



REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

2019 FLOOD RESPONSE PLAN AND APPEAL



The Republic of Malawi
Ministry of Homeland Security
Department of Disaster Management Affairs
(Developed in collaboration with UN Humanitarian Country Team and Partners)
Photo Credit DoDMA/UNICEF

March – May 2019

868,900

People affected

86,980

People displaced and in need of immediate assistance

173

IDP camps established

REQUIREMENTS

(US\$) 45.2 required.

(US\$) 14.6 million received

US \$ 30.6 million Resource Gap

10,000 children in

displacement sites

45,000 Women affected and

in in displacement sites

15 districts and 2 cities

affected and in need of assistance from March to May 2019

Executive Summary

In early March, a severe weather system formed off the eastern coast of Mozambique and hit Malawi with heavy rain accompanied by strong winds in before moving back to the Mozambique channel where it intensified into Cyclone Idai and then hit Malawi a second time. The heavy and persistent rain led to severe flooding across some districts in southern Malawi. More than 868,900 people have been affected, including more than 86,980 displaced, with 60 deaths and 672 injuries recorded according to the Government. In total, fifteen districts and 2 cities have been impacted.

While Machinga and Zomba districts have been most affected, accounting for more than 29,000 affected households per district, Nsanje (18,000 households), Chikwawa (16,000 households) and Phalombe (22,848 households) recorded the highest number of displaced persons. Nsanje district recorded 17,400 IDPs (3,867 households); Phalombe recorded 5,526 IDPs (1,228 households). In 2015, Malawi was also affected by floods with close to 230,000 people were in IDP centres with an estimated 26,000 IDPs located outside centres/in hard to reach areas. The same districts, Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe and Zomba were the most affected.

With agriculture being the main source of livelihood for the rural population in the country, the heavy rains and floods have impacted agricultural activities, as fields are inundated and recently planted crops have been destroyed. Ongoing post-flood assessments indicate the impact on people's livelihoods. However, as agricultural production accounts for nearly one-third of Malawi's GDP and about 80% of its export revenue, it is likely that the potential loss of harvest will impact their livelihoods in the medium and long-term. Women and children account over 60% of the displaced population and are likely to be more affected by the impact of the floods. About 70% of women in the affected districts are small scale farmers with the principal source of livelihood being agricultural production. It is therefore likely that the potential loss of harvest will have a greater impact on women and children.

In Nsanje, the heavy rains and floods occurred in areas already experiencing a severe food insecurity situation. Approximately 37% of the population in the Extension Planning Area do not have food from their own production, and what existing crops have planted have been damaged or swept away by the flood. The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee conducted an

assessment in July 2018 which projected that 3,306,405 people (22% of the population) falling in IPC Phase 3 or worse, and would require humanitarian assistance for 2 to 6 months during the 2018/2019 consumption year.

This three month Response Plan Appeal is targeting 162,240 households this includes the 87,000 displaced people in the various IDP sites.

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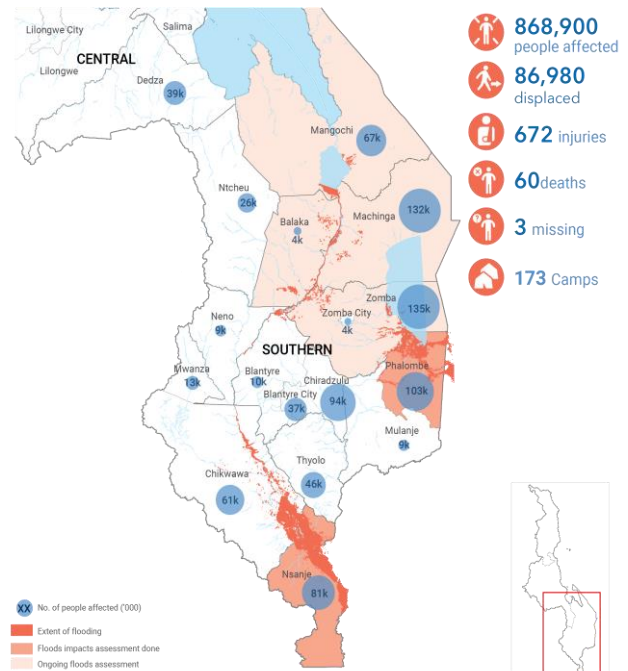
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1. Background

Malawi is a disaster prone country with common hazards such as floods, heavy rains, strong winds, earthquakes, and disease and pest outbreaks, among others. A Tropical Cyclone formed in the Mozambique Channel and drifted to Malawi on 5 March causing heavy rains accompanied by strong winds. The heavy and persistent rain led to severe flooding across some districts in southern Malawi. More than 868,900 people have been affected, including more than 86,980 displaced, with 60 deaths and 672 injuries. UNFPA estimates that among the total affected population, 30,000 women and girls of reproductive age and about 12,000 deliveries are expected.

The heavy rains that fell in the country damaged infrastructure, including houses, roads, bridges, and water well and irrigation systems. Most of the displaced are living in displacement sites such as schools, churches, community buildings and other temporary shelters. Some are hosted by relatives or neighbours. Some of the displacement sites are overcrowded. There is limited basic services such as water, sanitation and hygiene, raising concerns over possible disease outbreak. Registration in camps is not being regularly undertaken, raising protection issues particularly underreporting of the incidence of Gender Based Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls which is likely to be exacerbated by the dire food and sanitary conditions in the camps. Additionally, there are increased vulnerabilities of People with Disabilities and Persons with Albinism as they may not be accounted for due to no registration at the camp sites.

Some schools have been damaged. Around 80% of the displaced people are seeking refuge in schools, preventing delivery of education services as students are not able to attend lessons as their schools are damaged or being used by the displaced households as temporary shelter. While access to health services is present in the affected areas, medical supplies to cope with the needs of the displaced people are inadequate.



An initial inter-agency rapid assessment led by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and the United Nations

Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) was conducted from 9th to 15th March, 2019 in Nsanje and Phalombe districts. Currently, another inter-agency

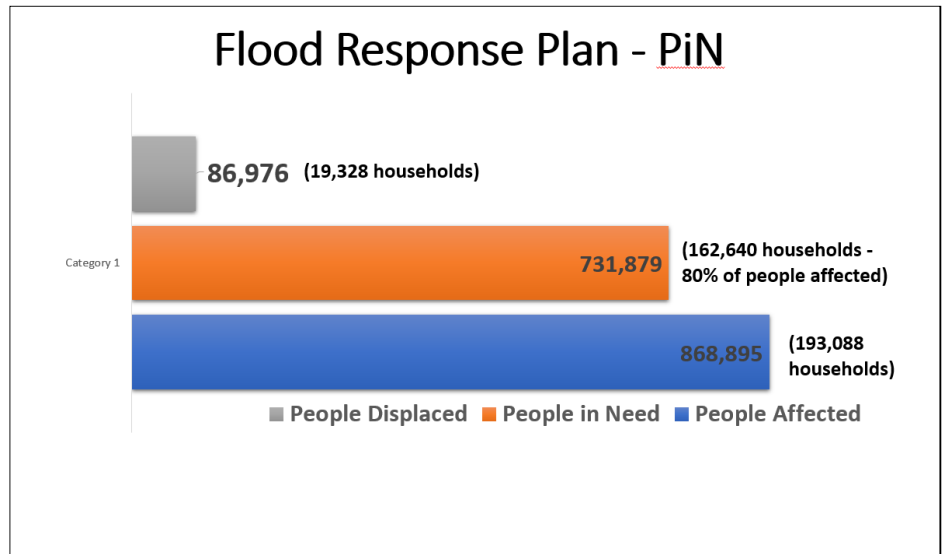
DISTRICT	POPULATION 2018	HHS_AFFECTED	POP_AFFECTED	% POP AFFECTED	HOUSEHOLDS in Need	People in Need (80% of	HHS_Displaced	POPULATION DISPLACED	DEATHS	INJURED	MISSING	Camps
Balaka	438,379	964	4,338	1.0%	771	3,470	964	4,338	6	66		28
Blantyre	451,220	2,142	9,639	2.1%	1,714	7,711		0	3			
Blantyre City	800,264	8,249	37,121	4.6%	6,599	29,696		0	3	316		
Chikwawa	564,684	13,602	61,209	10.8%	10,882	48,967	7,975	35,888	8	3	3	33
Dedza	830,512	8,637	38,867	4.7%	6,910	31,093		0	2	76		
Machinga	735,438	29,301	131,855	17.9%	23,441	105,484	149	671	3	48		4
Mangochi	1,148,611	14,927	67,172	5.8%	11,942	53,737	848	3,816	5			
Mulanje	684,107	1,909	8,591	1.3%	1,527	6,872	875	3,938	2	3		17
Mwanza	130,949	2,912	13,104	10.0%	2,330	10,483		0	2	6		
Neno	138,291	1,993	8,969	6.5%	1,594	7,175		0	2			
Nsanje	299,168	18,000	81,000	27.1%	18,000	81,000	3,867	17,402	2			24
Ntcheu	659,608	5,674	25,533	3.9%	4,539	20,426		0	4	113		
Phalombe	429,450	22,848	102,816	23.9%	22,848	102,816	1,228	5,526	1	3		8
Thyolo	721,456	10,312	46,404	6.4%	8,250	37,123	67	302	7	31		1
Zomba City	105,013	789	3,551	3.4%	631	2,840	100	450	1	7		2
Zomba	746,724	29,892	134,514	18.0%	23,914	107,611	3,255	14,648	6			56
Chiradzulu	356,875	20,937	94,215	26.4%	16,750	75,372		3				
Grand Total	9,240,749	193,088	868,895	9.4%	162,640	731,879	19,328	86,976	60	672	3	173

assessment is being undertaken in Balaka, Machinga, Mangochi and Zomba districts. The two assessments involved government, UN Agencies, cluster members and other national and international agencies and district councils. A drone assessment team was also deployed as part of the inter-agency assessment group in Nsanje district. The drone team visited 10 different locations and as evident from the drone imagery and the aerial maps, buildings with grass thatched roofs have been submerged due to floods. In addition, a considerable amount of cultivated farming lands has been flooded. Furthermore, a lot of settlements or temporary structures that have been affected by floods have been built on lands that are prone to floods (e.g., marshes, wetlands). DoDMA has provided resources in other affected districts to undertake verification of the affected areas and people.

