

# PRELIMINARY RESPONSE PLAN

Malawi

Floods 2015



22 January 2015

Prepared by the Government of Malawi in partnership with the humanitarian community.

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**\$ 81 million** required (USD)

**\$ 67 million** gap (USD)

**Requirements by cluster for 3 months (except Food Security, which is for 6.5 months)**

**174,000**

est. number of people in displacement sites as at 21 January 2015

**2%**

of total population in districts affected

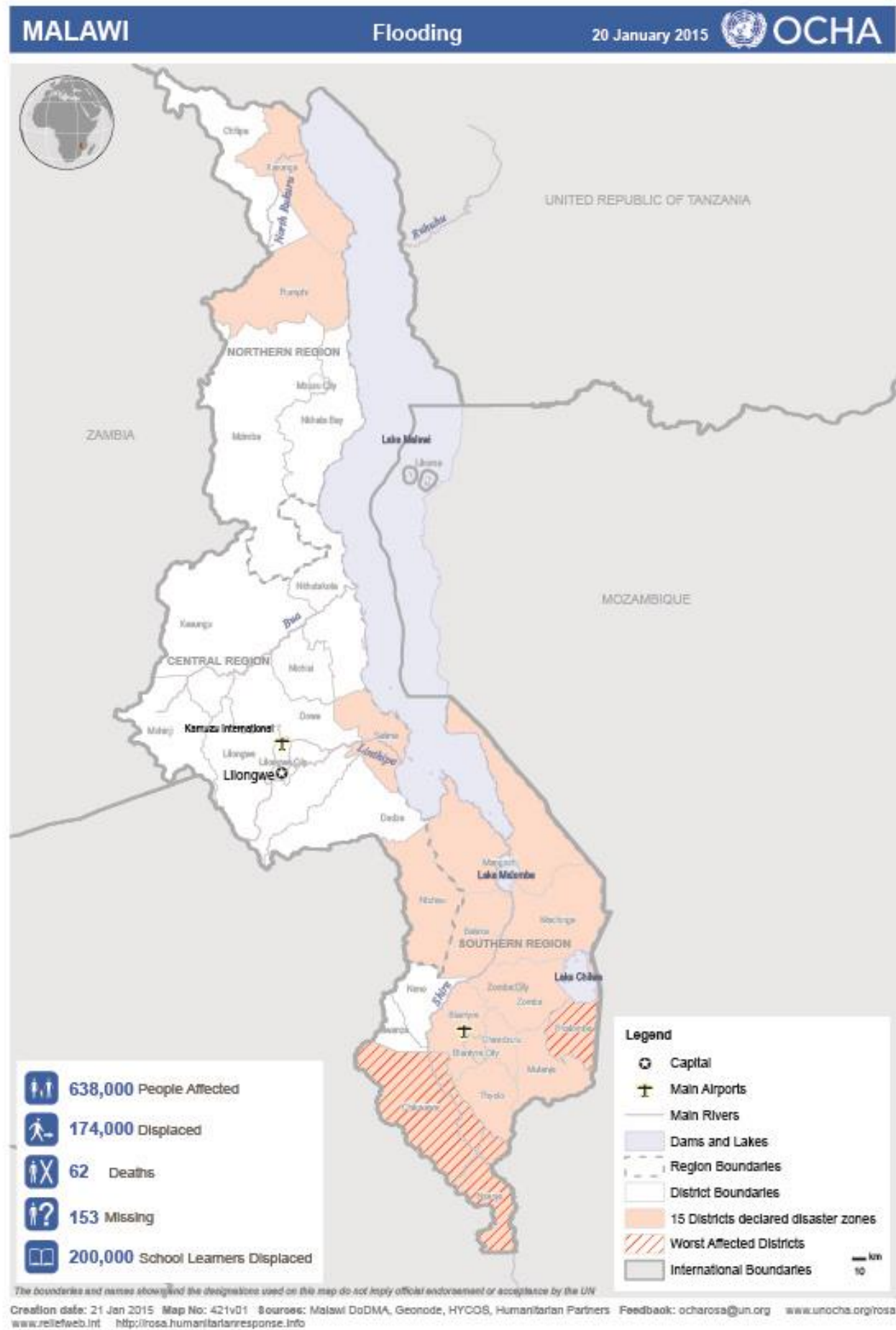
**638,000**

est. number of affected people targeted as at 21 January 2015

**5.3%**

of total population in districts affected

Source: Government of Malawi



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since early January 2015 the southern districts of Malawi have been experiencing above-normal rains, which have provoked massive floods along the Shire and Ruo rivers. Preliminary reports indicate that the floods have left at least 174,000 people displaced, (final numbers are still being verified), with 62 deaths and 153 people still missing. However, this number is expected to rise as more information is received and analysed, and rains continue to fall. The situation prompted the President of the Republic of Malawi to declare a State of Emergency on 13 January in 15 districts (out of a total of 28): Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Zomba, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Thyolo, Mulanje, Balaka, Machinga, Mangochi, Ntcheu, Salima, Rumphu and Karonga.

The most affected districts are Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe. In the declaration the President appealed to the international community for assistance, particularly in conducting search and rescue operations and in the provision of tents, food and non-food items. The Malawi Defence Force has been conducting rescue operations by boat, with support from the UN, as requested by the Malawi Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA).



The floods have damaged infrastructure, including roads and bridges. Farmland and homes have been submerged and people forced to move to higher ground. Most of those displaced are living in displacement sites such as churches, schools, community buildings and camps. Some are hosted by relatives. Around 26,000 people remain isolated, requiring boats or helicopters for immediate rescue or support making access difficult for the provision of relief.

The displacement sites are crowded (35 people live in a family tent made for 8 and more than 600 households are camping in one school). There is a lack of basic services such as water, sanitation and hygiene, raising concerns over possible disease outbreaks. Registration at camps is not being consistently undertaken. There are also unaccompanied children at displacement sites who have been separated from their parents. So far, no tracing has been conducted. This situation may lead to protection issues.

Around 234 schools were damaged and 181 are currently used as relocation sites for displaced people who have lost their home in the floods (a total of 415 schools affected). An estimated 200,000 students are not able to attend school due to their schools being flooded or occupied by those who require temporary shelters. Health centres are also damaged and/or lack of personnel and medical supplies to cope with the needs of displaced populations.



The Department of Surveys estimates that 63,531 ha has been submerged by flood waters as of 13 January 2015. Based on preliminary assessment combining information from the field and satellite imagery, it is estimated that around 116,000 farmers country-wide have been affected with 35,000 ha of cropland impacted. This represents an expected food production loss of over US\$8 million (48,000 tons) of food destined for the local market. As a consequence, the affected farmers will not have food or income for the next six months if no urgent action is taken. Livestock has also been washed away, in particular chicken and goats – the full extent of the impact on livestock is not yet clear.

Malawi regularly experiences the effects of natural disasters and is particularly vulnerable to drought and floods. On average, about 26,000 people are affected by floods in Malawi every year which, according to the World Bank, reduces the national gross domestic product (GDP) by about 1.7 per cent. During the rainy season, the country is prone to flash floods, with rural areas usually being harder to reach in such cases, which lead to a greater impact on livelihoods and loss of assets.

