)	5 litres	6	Available in Stock
Medal Gloss Green (Paint)	5 litres	8	Available in Stock
Generator (clarke Power)	Each	1	Available in Stock
Plastic pallets	Each	134	Available in Stock
Plastic pallets	Each	134	Available in Stock
Plastic pallets	Each	134	Available in Stock
Plastic pallets	Each	134	Available in Stock
Plastic pallets	Each	134	Available in Stock
Plastic pallets	Each	134	Available in Stock
Plastic pallets	Each	109	Available in Stock
Plastic pallets	Each	87	Available in Stock
Mobile Storage Unit (32mx10m)	set	2	Available in Stock
LES Flood light (300w)	Each	3	Available in Stock
Cable Clip (9mm)	Each	2	Available in Stock
Twin Socket(13A)	Each	2	Available in Stock
SWA Cable (200m)	Roll	1	Available in Stock
Visibility containers	Each	17	Available in Stock
Plastic pallets	Each	2,100	Available in Stock