2. Needs Assessment

In addition to the inter-agency assessments conducted, several assessments were also carried out by different agencies. At the beginning of the flooding crisis, Malawi Red Cross Society conducted an initial rapid assessment and noted the following:- 75,000 people were displaced with 31,667 males, 45,164 females. Of these, 8,947 are children under 5, 5,136 PLW, and 139 people living with disabilities. In addition, 80% of camps are schools and need to be moved to decongest the area and to enable classes to resume. It is clear from the numbers that the impact of the flooding has exposed women and children to serious protection as well as health risks. It however noted that there has been inconsistent/limited availability of disaggregated data. Effort is currently ongoing at country level to institutionalize national disaster disaggregated data collection to inform targeted intervention to vulnerable groups. The below are the overall findings from the inter-agency and districts assessments:

Shelter: In all the assessed sites in Nsanje, the displaced populations are camped in schools and using school classrooms for shelter as well as other school facilities including water and sanitation points. Some households who were displaced are living close to their homes and in the process of rebuilding and constructing temporary shelter. As a result, the number of those displaced and in IDP sites is low as most people preferred to return to their homes and salvage material to either start rebuilding or to build temporary shelters. It was observed that during the assessment those households living close to their homes were living and sleeping in the open.



The assessments also observed that in most of the camps, when food was available, it was being cooked and served communally. However, large cooking pots were not available at most sites, so the women cooked repeatedly to feed everyone in the camps.

Education: Some schools closed as they were affected by floods. In other schools, no learning is ongoing as rooms were inundated. In these schools, displaced communities are making use of the school infrastructure including shelter (use of classrooms, water and sanitation) to accommodate IDPs. In other locations, learning is progressing normally as IDPs were moved from the schools and encouraged to return to their homes to begin rebuilding. Other schools are only accommodating people at night. This adds to the increased burden of household tasks on women, in addition to the labour required in the immediate rebuilding effort, and care of children currently displaced from school.

WASH: With a generally low sanitation coverage in the affected districts and with the collapse of most toilets, due to the floods, most IDPs are sheltered in schools. Some water sources particularly those that are open were contaminated. There is a possibility of faecal and pesticide contamination of the water points due to latrines that have collapsed and washed away into agriculture fields and waterways. While schools being used have latrines and handwashing facilities, these are not designed to accommodate the additional number of persons occupying the school. As a result, some sites reported of open defecation. The impact of inadequate supply of water is worse with women and girls, particularly female headed households. In addition to the increased risk of cholera and other communicable diseases, it predisposes women and girls to the risk of rape and sexual assault in search for water. All communities are accessing safe water in school boreholes. In Nsanje, IDP sites were assisted with chlorine by Government and NGO partners.

Livelihoods and Agriculture: After two consecutive bad production years, the 2017 harvest saw a much-needed return to normalcy (3.5 million tons of maize producedⁱ). However, the 2018 maize production was estimated to drop (by 22%) to 2.7 million tonnes, from 3,5 million. This was largely due to prolonged dry spells and infestation of fall army worm. In both Nsanje and Phalombe, floods and heavy rains caused extensive damage to field crops (crops were washed away or submerged in water), livestock and fisheries. This will consequently affect the food, income and nutrition security of affected households. Water also passed through many houses, soaking grain stocks of maize and flour kept by households, thereby compounding further food unavailability at household level. Crop destruction will have a negative

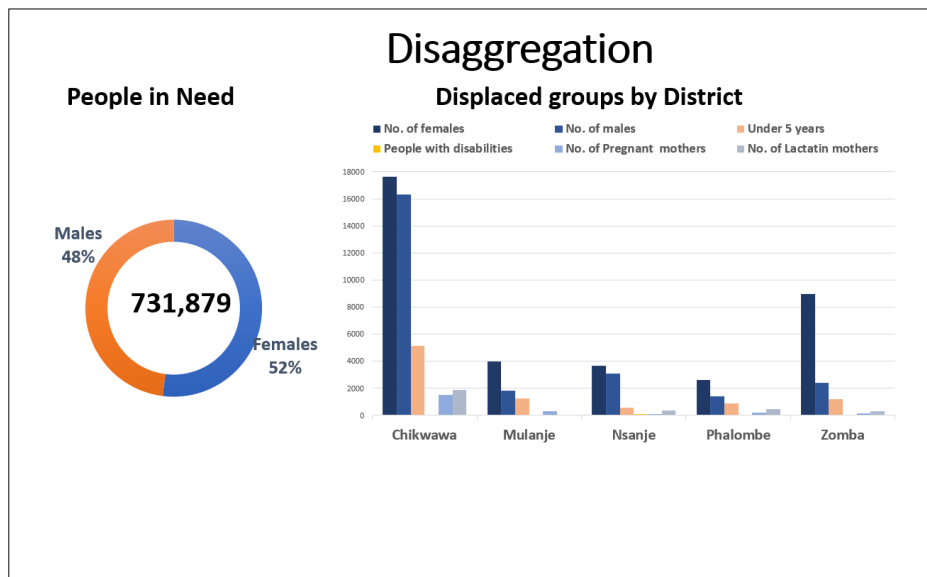
impact on the food availability during the post-disaster recovery phase unless immediate replanting is done and alternative sources of nutrition are accessible. Although markets are functioning, and food stocks are available, commodity prices have increased by close to 50%. Subsequent assessments by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoIWD) and the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) will determine the overall impact on production and the vulnerable population, respectively.

Health: While health facilities remained generally unaffected, the floods destroyed equipment (fridges), vaccines, medicines and other supplies including condoms. During the actual floods however, the health services were disrupted in some health facilities where the road was damaged, preventing ambulances to collect referral patients. Because of the damaged roads and bridges, displaced populations are lacking primary health care services as they are not able to access health facilities. There is disruption of continuum of care for people with chronic illnesses such as HIV

(people on ART) and TB, etc. Immunizations for under 5 children and pregnant women are not being provided due to disrupted cold chain in some health facilities due to power cut which has affected the cold chain for temperature sensitive vaccines. There is high likelihood of disease outbreak such as cholera, measles, post-traumatic distress and health problems such as anxiety amongst the affected population etc. There were a number of pregnant women who are at risk of pregnancy complications, unattended deliveries (no skilled birth attendants). Four complicated cases of pregnancies were referred from Makhanga Health centre to Nsanje District hospital. The four however ended up delivering in the camps because they could not cross Shire River. In addition to maternal risks and complications, inadequate supply of sanitary materials and separate toilets pose a huge health risk to women and girls of reproductive age. In Chakwana some camps are distant as far as 85KM from the district center and few camps are inaccessible except use of helicopters. At Namicheni camp in Chakwana the camp manager reported 80 patients are on ARV and don't have access to their health cards.

In some of the affected areas, village clinics run by the Health Surveillance Assistants in the communities also lost their consignments of medicines and medical supplies to floods. Accommodation for health personnel were also destroyed (e.g., Malambwe village). Some affected pregnant women and under-five children living in camps are not able to access growth monitoring and antenatal care services because some of them cannot manage to risk their lives by using private canoe (e.g., those at Malambwe Village camp). Some under-five children and women of child bearing age are missing their vaccination dates because their parents are busy moving up and down looking for food to feed their households.

Most districts had significant pools of stagnant waters after the heavy rains. The poor sanitation conditions in the sites and the presence of these stagnant pools of water provides conducive environment for mosquito breeding that might increase incidences of malaria and also lead to other waterborne diseases such as cholera or diarrhoea. In addition, there is congestion in some camps that may facilitate transmission of infectious diseases which may culminate into



disease outbreaks. In some camps, for example in Namicheni camp in Chikwawa which is close to Sugar Factory a high prevalence of Schistosomiasis is noted.