An initial inter-agency rapid assessment led by DODMA was conducted from 05 to 15 January; and currently another inter-agency assessment is being undertaken by the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC). The two assessments have been led by the Government and supported by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), sector/cluster members and other national and international agencies. The findings of these assessments indicated that the immediate response needs are:

- Food in all temporary displacement sites
- Shelter
- Clothing
- Water
- Hygiene materials (soap)
- Kitchen utensils
- Blankets
- Plastic sheeting
- Construction materials and tools
- Latrines



- Agricultural inputs for the current season
- Protection services

Immediate assistance is already being provided by the Government and partners, such as the provision of tents, food, medicine and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) kits; and the carrying out of search and rescue operations and evacuations (including by air).

In close coordination with Government, the Preliminary Response Plan is seeking \$81 million to address the immediate needs of up to 638,000 people who have been affected by floods.

## SCOPE OF THE CRISIS

In early January 2015, heavy rainstorms and floods hit 15 out of the 28 districts in Malawi (Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Zomba, Rumphu, Karonga, Thyolo, Machinga, Mangochi, Ntcheu, Chiradzulu, Mulanje, Balaka, Salima and Blantyre). The Government of Malawi (GoM) estimates that at least 174,000 people (numbers still being verified) have been displaced as their houses were washed away, or their roofs blown off, or were inundated, or simply collapsed because of water logging conditions. In addition to this, 62 deaths (54 at the time of the Declaration of a State of Disaster) have been reported, as well as several injuries, with 153 people still missing.

Field observations and follow-up rapid assessments in January by an Inter-Agency assessment team comprising representatives of the Ministry of Health, DoDMA, UNICEF, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO), the Malawi Police Service, the Ministry of Lands and Housing, the Malawi Red Cross and WFP, demonstrated that the floods have caused severe damage in these districts, including the loss of livestock, the destruction of farmlands, houses, bridges, schools and health facilities, as well as damage to the water supply, irrigation systems, and food storage and processing facilities. These findings were confirmed by the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC), which undertook a second assessment. Entire communities have been cut off from health services, safe water and other critical basic services, rendering women and children particularly vulnerable. In addition, displacement is exacerbating the food security conditions of already vulnerable host families. Affected populations have little or no access to food, shelter and transport. In some areas, the risk of outbreaks of communicable diseases is high, which is expected to rapidly increase malnutrition, food insecurity as well as maternal and neonatal deaths.



## RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS

Malawi has over the past years been affected by a range of disasters, from floods to food insecurity. The current flooding has overwhelmed the capacity of the Government both at the national and district level. The flooding has also affected neighbouring Mozambique.

Each district is headed by a District Commissioner who has a team of officers representing all line ministries and departments at the national level. District Commissioners are responsible for the coordination of the response efforts in their respective districts; however, there are serious capacity gaps at the district level, both in terms of resources and capacity to coordinate the response. These gaps may impede the effective and timely delivery of relief items to affected households. Additionally, the declaration of a state of disaster is likely to trigger more actors who are also trying to support the response, which could further strain the coordination capacity at the district level. United Nations funds totalling US\$150,000 are being utilised to strengthen the operational and coordination capacity at the district level.

This flooding could be regarded as occurring quite early in the rainfall season. Concerns of further flooding are high as rains are forecast to continue for some months. Further flooding will hamper relief efforts as more people will become affected and hence require immediate response, thereby spreading thin the response capacity. Further flooding could also hamper access to affected populations, especially those that are still isolated within their communities, thereby slowing the speed of the response. The issue of access will be handled by the Transport and Logistics Cluster, which is putting in place provisions for airlifting of relief items to affected populations.

Another possible operational and coordination challenge could be the multiplicity of actors on the ground, which can likely result in a duplication of efforts. Through UN support a National Emergency Operational Centre (EOC) has been established. This will support the coordination capacities of the affected districts.

## 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. For instance, following reports of initial flooding in Chikwawa, 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, have distributed relief items, including tents, tarpaulins and food, to displaced populations. These however could not cover the needs of the displaced population. There is therefore an acute need for the provision of more relief items to cover gaps arising from increasing numbers of affected people.

Unlike previous responses, the current response is expected to take longer, i.e. displaced populations have communicated that they will stay at displacement sites for much longer. As such, more resources are required to meet their daily needs for a minimum of three months.

It should also be noted that initial responses have utilised prepositioned relief items from the current (unrelated) food

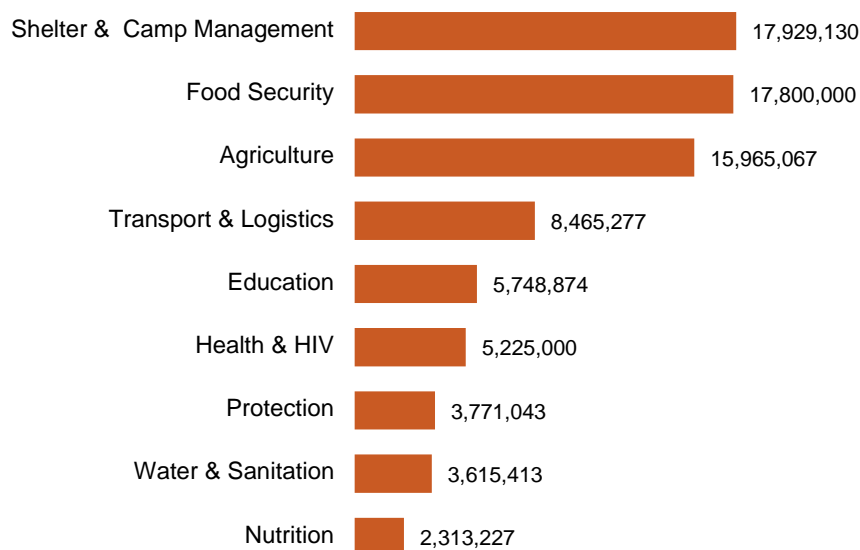
insecurity response as well as from Ebola preparedness measures. While acknowledging that some of the affected population were already being targeted by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) food security response, and also that a number of partners have provided some assistance to affected 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.



## FUNDS RECEIVED AND GAPS PER CLUSTER

CLUSTER NAME	TOTAL REQUIREMENT \$US	Received US\$	Pledged US\$	Gap US\$
Shelter and Camp Management	17,929,130	-	-	17,929,130
Protection	3,771,043	889,609	-	2,881,434
Education	5,748,874	-	-	5,748,874
Food Security	17,800,000	3,300,000	3,800,000	10,700,000
Agriculture	15,965,067	-	-	15,965,067
Health and HIV	5,225,000	1,211,000	575,000 -	3,414,000
Transport and Logistics	8,465,277	-	50,000	8,415,277
Nutrition	2,313,227	1,083,388	-	1,762,009
Water and Sanitation	3,615,413	1,292,444	-	2,322,969
<b>Grand Total Budget</b>	<b>80,833,031</b>	<b>7,776,441</b>	<b>4,425,000</b>	<b>69,138,760</b>
<b>Unearmarked Funds</b>				
Malawi Government (MK 500, 000, 000)		1,111,111 USD		
World Bank (MK 270, 000, 000)		600,000 USD		
<b>Grand Total Budget (Unearmarked Funds + Budgeted Funds)</b>	<b>80,833,031</b>	<b>9,487,552</b>	<b>4,425,000</b>	<b>66,920,479</b>

## Total Budget per Cluster (\$USD)





## CONSEQUENCES OF NOT RESPONDING

Failure to adequately respond to current humanitarian needs is likely to have far-reaching consequences. Eleven of the 15 flood-affected districts that reported food insecurity during the last cropping season are being targeted under the MVAC food insecurity response. Displaced and flood-affected people will harvest nothing or very little 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 are near to impossible due to the flooding. It is therefore crucial that these communities are supported so that they don't become dependant on long-term relief assistance and can more easily recommence their livelihood activities.



## COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE

### National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee

This committee comprising of the Principal Secretaries of all line Ministries, a select number of local NGOs and the Malawi Red Cross Society. This is the highest level policy setting body of Government. It is chaired by the Vice President or relevant minister, following the Vice President's Declaration of a State of Disaster. It has been meeting twice a week to guide the direction of the response in terms of prioritization and operational issues.

## Humanitarian Country Team

There is a Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in place, comprising Heads of UN Agencies, international and local NGOs, Government, and the Malawi Red Cross Society. This team is chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC). For the current response, donors and heads of Government Ministries and Departments have been coopted into the HCT. This is providing the highest level of coordination for the ongoing emergency response. The Government has its own high level coordination structure, and the HCT has so far provided an interface where the Government and the other partners are discussing the overall response. This includes setting priorities and common direction for the response.

## Cluster Coordination

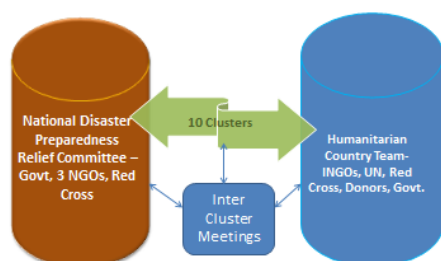
Ten active clusters are operational; these are Food Security, Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Education, Protection, Water and Sanitation and Hygiene, Transport and Logistics, Shelter and Camp Management and Coordination and Assessments. Considering the realities on the ground the UN does not have separate 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.

## Inter – Cluster Coordination

In order to ensure cross-cutting issues are incorporated, but also to minimise duplication among the clusters, regular meetings are being held. These meetings have so far provided checks for cross-cluster issues such as WASH concerns in education and camp management. Inter-cluster coordination will become part and parcel of future response efforts in order to strengthen the humanitarian response.

## Coordination Structure

Further bolster the coordination structure, the Government has established a National Emergency Operations Centre based in DoDMA.



## The strategy and objectives

Humanitarian partners have worked together to develop a response plan based on the analysis of the context, immediate humanitarian need and projected needs for the coming months given that it is still early in the rainy season. 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 four 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.

Although the flood impact this year is extensive, most of the flood affected areas are low lying. Settlement patterns normally follow fertile confluences of rivers or flat fertile areas close to major rivers. This plan will also include aspects of recovery that will incorporate resilience and disaster risk management to ensure future flood impacts are minimized.

The plan also supports the resumption of basic livelihood activities, particularly agriculture. This recognises that it is crucial that affected populations should resume their livelihood activities including through strengthened recovery and resilience efforts, although these are not costed within this plan.

<b>SO1</b>	Meeting immediate needs for 3 months to ensure basic survival needs of displaced households are met.
<b>SO2</b>	Resumption of basic services including of protection, health and education, including by ensuring that flood affected populations staying in schools relocate to camps where possible.
<b>SO3</b>	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.
<b>SO4</b>	Restoring livelihoods by ensuring that affected households are supported to resume basic food production and related livelihood activities
<b>SO5</b>	Ensuring humanitarian access to flood affected population especially those not accessible by road

## 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 that are necessary to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

To prioritize the large amounts of humanitarian needs. The PRP ranked cluster activities in 4 categories (priority one, two, three and four) considering the most affected geographical areas and the most vulnerable population, particularly attention was given to the displaced population as assessments have found them in a more vulnerable situation than the rest of the affected population.

We also took into consideration the humanitarian needs overview, including the assessments carried out by the Government, the UNDAC team and other humanitarian actors as well as existing baseline data.

Please find in annex II priority activities

## PRELIMINARY CLUSTER PLANS

To address the flood response the various clusters developed respective response plans. These plans outline the objectives as well as proposed activities each cluster will undertake to assist affected populations.



Emergency Shelter and



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

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### Situation Analysis

The planning assumption is based on the current figures of the flood state of disaster which has been declared in 15 districts. An estimated 174,000 people in 31,636 households have been displaced. This appeal is for assistance aims to complement the Malawi Red Cross Society's (MRCS) existing stock and the shelter needs identified in the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Appeal of 18 January 2015.

**\$18 million**

Required for  
emergency shelter

### Objective

The Cluster's strategic objective is to relocate all people from churches and schools into camps. Its strategic objectives are:

- To provide emergency shelter and non-food items to 31,636 households in coordination with DoDMA, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Malawi Red Cross Society, the District Assemblies and other implementing partners.

### Activities

Emergency shelter assistance will be provided to 31,636 households who are without shelter. National organisations with experience in addressing low cost shelter needs of communities and community mobilisation and NGOs working in the area will spearhead this work in coordination with DoDMA, MRCS, MTPWH and the district assemblies.

Rapid site planning will be carried out in the temporary resettlement areas to ensure that the resettlement areas do not create conditions for disease outbreaks, have provisions for basic services and pay attention to minimise other environmental impacts in these areas.

During this emergency phase, support will be given to displaced communities to ensure that they are provided with adequate shelter while in the camps. The cluster will strengthen the capacity of the displaced for early recovery and to inform future recovery responses by training them in good construction methods and targeting the most vulnerable with construction materials to demonstrate this.

The humanitarian action will be carried out through a number of partners including NGOs operating in the area and will include the following:

- Assessment of the shelter situation and the camps situation resulting from the flooding.
- Distribute tents and non-food items (NFIs) in camps to 31,636 displaced households in the 15 affected districts.
- Deliver shelter and NFI assistance to the affected population in the camps.
- Support site planning activities in coordination with MRCS, IOM, Ministry of Lands and the district assemblies and other partners who will be providing basic services.

- Support and provide training to displaced people in the camps in construction for basic dignity standards and disaster risk reduction.

Expected outputs and impacts are:

- 31,636 households have been provided with tents and NFIs
- Assessments have been conducted in all the 15 districts for strategic positioning of capmsites
- Displaced people in the camp sites have been trained in construction for dignity and disaster risk reduction.
- Resettlement areas are properly laid out.



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### Objectives

1. To coordinate protection activities of vulnerable and marginalized groups of people affected by the emergency in the country
2. Ensure that human rights and gender sensitive approaches are taken in each sectors when planning for, responding to, or transitioning of out of humanitarian emergency

**\$4  
million**  
Funding  
requirement

### Strategy

The Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare leads the protection cluster. The protection cluster plan is based on the current figures of the flood state of disaster which has been declared in 15 districts. An estimated 174,000 people (at least, numbers still being verified) 31,363 households have been displaced. Among these there are 28,007 children, 63,109 women and persons with disabilities, HIV and the elderly who will need to be protected.

This will be done by:

- Deployment of additional staff to most affected districts; Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, and Mulanje to strengthen capacity for the response so that protection services are delivered effectively.
- Conducting a rapid assessment in all the affected districts to enable us generate a gender segregated data so that affected people are comprehensively cared for.
- Conducting regular monitoring of protection incidents and supervision of the affected districts to ensure efficiency in the provision of protection services.
- Facilitating provision of early childhood development services to children of the age of 2 to 6 years.
- Providing children's corner kits and CBCC kits including toys and games for play and recreation.
- Establishing 'child-friendly' spaces where children can feel safe, play, and receive psychosocial support.
- Ensuring identification and tracing of separated children and family reunification, as well as provision of interim care for unaccompanied and separated children. This includes referral and provision of counselling services to children who have lost family members as well as for women and children who have suffered abuse.
- Sensitizing communities to the increased risk of exploitation and abuse.
- In cooperation with government and partners, establishing community based monitoring system for child protection in displacement settings.



- In cooperation with government and partners, establish monitoring system for child protection in camps.
- Advocate for the distribution of fortified corn soya blend (vita-meal) to early childhood centres in camps in the affected districts.
- Ensure that the affected vulnerable groups are provided with relief and reproductive health kits in conformity with international and sphere standards, code of conduct for the international Red Cross and Red Crescent movement while maintaining humanitarian accountability.
- Facilitate resettlements of the affected vulnerable population
- Provide an Information and Referral Service for those in displacement sites with protection complaints concerns.
- Establish one stop centres for victims of abuse
- Recruitment of a Protection Cluster Coordinator.

### Expected outputs and impacts

1. Increased coordination among stakeholders carrying out protection monitoring and implementing protection services
2. Identification of the most marginalized and vulnerable in need of protection assistance
3. Improved targeting of the most affected mostmarginalized and vulnerable groups.
4. Increased coverage of protection activities and services (both prevention and response) in the disaster areas.
5. Improved information management pertaining to protection incidents and the protection response for marginalized and vulnerable groups.
6. Ensure all recorded separated and unaccompanied children are identified and are in family-based care or an appropriate alternatives.
7. A plan is in place in 15 districts for preventing and responding to major child protection risks, building on existing systems.
8. Safe environments are established for diplaced people, especially vulnerable children.
9. Flood affected children receive psychosocial support.
10. Affected communities are mobilized to prevent and address violence, exploitation and abuse of children and women: existing systems to respond to the needs of GBV survivors are improved.

Durable solutions for the displaced population which are based on voluntary decision and the full participation of the affected people



### Education

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### Situation Analysis

The key issues pertaining to the sector were identified as follows:

- Approximately 415 schools have been affected (displaced, flooded and communities have settled in schools) in 25 districts as depicted in the figure below. Approximately 350,000 learners affected. Out of the 415 schools, 181 are currently used as relocation sites for internally displaced people who have lost their homes. Out of the other 234 affected schools, 40 are currently inaccessible.
- The quality of learning has been drastically impacted for the short and medium term including school learning materials lost and structures destroyed. Also, teachers' capacity to manage and handle the challenges is constrained;

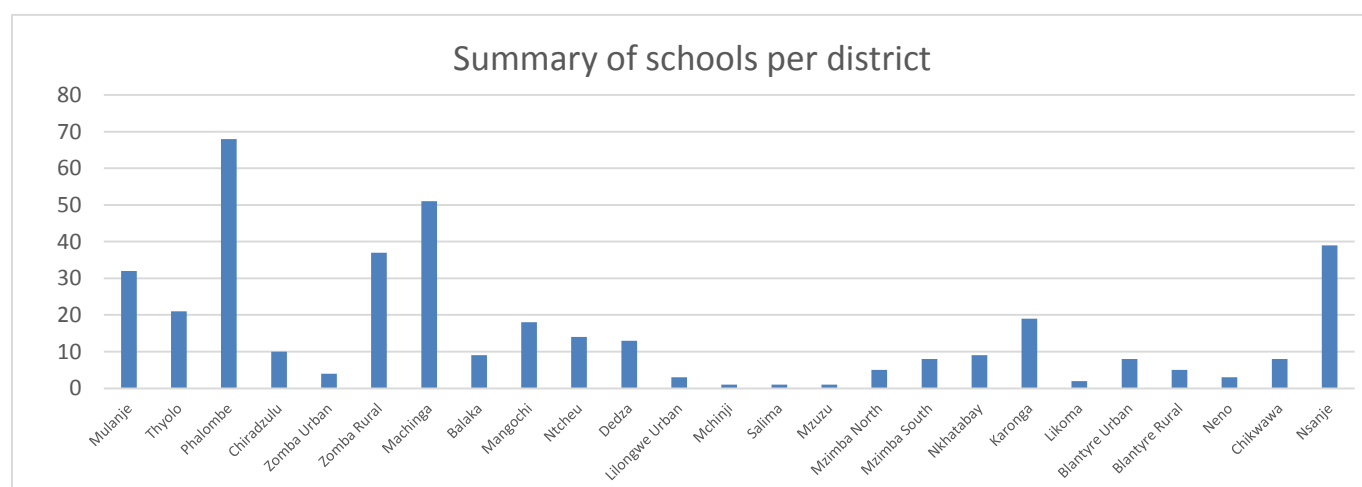
**\$6 million**

Funding  
requirement

- The resultant food shortage has led to hunger which has critically impacted learners and their families. Schools have lost food stocks while farms are flooded;
- More than a third of the affected schools have been transformed into camps while others are totally inaccessible. The situation raises threats of violence against children and other psycho social pressures. The likelihood of abuse and gender based violence is a real and present danger.
- The camps have also become health hazards with the threat of water borne diseases such as cholera and typhus as it has been reported.

The wind and the heavy rains of the past weeks have damaged several school feeding facilities and storerooms as well as many teachers' houses and latrines.

The most affected district is Phalombe where 37 schools have been damaged and 31 have been overtaken by the neighboring community (67 schools affected), while in Machinga 33 schools have been transformed into camps. In Chikwawa and Nsanje respectively 17 and 10 schools are completely submerged under water. The central and northern region has only been partially affected. 19 schools have



been damaged by the heavy wind in Karonga, the most affected district in the northern region.

### Objectives

In order to restore the compromised rights of children and guarantee access to quality education, five main areas have been identified for immediate action:

- Education in Emergency to guarantee the continuity of the services and set up alternative learning spaces.
- Quality of education to supply with temporary Teaching and Learning Materials.
- Psycho social support and counselling.
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene facilities in schools.
- School feeding and health issues.
- The major outcome for the Education Cluster is to ensure that access to quality education is sustained despite the emergencies.

### Activities

In order to achieve this, the cluster has the following five (5) key output response areas:

#### 1. Continued teaching and learning process continues in the 221 most affected schools and that access to schools includes girls and the physically challenged

- Provide 1,768 school-in-a-box kits for 221 schools (8 classes per school)
- Mobilize teaching and learning materials from other schools and those from the Ministry's supply unit.

- Conduct trainings for key education players in the 25 affected districts to manage teaching and learning in emergencies (district level officers including DEMs then to school level)

## **2. Establishment of temporary learning spaces for 154,700 learners in the most affected 221 schools heavily affected by the disasters (approximately 700 pupils per school)**

- Provide 589 tents and 2178 realms of plastic sheeting for temporary classrooms and teachers' houses
- Provide spaces for early childhood learning and adolescent/youth services
- Ensure housing for teachers affected.

## **3. Provision of psychosocial support and child protection measures**

- Provide 1,768 Recreation Tools (sports-in-a-box) – for both ECD and primary schools
- Space for recreation
- Counselling sessions by teachers already trained in guidance and counselling
- Activate mother groups
- Activate clubs
- PEP kits( for prevention of HIV infection)

## **4. Provision of school feeding services for the most affected 221 schools**

- Provide Corn Soya Blend (likuni phala) to cover 66 days (3 months)
- Take home rations for girls and orphaned boys
- Non-food items e.g. cooking utensils

## **5. Addressing water, sanitation and hygiene challenges to prevent cholera outbreaks**

- Maintain damaged toilets and/or provide makeshift sanitation facilities
- provide 1768 buckets (with taps) for safe water storage (1 for each class in 221 schools)
- provide 2800 bottles of chlorine (water guard) for the affected schools (12 bottles for each school)
- Provide 232,050 sanitary pads for 77,350 girls in affected schools (1 pack for each girl per month)



### **Food Security**

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### **Situation Overview**

In total an estimated 368,181 people (66,942 households) require immediate food assistance. Out of this total, an estimated 263,566 people (47,921 households) have been displaced and require immediate food assistance for 6.5 months when they expect their first harvest from winter cropping. An estimated additional 104,616 people (19,021 households) have been affected and require food assistance for 3.5 months.