Protection: Several protection issues were reported and visible. Most women had lost their livelihood (e.g. farming, ganyu, etc.) and most of them are single-headed families; and are at high risk of sexual exploitation and violence. Adolescents are at high risk of sexual exploitation and violence considering that there is no separation between sexes in some camps. There is a huge population of adolescents who are idle leading to risky sexual unions that could result in exploitation, pregnancy and STIs. Overall there is no privacy for those living in evacuation sites especially women and adolescent girls as toilets and bathrooms are inadequate. There are fears of possibility of human trafficking (this was mentioned at Bitilinyu camp where attempts to take young people from the camp to work in estates elsewhere was mentioned). In some camps there is evidence of growing hostility from the host community (name calling, discrimination, etc.). This was mentioned at Bitilinyu camp. There are also reports in some sites that unaffected people are registering for assistance, which could potentially trigger violence.

Generally, there was poor and no lighting facilities in all the camps, posing a threat to security of women, girls and children and possibility of GBV, assault is very high in these situations. Most displaced are accommodated in schools and using classrooms as shelter which is gender -separated although most sites had significantly inadequate shelter. This means that some schools are not completely functioning and other completely closed. Disrupting the education of children in host communities. The relatively insecure camp settings and shortage of basic needs such as food increase the risk of, violence within and beyond families. This risk of gender-based violence for young girls and women is particularly high. Education has been disrupted particularly in Phalombe due to issues of access and some schools being occupied by IDPs resulting in some schools not functioning fully and others completely closed. In addition, food was not readily available and most people were relying on piece work as source of income but due to flood piece works are not available/scarce. There is an increased risk that people may resort to negative coping practices as a way of meeting food and other needs. Three sites in southern Nsanje received close to 900 displaced individuals from Mozambique requiring assistance. Loss or destruction of legal documents is also putting vulnerable groups at risk. While no official reports of separated or unaccompanied minors or cases of violence have yet been recorded, there is high demand for psychosocial support and limited capacities to provide.

Communication: Community networks (mobile phone networks) are generally unaffected.

3. Gaps in the response

Since the onset of the flooding, the Government and various partners in-country have been responding to the needs of affected communities. Following initial district reports, the Government of Malawi, UN agencies, international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and the Malawi Red Cross Society, as well as the private sector supported that response and distributed food, NFIs and water treatment chemicals to displaced populations. These however could not cover the needs of the displaced population. In the past week (from 15 March), response efforts have scaled up with partners mobilizing additional resources. There however need for more relief items to cover the existing gaps.

It should also be noted that initial responses have utilised prepositioned relief items from the current (unrelated) food insecurity response. While acknowledging that some of the affected population were already being targeted by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) food security response, and also that a number of partners have provided some assistance to affected populations in the most devastated areas, assessments revealed an urgent need to boost assistance in order to: (a) avoid a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation; (b) help restore access

to basic social services; (c) reach population affected by floods that are yet to be assisted, and (c) complement efforts to restore livelihoods, in particular to ensure that farmers will harvest food during this agricultural season.

4. Consequences of not responding

Failure to adequately respond to current humanitarian needs is likely to have far-reaching consequences. The flooding affected 15 districts and two cities and 71% of the most affected and people in need are in six districts (Nsanje, Phalombe, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Machinga). The ongoing lean seasons assistance under the MVAC is targeting 3.3 million people of which 1.9 (almost 60%) million people are in the southern parts of the country and whose districts are again the worst affected in this flooding. The impact of the flooding on crops means that displaced and flood-affected people will harvest very little to nothing this year, placing them in a situation of food insecurity. Disruption of food supplies might be worsened because of the flooding, thereby leading to malnutrition among such households. Related to the worsening situation are water and sanitation challenges arising from the flooding. Water logging conditions and flooding have resulted in collapsed toilets and the contamination of drinking water. Delayed response to WASH issues may lead to outbreaks of water borne diseases. There is also likely to be an increase risk of the spread of HIV/AIDS during the displacement period. These factors will have a cascading effect by burdening the already struggling resource-strapped health system. Access to basic social services like education remains low among the rural poor. This situation is now exacerbated by the floods as learners may not be able to access schools; in addition, many schools are being used as displacement sites.

Under normal circumstances communities engage in a wide range of activities for their survival and livelihood promotion. Assessments show that such activities will take time to resume due to the impact of flooding. It is therefore crucial that these communities are supported so that they do not become dependant on long-term relief assistance and can more easily recommence their livelihood activities.

5. Coordination architecture

The Government of Malawi has established institutional arrangements that coordinate the implementation of disaster risk management programmes. The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee, guides the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and supporting technical committees and sub-committees to coordinate the implementation of disaster risk management at national level. At sub-national level, coordination is through the District / Urban Executive Committees and Civil Protection Committees at district (also city, municipal and town), area (and ward) and village levels (). The Government is leading the current response, through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), with support from humanitarian partners, including NGOs, the UN System and donors. The cluster system was activated and continues to function while inter-cluster meetings are held weekly to ensure proper operational cross-sector coordination. The cluster system has been replicated in the districts to better coordinate the response operations. The District Commissioner / Chief Executive Officer, with support from the Director of Planning and Development and the District / City Civil Protection Committee are leading the response efforts at district level.

National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee

The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) comprises of Principal Secretaries of all line ministries and departments, the Malawi Red Cross Society, and three Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). United Nations (UN) agencies are co-opted when need arises. The committee provides policy directions in the implementation of disaster risk management programmes in the country. It is chaired by the Chief Secretary to the Government.

Humanitarian Country Team

The Humanitarian Country Team comprises of Heads of UN Agencies, international and local NGOs, Government, and the Malawi Red Cross Society. This team is co-chaired by the Principal Secretary of DoDMA and the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC). For coordination of the current response, donors and heads of Government Ministries and Departments have been invited to actively participate in the HCT. The UN Resident Coordinator in collaboration with DoDMA is convening weekly Humanitarian Country Team meetings to ensure coordinated response operation. The HCT met on 22nd March to review the drafted response plan. For information management, 4W and funding tracking Matrices and cluster leads contacts have been developed.

Cluster Coordination

Ten active clusters are operational; these are Food Security, Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Education, Protection, Water and Sanitation and Hygiene, Transport and Logistics, Shelter and Camp Management and Coordination and Early Recovery. Considering the realities on the ground the UN does not have separate clusters but rather participates and jointly works within the government clusters. Besides developing the response plans, these clusters will oversee the implementation of the response under the leadership of the cluster leads and co-leads in-country. Coordination, implementation and monitoring of the response activities will be jointly undertaken through these clusters. Each cluster is led by a relevant government department. At the district level the clusters work with the line ministry represented at the district level.

6. Strategic Objectives of the Plan

Government and humanitarian partners worked together to develop a response plan based on the analysis of the context, immediate humanitarian need and projected needs for the coming three months given. As a basis for specific sector response plans, overarching strategic priorities have been identified to support effective and timely humanitarian assistance to populations in need in Malawi. The overall strategic objectives for this response plan are to ensure that affected households receive timely assistance. This assistance is for both immediate life saving as well as to prevent outbreaks of waterborne diseases and malaria. Further to this, partners endeavour to also support resumption and continuous access of basic services by the flood affected population. These priorities will remain valid and continue to guide the activities and projects outlined within specific sector response plans. This response will focus on the following as priority populations for targeted interventions: those most affected by floods and those that have lost their crops and livestock as a result of the floods. The plan is also focussing on the following priority sectors: Health; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Shelter; Protection; Food Security; Agriculture; Nutrition; Transport and Logistics; and Education and Early Recovery. The plan also supports the resumption of basic livelihood activities, particularly agriculture. Recognising that this initial response plan does not introduce large-scale recovery needs, there is an urgent need (and discussions are already ongoing) for affected populations to resume their livelihood activities including through strengthened recovery and resilience efforts, although these are not fully costed.

Strategic Objectives

SO1. Meeting immediate needs for 3 months to ensure basic survival needs of displaced households.

SO2. Ensuring humanitarian access to flood affected population especially those not accessible by road

SO3. Resumption of basic services including of protection, health and education, including by ensuring that flood affected populations staying in schools relocate to alternative sites where possible.

SO4. Prevention of secondary health disasters and a degradation of the nutrition status by promoting good hygiene practices and addressing the nutrition requirements of the most vulnerable.

SO5. Restoring livelihoods and early recovery by ensuring that affected households are supported to resume basic food production and related livelihood activities

Prioritization

The prioritization criteria was based on life-saving criteria:

- Activities that within a short time span remedy, mitigate or avert direct loss of life, physical and psychological harm or threats to the population affected or major portion thereof and/or protect their dignity.
- Activities that are common humanitarian services and that are necessary to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Assessments carried out by the Government, humanitarian actors as well as existing baseline data was also considered.

7. Overall requirements by Cluster for the next three months*ii

This three month Response Plan is targeting 162,240 households this includes the 87,000 displaced people in the various IDP sites.