**\$18 million**

Required for food security

An estimated 116,000 households have lost their crop and livestock. Nsanje and Chikwawa districts are the hardest hit with about 31,823 households affected. Access remains challenging especially in Nsanje and Chikwawa.

Displaced people are living in tents, churches, schools and evacuation centres and some with host families. Rains are expected to continue for the next two months. Therefore the situation continues to quickly evolve and the number of affected people and areas is likely to rise. A growing concern is disease outbreak, given the poor sanitary and drainage conditions at relocation sites. Livestock disease outbreak is also a concern. Tents, chlorine, food, kitchen utensils, firewood, airlifting of relief supplies are urgently required and rescue operations are also a priority.

The Food Security Cluster requires US\$17 million (MWK8.1 billion) for the flood response.

### Objectives and Activities

- Response interventions by the Food Security Cluster will mainly focus on distribution of food assistance to save lives of the flood affected people.
- Early recovery efforts linking with long term resilience activities will follow the immediate life-saving activities (not costed in this budget)

Food Assistance activities will be implemented primarily in the following 15 flood affected districts: Balaka, Salima, Machinga, Mangochi, Zomba, Chikhwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Thyolo, Mulanje, Chiradzulu, Karonga, Rumphi, Blantyre and Ntcheu.

### Food Needs and Resource Requirements

Months	In-kind food		In-Kind Food Requirement by Month-MT						Total MT
	HH	Benef	Maize	Maize Meal	Pulses	CSB+	Oil	HEB	
Jan-15 (2 weeks)	66,942	368,181		1,674	335	201	62		2,271
Jan-15 (5 days)	14,000	77,000						77	77
Feb-15	66,942	368,181		3,347	669	402	123		4,541
Mar-15	66,942	368,181	1,674	1,674	669	402	123		4,541
Apr-15	66,942	368,181	3,347		669	402	123		4,541
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,021</b>	<b>6,694</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>15,972</b>
May-15	47,921	263,566	2,396		479	288	88		3,251
Jun-15	47,921	263,566	2,396		479	288	88		3,251
Jul-15	47,921	263,566	2,396		479	288	88		3,251
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,753</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>12,209</b>	<b>6,694</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>25,725</b>

Notes:

- An estimated 19,021 flood affected households will require food assistance **until April 2015**, beyond which their food needs will be determined by a rapid Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC)'s assessments. These households have been impacted by floods but are expected to release harvest from the current cropping season.
- An estimated 47,921 flood displaced households living in camps will need food assistance **until July 2015** when their harvest from winter cropping would be subject to flood waters receding in time to allow winter cultivation and agricultural inputs provided. These people have been displaced and have lost their livelihoods and access to crops and assets. It is hoped that if they replant in April, they would be able to access their first winter harvest around July 2015. If they are not be able to realize adequate winter harvest by this time, their food assistance needs may have to be extended beyond July, but this is to be determined by the MVAC.
- Vulnerable displaced population in Nsanje and Chikwawa districts and any other areas that are cut off and unable to receive immediate food assistance will receive high energy biscuits for the first five days in addition to the general food distribution ration.

- In the first 2 months, efforts will be made to provide maize meal (flour) as the affected households regain their ability for local milling of the maize.
- Each household will receive a monthly food ration comprising 50kg of maize meal/maize grain, 10 kg of pulses, 6 kg of Supercereal (corn soya blend+) and 2 litres of vegetable oil.
- Number of households covered by the ongoing MVAC response are not included in this plan.

**Operational Plan for Relief Food Assistance:**

- Response activities will be closely coordinated with those of other clusters to ensure complementarity of the support and timely implementation of the recovery efforts towards restoration of the livelihoods of those affected by the floods.
- The food assistance response will be delivered as an extension of the ongoing lean season food assistance programme (MVAC response) as all the flood affected districts except Chiradzulu and Mangochi are under the MVAC response. However, flood affected households that are under MVAC response will now be transferred to the flood response in order to support their extended food needs.
- In order to expedite delivery of food assistance to the flood victims, WFP will co-coordinate with DoDMA the implementation of the flood assistance response working with the NGO partners already designated for MVAC response in the respective affected districts. Non-MVAC response flood affected districts will have newly designated NGO partners.
- Targeting of the flood victims will be guided by the inter-agency assessment findings and recommendations as well as reports from the district councils through DoDMA. Beneficiaries will receive ration cards for the WFP assistance based on the list jointly prepared by the local authorities and the NGO partners.
- The affected population will be assisted through monthly in-kind food transfers either at the camps or designated final distribution points. Other agencies will provide non-food support.
- The same food basket for the MVAC response (monthly household ration of 50kg of maize, 10kg of pulses (prioritizing easy to cook varieties) and 2 litres of vegetable oil plus 6kg of Supercereal) will apply to the flood response; maize meal would be available but this would take longer. High Energy Biscuits in daily rations of 200g per person will be distributed for the first 5 days to 14,000 most vulnerable households that are entirely cut off in Nsanje and Chikhwawa.
- Salt, sugar and soya meat/pieces can also be provided with contributions from the private sector considering potential logistical constraints in securing the required large volumes of these items.
- The food ration is designed to cover the food gap as determined by the on-going rapid assessments. WFP will provide food assistance through NGO partners. NGO partners will facilitate beneficiary sensitization, targeting and registration and distribution of the food assistance.
- WFP will reprioritize MVAC food items including those already pre-positioned to support the flood victims in the immediate terms.
- Additional response by NGO partners parallel to the government-WFP coordinated food assistance will have to be coordinated with DoDMA and district level authorities to avoid duplication.
- Commercial transporters will form main transport source and WFP Fleet of 4 X 4 trucks will be used for most difficult to reach locations.
- WFP will also operate augmented logistics services that will include Boats and Air Operations (helicopter/s) for delivery of commodities to populations in areas cut off by the flooding, with no road access. Boats will mainly be deployed in the flooded areas on the Shire River in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts.
- Food assistance will be coordinate by DODMA in collaboration with WFP within the food security cluster.



- At the district level, the response will be coordinated through the District Councils and District Executive Committees.
- At the operational level, food relief implementation will be coordinated through the Joint Emergency Food Assistance Programme (JEFAP), which is co-chaired by DoDMA and WFP.
- Government will be establishing Emergency Operations Centres in Blantyre, Lilongwe (National Level Coordination Centre) that will support district level coordination within each region.



## Health

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**\$5 million**

Funding  
requirement

The Health Cluster response including HIV/AIDS in line with the overall coordination with the national response will be minimizing human suffering and deaths. The Health sector response will concentrate on providing drugs and supplies, prevention and control of disease outbreaks, injuries, provision of essential reproductive health services including deliveries and continuum of care for people on life saving treatment (HIV, TB, Diabetes, Hypertension etc).