Cluster	Requirements (US\$)	Received	Pledged	Received+ pledged	Gap
Agriculture	10,000,000	628,833	400,000	1,028,833	8,971,167
Food Security	17,358,926	5,145,701	1,000,000	6,145,701	11,213,225
Shelter & Camp Mgt	2,392,465	871,698	460,000	1,331,698	1,060,767
Health and HIV AIDS	1,851,981	322,069	450,000	772,069	1,079,912
Nutrition	2,467,463	-	300,000	300,000	2,167,463
Protection	2,237,275	-	500,000	500,000	1,737,275
Transport and Logistics	898,000	336,921	200,000	536,921	361,079
WASH	4,700,000	1,641,679		1,641,679	3,058,321
Education	2,400,000		860,000	860,000	1,540,000
Early Recovery	700,000	-	486,000	486,000	214,000
Coordination	200,000	22,000	14,000	36,000	164,000
Donor Contribution			1,000,000	1,000,000	
	45,206,110	8,968,901	5,670,000	14,638,901	30,567,209

8. Cluster Response Plans

Considering the nature, severity and scale of impacts, the main sectors in this Response Plan are: Agriculture, Food Security, Education, Health and HIV/AIDS, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Camp Management, Transport, Logistics, WASH and Coordination inclusive of Early Recovery interventions.

Sector: Coordination

Lead agency: Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA)
Co-Lead Agency: United Nations Resident Coordinators Office
Contact information: Dycenkhome@gmail.com & Veronica.mhango@one.un.org



People Targeted: 731,879



Funding Required:
200,000

Analysis

The Government of Malawi is leading the response through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), with support from humanitarian partners, including NGOs, the UN System and donors. Inter-agency assessments in Nsanje and Phalombe, Mangochi, Balaka, Machinga and Zomba were conducted to determine the number of people affected as well as the most appropriate strategies for the response. Since the declaration of the State of Disaster, the cluster system was activated and continues to function, with inter-cluster meetings held weekly to ensure proper operational cross-sector coordination. The UN Resident Coordinator in collaboration with DoDMA convenes Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings to ensure coordinated response operation. The District Commissioner, with support from the Director of Planning and Development and the District Civil Protection Committee, are leading the response efforts at district level. For information management, 4W and funding tracking matrices and cluster leads contacts have been developed and shared with DoDMA for circulation. Based on initial assessment findings, further support is welcome to strengthen coordination, including through deployment of stand-by experts in coordination, Information Management and early recovery, with a focus on field coordination and assistance to district authorities.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

To facilitate appropriate coordination arrangements, communication and assessment activities between Government, UN, and NGOs, including MRCS, in responding to emergencies, leading contingency planning process, and identifying early recovery interventions.

- i. To ensure coordination and communication between the UN, NGOs and government at national and local levels;
- ii. To coordinate the overall disaster preparedness, response and early recovery efforts;
- iii. To ensure that gender equality, protection and early recovery concerns are mainstreamed by all clusters in the three phases of preparedness, response and recovery;
- iv. To ensure linkages with longer term policies, including resilience and social protection;
- v. To facilitate the generation and provision of information on early-warning and emergency response and recovery between stakeholders involved in the response;
- vi. To coordinate joint resource mobilization efforts;

- vii. To coordinate joint assessments in line with call-down mechanisms (triggers) which indicate when assessments should be conducted;
- viii. To coordinate revision/update of the contingency plan;
- ix. To coordinate disaggregated data collection and analysis, monitoring, reporting, monitoring and evaluations and lessons learnt following preparedness and response efforts
- x. To ensure adherence to international humanitarian standards by all clusters.
- xi. To coordinate smooth transition from crisis response to early recovery and resilience building.

Activities

- Coordinate joint assessment missions
- Coordinate cluster disaster response planning and implementation
- Consolidate rapid assessment reports and circulate cluster response reports to relevant actors.
- Institutionalize tools for disaggregated data collection and analysis in emergency and responses
- Produce and disseminate the Humanitarian Update
- Facilitate joint resource mobilization as needed (eg., Flash Appeal or CERF).
- Request for additional external technical support if required, eg. OCHA (Scenario 2 and 3).
- Produce and disseminate situation reports to various stakeholders
- Coordinate early recovery integration across clusters and post-disaster needs assessment

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Activity Description	Cost
	USD
Coordinate joint assessment missions	51,000
Coordinate cluster disaster response planning and implementation	0
Consolidate rapid assessment reports and circulate cluster response reports to relevant actors.	0
Institutionalize tools for disaggregated data collection and analysis in emergency and responses	0
Produce and disseminate the Humanitarian Update	0
Facilitate joint resource mobilization as needed (e.g., Flash Appeal or CERF).	0
Request for additional external technical support if required	135,000
Produce and disseminate situation reports to various stakeholders	0
Coordinate early recovery assessment and post-disaster needs assessments	14,000
Total	200,000

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirement (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Coordination	200,000	22,000	14,000	164,000

Sector: Agriculture

Lead agency: Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD)
Co-Lead Agency: FAO
Contact information: doshaniek@yahoo.com; Chesterman.kumwenda@fao.org



People Targeted: 100,986HH (504,930 people)



Funding Required:
USD 10 Million

Analysis

The persistent rainfall that was also influenced by a Tropical Cyclone IDAI formed in the Mozambique channel resulted into extensive damage to field crops through wash-away and submergence in water. The flood devastation did not spare livestock and other agricultural production factors such as land and drainage systems. The agricultural damage has mostly affected crops (most of which were at maturity stage) and livestock through losses and housing destruction. The impact of the disaster will consequently affect the food, nutrition and income security of affected households whose main livelihood depends on Agriculture.

Results from the inter-agency assessments show that a total of 63,444 hectares of crop land and approximately 23,000 livestock species belonging to 252,465 farming households were significantly affected by the floods. The agricultural impact of the heavy rains and floods were more pronounced in 15 of the 28 districts of the country.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

The main objective of the Agriculture cluster is restore the agricultural productive capacity of farming households that have severely been affected by the flood disaster. This is being conceived to avert a deteriorating food insecurity situation of the affected households in the areas that have experienced back-to-back agricultural production loss since 2015/16 Agricultural seasons.

Activities

The activities being planned under the agriculture cluster will be directed towards households that have access to use of residual moisture and small-scale irrigation facilities owing to the fact that the 2018/19 rainfall season is almost tailing off. It is being envisaged that about 40% of the affected households will have access to winter production through residual moisture and irrigation in the affected districts and these are being targeted for the agricultural support by the agriculture cluster.

The cluster thus plans to provide agricultural input support to winter/irrigation production and also implement livestock intervention to restore the productive capacity of the affected households that have potential to recover from the shock through agriculture.

The plan is to ensure the intended activities are well aligned and synergized with ongoing resilience building programmes being implemented by Government and development partners to maximize the gains and ensure sustainability of the interventions. Targeting of the beneficiaries will jointly be done with affected communities and district agricultural extension workers plus all concerned agricultural cluster members within the districts.

Further details about the activities have been outlined in the matrix below.

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Activity Description		Cost	
		USD	MK
1. Provision of Agricultural Inputs support to winter production & irrigation activities	Maize seed	2,019,720	1,474,395,600
	Fertilizer	3,282,045	2,395,892,850
	Legume seed	403,944	294,879,120
	Vegetable seed	71,195	51,972,445
	Sweet Potato vines	1,161,339	847,777,470
	Treadle pumps	1,262,325	921,479,250
2. Support to livestock Interventions	De/Restocking activities	1,000,000	730,000,000
	Vaccinations	150,000	109,500,000
3. Coordination & Operational support	M&E & other General operational expenses.	649,432	474,085,360
TOTAL		10,000,000	7,300,000,000

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirement (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Agriculture	10,000,000	628,833	400,000	8,971,167

Sector: Education

Lead agency: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST)
Co-Lead Agency: UNICEF
Contact information: Swira-pickmore@hotmail.com; chilimaj@gmail.com



People Targeted: 77,134 learners



Funding Required:
USD 2,400,000

Analysis

The current disaster has exposed children and their families to dangerous and rapidly changing situations. This is especially true for girls, who tend to be disproportionately affected in emergency situations. The proposed education interventions will provide children with stability and structure throughout this emergency, and protect them from risks and dangers. It will also ensure that young people can continue to learn. Learning cannot and should not be put aside in times of crisis as education is crucial to children and young people's future. Assessments conducted noted that some schools closed as they were affected by floods. In other schools, no learning is going on as rooms were inundated. In these schools, displaced communities are making use of the school infrastructure including shelter (use of classrooms, water and sanitation) to accommodate IDPs. In the 4 worst target districts of Nsanje, Phalombe, Chikwawa and Zomba there are 77,134 learners affected. While some suffered infrastructure damage, others are being used to host IDPs. Out of the 174 schools, 104 are being used as camps or shelters for internally displaced people who have lost their homes. This has resulted in overcrowded or non-operational schools. The state of disaster was declared in at least 17 local authorities of Balaka, Nsanje, Chikwawa, Zomba (district and city), Machinga, Blantyre (district and city), Phalombe, Thyolo, Mulanje, Neno, Mwanza, Dedza, Mangochi and Chiladzulu.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

Continued quality teaching and learning and psychosocial support provided to 77,134 disaster affected learners in 174 schools.

Activities

- Procure tents for affected learners for the resumption of teaching and learning
- Provide teaching and learning materials (school in a box and recreation kist) to 200 schools and ECD kist to 100 schools
- Provide counselling, health services, psychosocial support and care for affected learners in camps and school and train/deploy 200 volunteer teachers
- Support national, district and school based education cluster response including real-time monitoring
- Provide integrated adolescents response services: HIV/AIDS, health, WASH, Nutrition and communication for Development
- Support school feeding programs in collaboration with school meal providers for displaced school children to ensure continuation of programme.