### The cluster objectives include:

- Facilitate the coordination and implementation of health and nutrition interventions in affected areas.
- Sustain immunization in children under five years of age and pregnant women
- Prevent and manage the disease outbreaks
- Provide essential sexual reproductive health services including delivery
- Provide continuum of care to people with chronic condition (HIV, TB, Diabetes, hypertension etc)
- Prevent maternal, neonatal and child mortality and morbidity

### In order to achieve the objectives above the Cluster plans to carry out the following activities:

- Strengthen early detection and reporting of disease outbreaks
- Provide adequate chlorine for camps and surrounding communities to prevent and control of disease outbreaks such as cholera, dysentery, malaria.
- Sustain immunization and growth monitoring of children under five years of age
- Provide treatment for acute, chronic diseases and injuries
- Distribute supplies and commodities such as ITNs, Chlorine-based products for water treatment, emergency contraceptives, condoms, nutrition and therapeutic supplements.
- Provide continuum of care to people on ART, TB, Diabetes, hypertension etc
- Establish temporary consultation, treatment and maternal delivery shelters within the camp sites
- Intensify health education on personal, water and food hygiene.



## Agriculture

**Contact Information:** Daisi Kachingwe +265 99 39 37962

## Situation Overview

An estimated 116,000 households have lost their crop and livestock (or part of) covering an area of 35,000 hectares in 19 districts. Out of these:

**US\$16  
million**  
Funding  
requirement

- 22,000 households have lost everything, have been displaced and should be supported through immediate agricultural inputs so that they are able to re-start their agricultural production (taking advantage of the fact that this is still the beginning of the agricultural season and they will use the residual moisture), stand on their feet and feed their families as soon as possible. This is the case in Nsanje, Chikwawa and Phalombe mainly; and
- 30,000 households have been affected including their fields and livestock washed away or immersed for many days. They have lost their agricultural production for the next season. They also require urgent agricultural inputs to plant using residual moisture or irrigation.
- 64,000 households have had part of their crop washed away or submerged for several days and their livestock have died. The most vulnerable people have lost most of their food production for the coming year. They also require agricultural inputs to restore their livelihoods.

## Objectives

To provide urgent agricultural support to households who have lost their crop and livestock (or part of) in order for them to be able to re-start their agricultural production (taking advantage of the fact that this is still the beginning of the agricultural season).

## Activities

- Provision of short cycle varieties of seed (maize, rice, millet, sorghum, sweet potato, cassava cuttings, cow peas and vegetables) for replanting now or use residual moisture as of March.
- Provision of small scale low cost irrigation equipment to ensure food production including vegetables during the dry season and rehabilitation of damaged irrigation system. Irrigation along the river and in the dambos for people having lost everything (displaced people) and for which irrigation is the only option to re-establish their food production.
- Provision of small livestock to ensure protein intake for affected families

Priority will be given to the most affected districts; Balaka, Machinga, Mangochi, Zomba, Chikhwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Mulanje, Dedza and Blantyre. In total there were 19 districts affected so far which were considered for interventions: Dedza, Salima, Nkhosha, Dowa, Balaka, Machinga, Mangochi, Zomba, Chikhwawa, Nsanje, Neno, Phalombe, Thyolo, Mulanje, Chiradzulu, Karonga, Rumphu, Blantyre and Ntcheu. Priority districts (6 districts) will require US\$6 million, while other districts (13 districts) will require US\$7.5 million

Response activities will be closely coordinated with those of other clusters to ensure complementarity of the support and timely implementation of the efforts towards restoration of the livelihoods of those affected by the floods. Agricultural input distribution will be provided together with food relief assistance to the maximum extent possible as this mechanism has proven to be very effective in the last emergency response.

The Ministry will coordinate all partners responding to agricultural needs, ensuring that agricultural support is provided by the most appropriate organizations (to the maximum extent possible NGOs having already operational presence in the affected areas should be those providing the emergency assistance).

The Ministry will also coordinate with all other partners having resilience activities in the affected areas so that coordination and synergies between the two types of interventions are explored.



### Transport and Logistics

**Contact Information:** Wax Ligomba (ligombawax5160@gmail.com +265 9999 43024)

**\$9 million**

Funding  
requirement

### Situation Analysis

The Cluster endeavors to ensure smooth operations for all the other clusters. The Cluster thus plans to provide transport, logistics and communication support to all emergency response stakeholders in rendering warehousing and transport services of food, water, shelter and non-food items to populations affected by disasters, and when necessary assist with relocating people to safer ground.

### Objectives

The cluster specific objectives are:

- ii. To ensure basic communications are functioning at optimum level amongst all relevant stakeholders.
- iii. To ensure availability and efficient operation of transport vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, trucks, helicopters, boats).
- iv. To ensure secure access routes are available for delivery of relief items.
- v. To ensure accurate, timely and relevant information is provided to all stakeholders.
- vi. secure entry ports and international routes for unhindered transportation of international assistance

### Activities

To achieve these, the Cluster will undertake the following activities:

#### 1. Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

- Map areas which are at risk of being inaccessible due to damage of infrastructure such as bridges or poor road conditions.
- Ensure required logistic equipment including vehicles, radio network are available and in good working order.
- Provide updated inventory of available transport, logistical and communication assets from all stakeholders.
- Ensure detailed road maps with bridges highlighted are available.

#### 2. Emergency Response

- Identify safe and secure delivery routes.
- Facilitate transportation and warehousing of emergency relief items.
- Ensure availability of strategic fuel reserves.
- Make available necessary transport vehicles, including trucks, boats, helicopters and other means of transport such as motorcycles, bicycles, and carts as required for evacuation of the affected and their assets.
- Undertake emergency road & bridge repairs to provide temporary access to affected areas.
- Call upon implementing partners as required, to assist with providing transport capacity and communication.
- Provide security over equipment and relief items.

#### 3 Early Recovery Activities

- Assess damaged roads, bridges and telecommunication infrastructure.

- Rehabilitate/repair damaged roads, bridges and telecommunication infrastructure.
- Provide transport services to stakeholders as required.
- Provide warehousing facilities and or mobile storage units to stakeholders as required



## Nutrition

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### Situation Analysis

The nutrition status of children in emergencies deteriorates rapidly, especially under flood situations. The cases of acute malnutrition is also expected to increase considerably due to compromised infant and young child feeding, disease outbreak such as diarrhea, cholera, measles and acute respiratory infections (ARIs), malaria and infections. Considering the displaced population and prevalence rate of the affected districts, a case load of 655 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases is expected over and above the anticipated caseload of 24,085 within the 15 affected districts. Also, 58,000 are expected to suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), requiring supplementary feeding. However, for an appropriate nutrition response, it will best to plan for worst-case scenario as nutritional status is expected to deteriorate rapidly after the first 14 days.

**\$2  
million**  
Funding  
requirement

In addition, vitamin A deficiency (VAD) among the children under age 5 and women may increase susceptibility to infection such as cholera, measles and ARIs and worsen the condition of those already infected. Although Malawi's VAD levels are below the WHO moderate (10-20%) and severe (more than 20%) levels, more needs to be done to accelerate the reduction of any form of VAD.

### Objectives

Prevent nutritional deterioration and contribute in reducing morbidity and mortality due to acute malnutrition in the under-five children both girls and boys, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV (PLWHIV).

The key response principle is to protect the nutritional status of children and women by providing nutritionally adequate food, including micronutrients, and by identifying and treating those already malnourished. The nutrition cluster will provide a nutritional package in affected areas. The nutritional package consists of rapid assessment kits (MUACs) for active screening with referral for case management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children under age 5; and health, hygiene and infant and young child feeding education. All children between the ages of 6 to 35 months will receive super cereal in the food basket (refer to food security cluster). Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services will be provided through static facilities and where possible initially through mobile services in other areas – as the situation evolves further static facilities could be explored. Vitamin A supplementation and deworming for prevention of VAD.

### Requirements include:

- Procurement and provision of protective foods (included in the food security cluster)
- Procurement and distribution of Super Cereal in the SFP sites for treatment of MAM
- Procurement and distribution of RUTF to OTP and NRU sites for treatment of SAM
- Procurement and distribution of therapeutic milk (F-75, F-100 and ReSoMal) to NRU sites for treatment of SAM and distribution of blankets to NRU sites

- Community mobilization including active case identification and referral as well as production and distribution of IEC materials (printing and broadcasting) to promote optimal infant and young child feeding for 15 affected districts.
- Procurement and distribution of Vitamin A supplementation and deworming for prevention and treatment of VAD through supplementation
- Continue monitoring the general situation on acute malnutrition and to ensure access to timely and quality management and treatment of acute malnutrition.
- Support for coordination of nutrition sector;

The Nutrition cluster proposes that a standard logistical distribution should ensure that nutrition materials are considered essential.

## Activities

### 1. Procurement and provision of protective foods

In order to prevent deterioration, it is recommended that the needs are immediately addressed. The best practice is that from onset up to 14 days, Ready to Use and/or easy to cook food items are recommended. Therefore commodities such as High Energy Biscuits will be provided the initial stages to the affected population. From 14 days onwards, all affected households are recommended to receive a general food distribution. The food basket that should include maize meal, pulses/small dried Fish (Kapenta) where possible. Supercereal and vegetable oil. The food ration is designed to cover meet the nutrient requirements to the extent possible. For the GFD the following monthly household ration will be provided: 50 kg maize meal, 10 kg of pulses/small dried fish (Kapenta), 5kg of Super cereal and 2 litres of vegetable oil each. Supercereal is included in the basket to provide essential micronutrients and prevent micronutrient deficiencies.

The main role of the nutrition cluster will be monitoring of the food distribution within the temporary shelters/camps and advocate for nutritionally adequate food ration (maize meal, pulses, oil, super cereal, high energy biscuits).

### 2. Treatment and management of acute malnutrition

The CMAM program is well established in Malawi. The CMAM program is solely implemented by government of Malawi through Ministry of Health as a national program. The District Health Offices are responsible for operationalization of the program with the front line health workers, Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs) being the key conduits. There has been considerable investment in capacity building of the CMAM program at national and district levels by government and partners and there is need to build on the gains already made to ensure preparedness for any increase of caseloads. At the moment it is expected that there is adequate capacity to respond to any increased case load. Adequate anthropometric equipment (MUAC, scales and height boards) have been recently distributed for active case identification and follow up. The following are the specific immediate needs for the CMAM

**Procurement and distribution of Super Cereal in the SFP sites for Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (Current caseload is included current clients under supplementary feeding in the 15 districts; included in this because currently the National SFP programme will have pipeline breaks from June 2015).**

Floods caseload	Current Caseload	Total Estimated caseload	Ration size g/day	Period	Supercereal Plus (MT)	Total Cost (USD)
-	58,000	58,000	200	90	1,044	2,060,000.00

### 3. Procurement and distribution of RUTF to OTP and NRU sites for treatment of SAM



There is an urgent need to secure adequate commodities of supply pipeline and pre-position nutrition stocks such as Ready-to Use-Therapeutic feeds (RUTF) which there is already a shortfall of 26, 589 cartons (366.9 metric tons) in the year 2015. If a leakage of 10% and relapse is considered averagely 9,855 carton (136 metric tons).

In Malawi, two manufactures, namely Project Peanut Butter (PPB) and Valid Nutrition (VN) are certified to produce RUTF. Once the product is produced, it needs to be released by the manufacturer. The steps before release include issue of batch Certificate of Analysis (CoA). The lead time for completing all the tests is 2-3 weeks. Because the lead time might be too long the proposal is procure buffer stock offshore and plan for delivery and distribution at the health facility.

#### **4. Procurement and distribution of therapeutic milk (F-75, F-100 and ReSoMal) to NRU sites for treatment of SAM**

There is an urgent need to secure adequate commodities of supply pipeline and pre-position nutrition stocks such as therapeutic milk – 1,258 F-75, 584 F-100 and 159 ReSomal will be required. This will be procured offshore and plan for delivery and distribution at the health facility.

#### **5. Procurement and distribution of Vitamin A supplementation and deworming for prevention and treatment of VAD through supplementation**

The package of interventions will include the following:

- Vitamin A Supplementation for children aged 6 to 59 months
- Vitamin A supplementation of post-partum women within eight weeks of delivery
- De-worming of children aged 12 to 59 months

#### **6. Community mobilization**

Community based activities will include assessing vulnerabilities, risks and ensuring timely referral to services for under five children boys and girls such diarrhea prevention and management, infant and young child feeding messaging, screening for active case identification. Multiple media (interpersonal, theater groups and community radio will be used to intensify promotive messages on maternal and infant and young child nutrition. There is need to emphasis the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding and continuous breastfeeding within the context of emergency. In addition, sensitization about proper use of rations and vitamin A supplementation and deworming.

#### **7. Monitoring to ensure girls and boys as well as women access quality management and treatment of acute malnutrition.**

Sentinel sites will be created to monitor the situation as it evolves or periodic mass screening especially where people are displaced every week or two weeks by HSA and volunteers.

Monitoring of the activities will be carried out by MOH in in collaboration with the relevant implementing partners. Most of the proposed activities build on existing program and thus will benefit from the same monitoring and evaluation systems.

#### **8. Field monitoring and support visits**

A team from MOH and partners will be deployed to the field on a two weeks rotation basis .The following activities will be done during the field visit.

- Discuss with the districts and officers at operational level about trends on malnutrition
- Assess database, records and monitoring tool in terms of admission, treatment and also stocks.
- Discuss progress with response plan according to the work plans previously establish and discuss bottlenecks and quick solutions
- Observe activities related to CMAM program and rapid SMS (where applicable) and identify areas that need strengthening mentorship

- Conduct end-user monitoring for supplies and commodities with the objective of assessing timeliness of delivery of Therapeutic milk, RUTF and anthropometric equipment; quality, effectiveness (adequacy) and appropriateness of supplies and whether and how supplies are being used
- Monitoring of unsolicited donations, distribution and use of breast milk substitutes including milk powder, and report the same to the district, provincial and national level.
- Draft field visit report

## 9. Support for coordination of nutrition sector

Weekly meeting will be held by the nutrition cluster to discuss progress with response and weekly plans coordinated by DODMA. MOH will work closely with the following key partners in supporting the programme: WFP, UNICEF, WHO, Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC-DNHA), CIDA, Clinton Health Access Initiative, Concern Worldwide, USAID and WHO on the response. Updates/presentation on progress with the humanitarian response plan will be made in the following forums

- MVAC steering committee meeting
- DODMA meetings
- UN humanitarian country team meetings
- Health donor Group meetings
- Donor Nutrition group meetings (DoNuts)

At district level nutrition partner coordination will be done through;

- District Executive Committee meetings
- District nutrition coordination committee



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

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**\$4 million**

Funding  
requirement

## Situation Analysis

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster response, within the overall coordination with the national response will be minimizing human suffering and deaths and fulfilling human rights with access to safe water and sanitation. The WASH sector response will concentrate on prevention and control of disease outbreaks, maintenance of water supply systems in close coordination with the Health and Education Clusters.