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Activity Description	Cost
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	USD
Procure tents for affected learners for the resumption of teaching and learning	360,000
Provide teaching and learning materials (school in a box and recreation kit) to 200 schools and ECD kit to 100 schools	460,000
Provide counselling, health services, psychosocial support and care for affected learners in camps and school and train/deploy 200 volunteer teachers	360,000
Support national, district and school based education cluster response including real-time monitoring	60,000
Provide integrated adolescents response services: HIV/AIDS, health, WASH, Nutrition and communication for Development	560,000
Support school feeding programs in collaboration with school meal providers for displaced school children to ensure continuation of programme.	600,000

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirement (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Education	2,400,000	860,000		1,540,000

Sector: Food Security

Lead agency: Department of Disaster Management Affairs
Co-Lead Agency: World Food Programme
Contact information: fmwafongo@gmail.com; osborne.sibande@wfp.org



People Targeted: 163,000 Households



Funding Required:
17,358,926

Analysis

The overall impact of the crisis on food security and nutrition, whether directly or indirectly is huge, considering that the affected people lost nearly all their food commodities at their homes. Basically, some of the food items were soaked or washed away by the flood water. The food commodities lost included maize grain, flour and pulses. Consequently, many of the people in the camps have little or no food to live on, daily. The assessment team observed some women boil plain water, mixed with sugar for their kids to drink, owing to the lack of food. This situation generally will have a bearing on the nutritional status of women and children. In some camps, it was mentioned that members of VCPC, politicians and other well-wishers provided a few bags of maize flower and soya pieces for one off consumption. Food prices have also been noted to have increased, by 40-50% in some local markets, further limiting access to food.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

Based on the initial assessments in affected districts, there is need to provided lifesaving food assistance to meet the dietary needs of affected populations. The overall objective of the flood Response Plan is to provide lifesaving relief assistance to the floods affected populations in IDP camps and communities to prevent deterioration of the food insecurity and the nutrition status among the affected communities in all flood affected districts.

Activities

- Provide immediate food/cash assistance to the food insecure population affected by a disaster. The cluster aims to provide in-kind food or an equivalent in cash (depending on market functionality) for a basket comprising cereals, pulses, vegetable oi, Supercereal and Supercereal+ for pregnant/lactating women and under twos respectively. in a appropriate quality, at the right place and right time, ensuring dignity of the beneficiaries
- In collaboration with MVAC and other partners, conduct a rapid assessment of populations affected by floods in need of emergency food assistance
- Review food ration requirements or cash equivalent in terms of commodities and quantities per commodity needs based on assessment findings and recommendations, to assist affected people.
- Establish delivery mechanisms for appropriate assistance depending on actual geographical areas affected. (in kind or cash and/or a combinations)
- Mobilize required funding to finance required assistance food and/or cash
- Coordinate food assistance implementation programmes to the targeted populations.

- Orient participating partners including private sector and affected communities on protection related issues working with the protection cluster
- Set up a complaints and feedback mechanism for beneficiaries including communities at large and working with the protection cluster

Resource Requirements (by activity)

Activity Description	Cost
	USD
In collaboration with MVAC and other partners, conduct a rapid assessment of populations affected by disasters in need of emergency food assistance	150,000
Review food ration requirements or cash equivalent in terms of commodities and quantities per commodity needs based on assessment findings and recommendations, to assist affected people.	
Food Logistics/transport: Establish delivery mechanisms for appropriate assistance depending on actual geographical areas affected. (in kind or cash and/or a combinations	651,518,
Distribution and management of response: Engagement of partners and service providers for assistance distribution including support to coordinate food assistance implementation programmes to the targeted populations affected by disaster.	665,321
Mobilize required funding to finance required assistance food and/or cash	
Orient participating partners including private sector and affected communities on protection related issues working with the protection cluster	150,000
Set up a complaints and feedback mechanism for beneficiaries including communities at large and working with the protection cluster	
Provide immediate food/cash assistance to the food insecure population affected by a disaster.	15,741,457

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirement (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Food Security	17,358,926	5,145,701	1,000,000	11,213,225

Sector: Health and HIV/AIDS

Lead agency: Ministry of Health and Population
Co-Lead Agency: World Health Organization
Contact information: amganizani@gmail.com; msyambozak@who.int



People Targeted: 868,895



Funding Required:
1,851,981

Analysis

The assessment revealed that in all the districts affected, health facilities remained generally unaffected except Makhanga health centre in Nsanje and Thuchila in Mulanje where the buildings were flooded. This destroyed cold chain equipment (fridges), vaccines, medicines and other supplies including condoms. During the actual floods, the health services were disrupted in some health facilities such as Ndamera health Centre in Nsanje where the road was washed away and ambulances could not pass to pick referred cases. Displaced people in camps are lacking primary health care services including access to sexual and reproductive health services. There is disruption of continuum of care for people with chronic illnesses and on long term illnesses such as HIV (people on ART), TB and non-communicable diseases. Immunizations for under 5 children and pregnant women are not being provided due to disrupted cold chain in some health facilities. There is high likelihood of mental health problems such as distress, anxiety etc.

There were a number of pregnant women who are at risk of pregnancy complications and unattended deliveries (no skilled birth attendants). Four complicated cases of pregnancies were referred from Makhanga Health centre to Nsanje District hospital. One maternal death was reported at Ndamera Health centre. The woman died because the ambulance from the District Hospital could not reach the health facility as the road and bridges were washed away by the floods

There is congestion in some camps such as Malambwe, Nambazo & and Dzanjo schools in Phalombe; Marka, Bitilinyu, Bangula and Nyamithuthu in Nsanje that may facilitate transmission of infectious diseases which may culminate into disease outbreaks such as waterborne, vector-borne, eye infections and skin conditions such as scabies.

In Phalombe, some village clinics run by the Health Surveillance Assistants in the communities, also lost their consignments of medicines and medical supplies to floods that also destroyed their houses e.g. in Malambwe village.

In the districts affected by the floods there are significant pools of stagnant water which may facilitate the breeding of mosquitoes and increase in the incidence of malaria. The poor sanitation conditions in the camps and unavailability of safe water might increase the chances of acute waterborne diseases and cholera.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

The overall objective of the response plan is to mitigate life threatening health effects of floods and heavy rains amongst the people in the affected districts

The specific objectives of the response plan include:

- i. To provide access to basic health services to people affected by the floods and heavy rains with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups (children under the age of five, the elderly, the young people, persons with disabilities, People Living with HIV (PLHIV), the chronically ill, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women).
- ii. To sustain continuum of care to people on ART, FP, TB, Diabetes, asthmatic, mental health, NCDs and hypertension treatment
- iii. Provide Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) to meet the sexual and reproductive health needs of the affected populations and to support clinical management of the survivors of sexual and gender based violence. This includes prevention of sexually-transmitted infections, including HIV and family planning.
- iv. To strengthen Disease Surveillance for early detection and response
- v. To respond to possible diseases outbreaks such as malaria, cholera and measles
- vi. To increase community awareness on the health impacts of the floods and heavy rains.
- vii. To conduct monitoring and supportive supervision for effective and quality service delivery

Activities

- Procure and distribute drugs and medical supplies
- Procure and distribute reproductive health kits
- Support integrated mobile outreach clinics .
- Conduct preventive and curative health services during disease outbreaks
- Provide mental /psychosocial support to traumatized people in the disaster affected districts
- Strengthen referral of patients from the camps by supporting fuel for ambulance for effective case management
- Conduct health promotion activities in the camps and at community level
- Conduct supportive supervision for health service delivery
- Conduct health cluster meetings at national and support district cluster meetings

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Activity Description		Cost	
		USD	MK
Procure and distribute drugs and medical supplies	Various primary health care drugs and medical supplies for running integrated outreach clinics and replenishment of medicines in health facilities serving the affected population	723,934	528,471,820
Procure and distribute reproductive health kits	RH kits will be used to support clean and safe deliveries in both camps and health facilities	148,047	108,074,310
Support integrated mobile outreach clinics		380,000	219,000,000
Conduct preventive and curative health services during disease outbreaks		150,000	73,000,000
Provide mental /psychosocial support to traumatized people in the disaster affected districts		50,000	36,500,000
Strengthen referral of patients from the camps by supporting		50,000	36,500,000

fuel for ambulance for effective case management			
Conduct health promotion activities in the camps and at community level		225,000	36,500,000
Conduct supportive supervision for health service delivery		75,000	54,750,000
Conduct health cluster meetings at national and support district cluster meetings		50,000	46,500,000

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirement (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Health	1,851,981	0	450,000	1,079,912

Sector: Nutrition

Lead agency: Department of Nutrition and HIV and AIDS (DNHA)
Co-Lead Agency: UNICEF
Contact information: mariachidumu@yahoo.co.uk; svmwase@unicef.org



People Targeted: 178,192



Funding Required:
2,467,463

Analysis

An estimated **178,192 children** (under 5s and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) are said to have been affected across the districts by the tropical cyclone of early March 2019. According to the government reports, a total 13,792 under 5s and 8219 PLWs have been displaced from their homes and live in the 173 sites (mostly schools), for the displaced populations.

Since the onset of the disaster the district nutrition teams, together with humanitarian partners have been responding to the growing food insecurity and nutrition crisis in several ways, among these; rapid mass nutrition screening activities in the camps and targeting active case findings across the districts. Nutrition supplies and human resources have been deployed and stepped up by UNICEF and its partners.

Despite these efforts, the food security situation and overall nutrition outlook continue to deteriorate daily, as many families have little or nothing to eat every single day. Urgent action is therefore needed, to step up the response including mass screening in all the camps and ensuring comprehensive nutrition and health services such as immunization, Vitamin A supplementation and complementary food support is provided, beside curated nutritional support.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

The main objective of this response plan is to contribute to the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition among the flood affected population, particularly women and children, thereby reducing mortality and morbidity amongst these target groups.

Main outcome:

Affected communities are effectively covered by quality nutrition interventions and correctly practice good nutrition behaviors.

Specific Objectives

- To provide lifesaving nutrition support to at least **4,832 (Flood targeted caseload, over and above the regular caseloads)** wasted children (1040 SAM, 3792MAM) and 857 pregnant and lactating women in the 11 targeted districts for 3 months.
- To provide vitamin A supplementation to 112195 CU5 and de-worming tablets (Albendazole 400mg chewable tabs/PAC-100) to 92396 within the 3 months.
- To capacitate service delivery systems in all emergency affected areas to prevent deaths in NRUs.
- To improve early identification, referral and treatment of malnourished children and PLWs.
- To prevent malnutrition among children under 2 years of age (under 5s if funding allows), and PLWs through promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices.
- To strengthen nutrition coordination both at national and district levels for effective response.

Performance Indicators

- 1) **To provide lifesaving nutrition support to at least 4832 wasted children (1040SAM, 3792 MAM) and 857 pregnant and lactating women in the 11 districts for 3 months.**
 1. Number of OTP and NRU storage capacity assessments conducted
 2. Tones of fortified blended foods procured
 3. Tones of RUTF procured
 4. Proportion of SAM who receive appropriate treatment as per National Guidelines
 5. Proportion of MAM children and pregnant and lactating women who receive appropriate treatment as per National Guidelines

- 2) **Prevention and protection, against the deterioration of nutrition situation by continued provision of preventative nutrition support through Vitamin A supplementation, deworming and blanket supplementary feeding for high risk groups (infants, pregnant, lactating, HIV, etc.)**
 1. Proportion of children 6-59 months supplemented with vitamin A.
 2. Proportion of children 9-59 months administered deworming tablet.
 3. Proportion of children (under 5s) and PLWs reached with blanket supplementary feeding.
 4. Total number of children reached through complementary feeding, using MNPs.

- 3) **To improve early identification, referral and treatment of malnourished children and PLWs.**
 1. Number of children screened.
 2. Proportion of camps conducting daily mass MUAC screening activities.
 3. Proportion of affected TA conducting monthly screenings, in the districts.
 4. Proportion of children screened and referred for treatment.

- 4) **Strengthening nutrition coordination systems that foster nutrition resilience through linkages to nutrition sensitive sectors.**
 1. Number of cluster meetings organized.
 2. Number of districts actively holding cluster coordination meetings, for the flood response.
 3. Number of clusters 4W partner mapping finalized.
 4. Number of active DNCCs actively reporting on the flood response.

Implementation Strategies

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

- I. Provision of quality of care for treatment and management of acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups (infants, children, pregnant and lactating, PLHIV).
- II. Strengthening community capacity and linkages to enhance early identification of malnutrition and referral to facilities.
- III. Prevention and protection for vulnerable groups, against the deterioration of nutrition status by continued provision of preventative nutrition support through provision of adequate targeted food assistance, fortified food

blends, Micro nutrient powders (MNPs) Vitamin A supplementation, and deworming targeting high risk groups (infants, pregnant, lactating, and PLHIV).

IV. Strengthening nutrition cluster coordination at national and district level

Activities

- **Management of Acute malnutrition in the 11 most affected districts**
 1. Conduct daily mass screenings in the CAMPs and monthly active case findings in the affected communities.
 2. Community mobilization and orientation of health workers
 3. Scale up C4D interventions
 4. Integration of nutrition screening with MNCH services, including outreach clinics.

- **Procurement and distribution of CMAM supplies**
 1. Procurement and distribution of 421 Metric tons of CSB for prevention of malnutrition among under 2s and PLWs.
- **Cluster Coordination**
 1. Support DNCC on nutrition coordination activities.

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirement (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Nutrition	2,467,463	0	300,000	2,167,463

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

⊕ Detailed Activities, target populations, resources available and gaps. Target Population: 178,192

Activity Description		Target Quant.	Units	Unit Costs	Required Resources		Available Resources		Resource Gaps	Comments
					USD	MK	Gov	Partners	%	
Management of Acute malnutrition in the 11 affected districts for 3 months	1. Conduct daily mass screenings in the camps and monthly active case findings in the affected communities.	11	Districts	40,000	440,000	320,760,000			100%	Zero commitment so far from most nutrition partners, except from UNICEF and Save the Children. Save indicated they have 400,000 Kwacha to cover Health and Nutrition.
	2. Conduct community mobilization and prevent deterioration of the nutrition situation through communication for development interventions for three months	11	Districts	30,000	45,000	32,805,000			100%	
Procurement and distribution of nutrition supplies	1. Procurement and distribution of 421 Metric tons of CSB for prevention of malnutrition among under 2s and PLWs	11	MT tons	1468	618,028	450,542,412				
	Procurement CSB for children with MAM	180	Mt tons	1468	264,240.00	192,630,960				
	RUFT	3500	Cartons	60	210,000.00	153,090,000				
	F75 Therapeutic diet, sachet 102.5g/CAR-120	1000	cartons	80	80,000.00	58,320,000				
	F100 Therapeutic diet, sachet 114g/CAR-90	1000	Cartons	59.81	59,810.00	43,601,490				
	Amoxicillin powder/oral sus 125g/5ml/BOT-100	30,000	Bottle	1.00	30,000.00	21,870,000				
	Albendazole 400mg chewable tabs/PAC-100	150	Packet	2.54	381.00	277,749.00				
	"S1583020 Retinol 100,000IU soft gel caps/PAC-100	500	Packet	12.00	6,000	4,374,000				
	S1583000 Retinol 200,000IU soft gel caps/PAC-500	300	Packet	2.00	600.00	437,400				
	Freight cost for the medication and therapeutic milk				15,405.50	11,230,609				
District and warehousing costs for 3 months	4	months	25,000	100,000.00	72,900,000					
Print and distribute NCST tools (ASSORTED)	4	districts	3700	14,800.00	10,789,200					
National and field level coordination- Strengthen overall coordination, DNCCs & ANCCs.	Nutrition Field monitors - 4 Field monitors @ 5500 per month for 3 months = \$16500 per month	4	Persons	16,500	66,000.00	48,114,000				
	Coordination, supervision and monitoring	4	months	5,000	20,000.00	14,580,000.				
	Improve information management									

Sector: Protection

Lead agency: Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW)
Co-Lead Agency: UNHCR
Contact information: charlesmazinga@gmail.com; sentala@unhcr.org;



People Targeted: 840,330



Funding Required:
2,237,275

Analysis

Most of the displaced populations are accommodated in schools and using classrooms as shelter which is gender - separated. There is however poor or no lighting in the facilities, posing a threat to security of women, girls and children and possibility of GBV. Overall there is no privacy for those living in camps especially women and adolescent girls as toilets and bathrooms are inadequate. The relatively insecure camp settings and shortage of basic needs such as food increase the risk of, violence, especially gender-based violence for young girls and women. Several protection issues were reported in the districts affected by floods and heavy rains. Most of the women had lost their livelihood (farming, ganyu, etc.) and won assets and most of them are single-headed families; and therefore are at high risk of sexual exploitation and violence. Adolescents are at high risk of sexual exploitation and violence considering that there is no separation between sexes in some camps. There is a significant population of adolescents and youths who are roaming around aimlessly leading to risky sexual unions or exposed to heightened risk of sexual violence, abuse and exploitation that could result in physical and psychological trauma, unwanted pregnancy, and STI/HIV infections. Education has been disrupted particularly in Phalombe due to issues of access and some schools being occupied by IDPs with some schools not functioning fully and some completely closed. In addition, food was not readily available and most people were relying on piece work as source of income but due to flood piece works are not available/scarcely. There is an increased risk that people may resort to negative coping practices as a way of meeting food and other needs. Loss or destruction of legal documents is also putting vulnerable groups at risk. While no official reports of separated or unaccompanied minors or cases of violence have yet been recorded, there is high demand for psychosocial support and limited capacities to provide.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

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

Specific Objectives

- i. To coordinate and advocate for emergency response at national and district levels
- ii. To support establishment and strengthening of systems and mechanisms for prevention and response to all forms of violence (including during elections), GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) through strengthening of community based complaints mechanisms (CBCM)
- iii. To support and coordinate access to services for populations affected by emergencies through strengthening referrals and survivor assistance frameworks such as Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS), Minimum Service Package (MISP), and INSPIRE Strategies for Prevention and Response to Violence.
- iv. To mainstream protection and GBV in other clusters.
- v. To coordinate protection services for People of Concern from Mozambique and any other country in accordance with minimum protection, assistance and solutions standards.

Activities

i. To coordinate and advocate for emergency response at national and district levels

- Build capacity of protection cluster and district councils to coordinate and lead emergency response
- Develop protection cluster emergency response plans at national and district level (including mapping of stakeholders and nomination of focal persons and alternates)
- Advocate for resources for the activities of the protection cluster
- Review of the rapid assessment tool and advocate for changes to make it more responsive to protection needs
- Digitalize the questionnaire tool and orient data collection officers
- Conduct monthly national and district coordination meeting during response
- Conduct situation and response monitoring (including border monitoring for POCs)
- Consolidate emergency response information and sharing during coordination and review meetings
- Consolidate lessons learnt are shared with agencies implementing early recovery activities

ii. To support establishment and strengthening of systems and mechanisms for prevention and response to all forms of violence (including during elections), GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) through strengthening of community-based complaints mechanisms (CBCM)

- Training of the Protection Cluster on CPMS, INSPIRE Strategies and MISP at national, district level and community level
- Develop key messages on GBV, PSEA and corruption for people in camps
- Strengthen social protection structures and services
- Ensure protocols for referral, service provision and confidentiality for victims of violence, abuse and exploitation are adhered to by service providers (CPMS, MISP, INSPIRE, CBCM/CFM)
- Revitalize PSEA network and orientate key stakeholders involved in emergency response including community leaders on PSEA including signing of Code of conduct

iii. To support and coordinate access to services for populations affected by emergencies through strengthening referrals and survivor assistance frameworks such as Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS), Minimum Service Package (MISP), and INSPIRE Strategies for Prevention and Response to Violence.

- Support strengthening, dissemination and utilization of protection services (including development of directories and referral pathways), CBCM/CFMs and PSEA mechanisms in the disaster affected districts
- Facilitate capacity building of service providers in PSS in disaster prone areas and support provision of the services to those affected
- Support Procurement and prepositioning of emergency response supplies
- Orient available Malawi Red Cross Society Volunteers as protection responders during emergencies.
- Coordinate emergency rapid assessments including for the people from Mozambique in Nsanje
- Raise awareness on violence PSEA, SGBV, HIV and AIDS and where to seek services
- Sensitization and capacity building of border officials on international refugee law, child protection, SGBV to adequately respond to the needs and challenges of the POCs
- Distribute dignity kits to all affected girls and women of child bearing age
- Establishment of child, girl and women friendly spaces including for POCs
- Provision of 346 solar lighting pillars and 173 megaphones in camps
- Establish a reception model at transit registration centers
- Establish focal persons for protection of women, adolescent girls, and children in temporary camps

- Deployment of required human resources to support emergency response
- Support the continuation of provision of protection services in emergency affected districts
- Ensure continuation of HIV related services and interventions to reach women, girls, boys and others

iv. To mainstream protection and GBV in other clusters.

- Support mainstreaming of protection and GBV in other clusters

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Activity Description	Cost
	USD
Coordinate and advocate	
Build capacity of protection cluster and district councils to coordinate and lead emergency response	40,000.00
Develop protection cluster emergency response plans at national and district level (including mapping of stakeholders and nomination of focal persons and alternates)	20,000.00
Advocate for resources for the activities of the protection cluster	-
Review of the rapid assessment tool and advocate for changes to make it more responsive to protection needs. Digitalize the questionnaire tool and orient data collection officers	100.00
Conduct monthly national and district coordination meeting during response	30,000.00
Conduct situation and response monitoring (including border monitoring for POCs)	80,000.00
Consolidate emergency response information and sharing during coordination and review meetings	-
Consolidate lessons learnt are shared with agencies implementing early recovery activities	20,000.00
Establish and strengthen systems	
Training of the Protection Cluster on CPMS, INSPIRE Strategies and MISP at national, district level and community level	100,000.00
Develop key messages on GBV, PSEA and corruption for people in camps	5,000.00
Strengthen social protection structures and services	
Ensure protocols for referral, service provision and confidentiality for victims of violence, abuse and exploitation are adhered to by service providers (CPMS, MISP, INSPIRE, CBCM/CFM)	200,000.00
Revitalize PSEA network and orientate key stakeholders involved in emergency response including community leaders on PSEA including signing of Code of conduct	130,000.00
Access to services for affected populations	
Support strengthening, dissemination and utilization of protection services (including development of directories and referral pathways), CBCM/CFMs and PSEA mechanisms in the disaster affected districts	300,000.00
Facilitate capacity building of service providers in PSS in disaster prone areas and support provision of the services to those affected	96,000.00

Support Procurement and prepositioning of emergency response supplies	96,000.00
Orient available Malawi Red Cross Society Volunteers as protection responders during emergencies.	10,000.00
Coordinate emergency rapid assessments including for the people from Mozambique in Nsanje	40,000.00
Raise awareness on violence PSEA, SGBV, HIV and AIDS and where to seek services	200,000.00
Sensitization and capacity building of border officials on international refugee law, child protection, SGBV to adequately respond to the needs and challenges of the POCs	100,000.00
Distribute dignity kits to all affected girls and women of child bearing age	300,000.00
Establishment of child, girl and women friendly spaces including for POCs	50,000.00
Provision of 346 solar lighting pillars and 173 megaphones in camps	10,000.00
Establish a reception model at transit registration centers	100,000.00
Establish focal persons for protection of women, adolescent girls, and children in temporary camps	40,000.00
Deployment of required human resources to support emergency response	30,000.00
Support the continuation of provision of protection services in emergency affected districts	100,000.00
Ensure continuation of HIV related services and interventions to reach women, girls, boys and others	60,000.00
Mainstreaming across clusters	
Support mainstreaming of protection and GBV in other clusters	80,000.00
	2,237,275

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirement (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Protection	2,237,275	0	500,000	1,737,275

Sector: Shelter and Camp Management

Lead agency: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
 Co-Lead Agency: Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS)
 Contact information: sbulukutu@yahoo.com; cteputepu@redcross.mw;



People Targeted: 19,328HH (86,976 people)



Funding Required:
 USD 2,392,465

Analysis

The impact of the floods and heavy rains caused significant damage to houses. For all the areas assessed, the damage included partial and complete structural damage to houses and public buildings. In addition, other structures were submerged in the flooded waters. As a result people sought safety in schools, public buildings and higher grounds. Close to 80% of IDP sites in the affected districts are schools. In all the assessed the displaced populations in Traditional Authorities Tengane, Mlolo and Mbenje are camped in schools and using school classrooms for shelter as well as other school facilities including water and sanitation. In some locations, some households communities who were displaced are living close to their homes and in the process of rebuilding and constructing temporary shelter. As a result, the number of those displaced and in IDP sites is low as most preferred to return to their homes and salvage material to either start rebuilding or building temporary shelters. During the assessment, those households living close to their homes were living and sleeping in the open. A drone assessment team was also deployed as a part of the inter-agency assessment group in Nsanje district. The drone team visited 10 different locations and as evident from the drone imagery and the aerial maps, temporary structures with grass thatched roofs have been submerged due to floods

Cluster Response Plan Objective

To facilitate provision of Safe and Adequate Shelter (in accordance with Sphere Standards) to people / institutions affected by disasters, whose homes/ infrastructure have been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable.

Activities

- Procure and supply tents, shelter kits, NFIs, for use at community and household level
- Identify environmentally and physically safe sites in disaster prone areas
- Carry out mapping for safer sites, meeting with local councils and other stakeholders
- Activate the emergency shelter and camp management cluster local committees in areas affected by disaster
- Participate in the multi sector needs assessment to assess shelter requirements
- Coordinate the distribution of survival kits / NFIs

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Activity Description	Cost	
	USD	MK
Supply tents, shelter kits, NFIs, for use at community and household levels	2,347,815.00	1,760,861,250.00
Identify environmentally and physically safe sites in disaster prone areas for planning	20,000.00	15,000,000.00

Activate the emergency shelter and camp management cluster local committees in areas affected by disaster	4,100.00	3,075,000.00
Participate in the multi sector needs assessment to assess shelter requirements	13,700.00	10,275,000.00
Coordinate the distribution of survival kits / NFIs	6,850.00	5,137,500.00
Total	2,392,465.00	1,794,348,750.00

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirement (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Shelter	2,392,465	871,698	450,000	1,060,767

Sector: Transport, Logistics and Communication

Lead agency: Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MOTPW)
Co-Lead Agency: World Food Programme (WFP)
Contact information: hchingati@gmail.com; gonaniconnie@yahoo.co.uk; orison.mapemba@wfp.org;
franck.aynes@wfp.org; rui.goncalves@wfp.org .



People Targeted: 840,330



Funding Required:
USD898,500

Analysis

With the heavy rains flooding that fell in the southern parts of the country at the beginning of March, significant damage was on structures and road infrastructure in all districts affected. This blocked access to affected populations including getting the much-needed assistance. Areas such as Traditional Authority (TA) Mlolo in Nsanje district is one of the most affected with access only possible by boat and air.

Therefore, apart from ensuring that affected and displaced communities are provided with the immediate assistance, there is also an urgent need to consider the means by which this support will be provided, for those cut-off and cannot access essential services. Additionally, there is need for the urgent repair or reconstruction of damaged and destroyed infrastructure.

- The Roads Authority indicated a financial requirement of USD 6.3 million (MK 4.6 billion) for urgent to medium-term repairs in order to open and improve access to populations affected.

- **Cluster Response Plan 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.

Specific Objectives

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

Activities

Air

Air transport operations may be considered as situation evolves on the ground. Deployment of one MI8 helicopter may be considered to support existing operations by MDF and DODMA/RSA government.

Transport

Based on needs from other sectors, the sector shall provide transport of food, non-food commodities, shelter equipment, health and other commodities as required.

Road

Commercial transport companies will be the main mode of transport to be used on roads that are affected and shall be used to move commodities closest to the affected populations. It is estimated that up to 80% of the transport cost for the response will be outsourced to commercial transport operators. Commercial trucks will move commodities from main warehouses and airports in main cities of Lilongwe and Blantyre to affected populations at camps where the road network not damaged. Transporters on DODMA and WFP rosters will be contracted for these services.

In areas where the road network has been damaged, 4 x 4 trucks will be deployed. Fleet from government departments, WFP and the MDF may be deployed. The specialized fleet shall be deployed in locations such as depicted, where normal 2-wheel drive vehicles will struggle or fail to operate. The specialized fleet shall contribute approximately 20% of the total road transport cost.



Water

In most of the flood affected areas particularly Nsanje and Phalombe, access to the affected populations is possible by boats since most of the roads are damaged. The sector will use boats from WFP, UNICEF, District councils, Marine Police, MDF as well as commercial boat operators. The boats already position in

Bangula and Nsanje and presently operated by DODMA, shall be maintained.



1.1.1 Passenger services

These services will only be provided to the humanitarian community for access to areas such as Makhanga in TA Mlolo, that have been completely cut off by road and where it is expected that water level will remain high for at least two months. Suitable boats for passenger travel have already been deployed and operating in Bangula and Nsanje.



Storage

The sector will continue to use existing storage facilities managed by DODMA, WFP and other agencies where applicable. Additional storage facilities may be opened based on need.

Fixed storage

The sector will open an extended delivery point (EDP) in Bangula that will be used to store food and non-food items for delivery to Makhanga in TA Mlolo. Other EDPs may be opened on need basis and it is estimated these would be open for a maximum period of 3 months. Estimated 3,000 square meters at a cost of USD2.75/sq.m.

Mobile Storage Units (MSU)

These units with storage capacity of up to 500mt may be installed on need basis for either storage of food and NFI as required. Some MSUs already installed by WFP for prepositioning stocks in the deep field have been used as shelter for displaced people in some areas like TA Jenala in Phalombe - see picture below.

Road infrastructure rehabilitation

The Roads Authority indicated a financial requirement of USD 6.3 million (MK 4.6 billion) for urgent to medium-term repairs in order to open and improve access to populations affected.

Roads

RA and Malawi Defense Forces (MDF) engineering battalion have engaged in the emergency repairs of critical access routes to enable movement of people and assistance to the affected. The repair works on roads shall continue with the following priority activities; Grading, Drainage



Bridges destroyed by the heavy rains and floods

1. Communications & Information Management

The sector will support information management services with the aim of supporting operational decision making to improve the efficiency of the logistics response to this operation.

These services will include:

- Consolidating and sharing information from the humanitarian community and local authorities on the overall logistics situation, including logistical gaps and bottlenecks
- Provision of updated operational information, such as road conditions, warehouses and customs procedures as well as the publication of SitReps, bulletins, snapshots, flash news and briefings.
- The sector will include a dedicated Information Management Officer who will be based in Lilongwe.
- Provide a platform for the sharing and dissemination of logistics information
- Mapping

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Activity Description		Cost	
		USD	MK
Air	MI8 helicopter for 1 month	0	
Road transport	Road	110,000	
	Water	105,000	
Storage	Fixed (3,000 sq. m) for 3 months	55,000	
	Mobile Storage Units (MSU)	15,000	
Roads and infrastructure rehabilitation	Roads	0	
	Bridges	0	
Communications and IM	IM	48,000	
	Communications	15,000	

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirement (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Transport, Logistics & Communications	898,000	336,921	200,000	361,079

Sector: WASH

Lead agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
Co-Lead Agency: UNICEF
Contact information: tsitolo@gmail.com; cnyimba@unicef.org



People Targeted: 868,895



Funding Required:

USD 4,700,000 (minimum package)

Analysis

From 05-08 March 2019, torrential rains caused by tropical cyclone Idai led to massive flooding in the southern region of Malawi. An estimated 868,895 people, including 443,136 children, have been affected by the flooding, with over 85,000 people displaced. Many of the displaced are sheltered in schools, and lessons for children have been severely disrupted.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

To ensure immediate relief to affected communities by provision of emergency WASH services in a coordinated, effective and inclusive manner.

Activities

The WASH cluster objective is expected to be achieved by the implementation of the minimum WASH package and proposed additional activities.

Minimum Package

1. Provide water containers (2 buckets, both with lid, with and without lid)
2. Provide water treatment chemicals (chlorine liquid/tablets to treat 20 ltrs per HH/day)
3. Provide emergency latrines, separate M/F, with handwashing facilities (to attain 50 people per stance)
4. Provide bathing facilities, separate M/F, with appropriate drainage
5. Provide menstrual hygiene kits (one per adult and adolescent female)
6. Ensure hygiene promotion around key messages:
 - HH water treatment, safe storage and use
 - proper use and management of latrines
 - proper handwashing practices
7. Provide soap for handwashing (250g per person p/m)

Additional Activities

1. Water trucking (led by Ministry of Water and Irrigation): 3 water trucks to be deployed by Ministry of Water and Cluster partners to support operational costs and water treatment
2. Rehabilitation of contaminated / non-functional water points for immediate use and for recovery phase
3. Provision of plastic sheets for family use at camps level

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Activity Description	Cost	
	USD	MK
Minimum package items: 1,2,5	1,150,000	839,500,000
Minimum Package item: 3,4	970,000	708,100,000
Minimum package item: 6	550,000	401,500,000
Additional activities – water trucking and plastic sheets distribution	300,000	219,000,000
Additional activities – rehabilitation and upgrade of water system	1,730,000	1,262,900,000

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements (minimum package)

Sector	Total Requirement (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
WASH	4,700,000	1,641,679	0	3,058,321

Cross-cutting: Early Recovery

Lead agency: Department of Disaster Management Affairs

Co-Lead Agency: UNDP

Contact information: chiusiwaj@yahoo.com stenkita@gmail.com / sothini.nyirenda@undp.org



People Targeted: 40,000



Funding Required:

USD 700,000

Analysis

Early recovery is an approach that addresses recovery needs that arise during the humanitarian phase of an emergency, using humanitarian mechanisms that align with development principles. It enables people to use the benefits of humanitarian action to seize development opportunities, builds resilience, and establishes a sustainable process of recovery from crisis. While urgent action is required to save lives during and immediately after a crisis, early recovery and resilience interventions are also imperative to lay the foundations for early recovery, protection of productive assets, and a speedy return to longer term development.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

To ensure integration of early recovery interventions across all clusters a coordinated, effective and inclusive manner.

Activities

The Government has integrated Early Recovery into the Coordination Cluster and will focus on high priority early recovery interventions in the most affected communities. A multi-partner post-disaster needs assessment will be undertaken once the emergency flood response is underway. Based on initial assessment findings, early recovery activities can include:

- emergency employment to clear debris, repair damaged rural roads
- rehabilitation of small-scale community infrastructure (buildings)
- repair of damaged irrigation systems and small-scale waterworks
- restocking of essential business assets and market infrastructure
- technical and financial support to affected households to apply safe building techniques during reconstruction and repair (including use of soil-stabilized bricks to avoid felling of trees by affected communities)

A post-disaster needs assessment will examine the extent of loss and damage, including recovery needs for social and productive sectors.

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirement (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Early Recovery	700,000	0	486,000	214,000

6. Implementation strategy and monitoring

The response plan will be implemented by the Government of Malawi through the humanitarian clusters. At the central level, relevant government sectors and cluster co-leads in the relevant areas of interventions, will provide technical, coordination and leadership support to guide and prioritize interventions. At the implementation level, the implementation of the response plan will be coordinated by the humanitarian clusters with the district council's leadership.

Strategic and cluster objectives have been developed around the priorities for humanitarian assistance of the affected population. In order to be able to measure each cluster objective, the cluster leads in coordination with the cluster members and Government counterparts identified a set of priority activities. The cluster will regularly monitor outputs and achievements by each participating partner. Mainstreaming of gender, HIV/AIDS, human rights, resilience and other cross-cutting issues will be promoted within the response process.

The plan will focus on a coordinated and integrated approach among the concerned sectors to enable synergies in the response activities.

ⁱ Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee

ⁱⁱ Details of contribution indicated in the Funding table to be updated upon confirmation