## Objectives

The cluster objectives include:

- To provide safe water (a minimum of 15 litres per person per day) to the affected people by the flood;
- To provide adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities (a maximum ratio of 20 people per hygienic toilet with a mean of hand washing) to the affected people by the flood;
- To provide hygiene education and information to the affected people by the flood;
- To provide water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in health facilities and schools.

## Activities

The WASH Cluster develops its response plan for an estimate of 500,000 people in 15 affected districts for 90 days. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development and UNICEF are leading to coordinate WASH stakeholders to efficiently and equitably serve needs of the affected people by the flood disaster. The WASH Cluster also prioritizes its interventions to the most affected districts; Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Zomba and Mulanje through immediate provision of temporary latrines, water treatment and hygiene promotion in camps. It also provides essential water treatment and hygiene

kits to other districts; Balaka, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Karonga, Machinga, Mangochi, Ntcheu, Rumphi, Salima, and Thyolo, to prevent water and sanitation related diseases. The major WASH actors include, but not limited to, District Councils, Concern Universal, Catholic Relief Services, Development from People to People Malawi, Hygiene Village, GOAL Malawi, Oxfam, Save the Children, Water Aid, Water for People. Water Missions International and World Vision International.

## Annex I BUDGETS

CLUSTER NAME:	Shelter and Camp Management							
Key Supply Requirements	Quantity Supply Requirement	Quantity Supply Available	Quantity Gap	BUDGET- CLUSTER TOTAL MK	BUDGET- CLUSTER TOTAL USD	Received USD	Pledged USD	Gap USD
Tents	4,961	132	4,829	7,333,500,000	16,296,667			16,296,667
Blankets	12,401	-	12,401	62,002,500	137,783			137,783
Plates	6,201	-	6,201	3,720,150	8,267			8,267
Cups	4,960	-	4,960	992,040	2,205			2,205
Spoons	124,005	-	124,005	6,200,250	13,778			13,778
Mats	49,602	-	49,602	124,005,000	275,567			275,567
Pots	24,801	-	24,801	148,806,000	330,680			330,680
Torches	49,602	-	49,602	74,403,000	165,340			165,340
Energy Saving Stoves	24,801	-	24,801	138,207,000	307,127			307,127
Plastic Sheets (100m Rolls)	3,307	-	3,307	148,806,000	330,680			330,680
Tauplins	646	-	646	4,069,800	9,044			9,044
Collapsible Jericans	1,236	-	1,236	3,337,200	7,416			7,416
Nets	1,101	-	1,101	4,954,500	11,010			11,010
								-

Administration Expenses (Planning, Monitoring and Assesment)				15,105,000	33,567			33,567
Sub Total Shelter and Camp Management				8,068,108,440	17,929,130	-	-	17,929,130
<b>CLUSTER NAME:</b>	<b>Protection</b>							
Key Supply Requirements	Quantity Supply Requirement	Quantity Supply Available	Quantity Gap	BUDGET- CLUSTER TOTAL MK	BUDGET- CLUSTER TOTAL USD	Received USD	Pledged USD	Gap USD
Deployment of additional staff to the most affected districts:	18	-	18	18,260,637	40,579			40,579
Rapid GBV & protection assessment.	23	-	23	16,500,000	36,667			36,667
Provide GBV and CP Information and Referral Service at camps	4,500	-	4,500	4,500,000	10,000	10,000		-
Recruitment of a GBV & Protection Cluster Coordinator.	1	-	1	11,074,050	24,609	24,609		-
Regular monitoring of GBV & protection incidents	60	-	60	22,574,300	50,165			50,165
Establish one stop centres for survivors of abuse	15	-	15	90,000,000	200,000			200,000
Safe spaces for women and adolescent girls in camps	15	-	15	67,500,000	150,000			150,000
Provision of dignity kits for women and adolescent girls	10,000	-	10,000	2,250,000	5,000	5,000		-
<b>Mainstreaming gender, GBV and CP across clusters</b>	60	-	60	29,376,000	65,280			65,280
Sensitisation of communities to risk of exploitation and abuse.	60		60	29,376,000	65,280			65,280
Facilitate provision of early childhood development services	100		100	100,000,000	222,222			222,222
Advocacy for the distribution of fortified corn soya Blend and other			-		-			-



food materials - (Vita meal) to ECD centres								
<b>Provision of children's corner kits and CBCC kits</b>	600		600	108,000,000	240,000			240,000
Establishment of 'child-friendly' spaces	600		600	108,000,000	240,000			240,000
Provision of interim care, referral & counselling for unaccompanied, separated and abused men/women/boys/girls/disabled/elderly				20,000,000	44,444			44,444
<b>Establish camp and community based monitoring system</b>	1			15,014,400	33,365			33,365
Monitor provision of relief and reproductive health kits, protection/gender sphere standards and ICRC code of conduct	2			30,000,000	66,667			66,667
Provision of cash transfer to facilitate resettlement and independence s of the affected vulnerable population				Social Cash Transfer				-
comprehensive programming for psychosocial support, community mobilisation and mindst change for settlement				800,000,000	1,777,778	850,000		927,778
Identification and tracing of separated children and family reunification				5,000,000	11,111			11,111
Provision of lighting	6,153			39,994,500	88,877			88,877
Energy saving stoves	12 306			12,306,000	27,347			27,347
Megaphone for information dissemination	70			1,400,000	3,111			3,111
<b>wheel chairs per camp</b>	100			10,000,000	22,222			22,222
4 pairs of clutches per camp	50			500,000	1,111			1,111
recreation kits								

	1,768			318,240	707			707
coordination meetings				1,200,000	2,667			2,667
<b>Set of clothes</b>	30,765			153,825,000	341,833			341,833
<b>Sub Total Protection Cluster</b>				<b>1,696,969,127</b>	<b>3,771,043</b>	<b>889,609</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,881,434</b>
<b>CLUSTER NAME:</b>	<b>Education</b>							
<b>Key Supply Requirements</b>	<b>Quantity Supply Requirement</b>	<b>Quantity Supply Available</b>	<b>Quantity Gap</b>	<b>BUDGET-CLUSTER TOTAL MK</b>	<b>BUDGET-CLUSTER TOTAL USD</b>	<b>Received USD</b>	<b>Pledged USD</b>	<b>Gap USD</b>
Tents	589	-	589	530,100	1,178			1,178
Plastic sheets	2,178	-	2,178	490,050	1,089			1,089
School in abox kits	1,768	-	1,768	318,240	707			707
Mobile Chalk boards	3,000	-	3,000	30,000,000	66,667			66,667
Note books	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	300,000,000	666,667			666,667
Writing materials	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	150,000,000	333,333			333,333
Text books	80,000	-	80,000	400,000,000	888,889			888,889
Toilet construction	884	-	884	176,800	393			393
Buckets with a tap	1,768	-	1,768	5,304,000	11,787			11,787
Sanitary pads	232,050	-	232,050	116,025,000	257,833			257,833
Soaps	165,000	-	165,000	33,000,000	73,333			73,333
ORS	35,000	-	35,000	17,500,000	38,889			38,889

Chlorine	2,800	-	2,800	1,400,000	3,111			3,111
CSB (bags of 20kgs each)	34,915	-	34,915	523,725,000	1,163,833			1,163,833
Take home rations	464,001	-	464,001	116,025,000	257,833			257,833
High energy ready to use biscuits (pack)	221	-	221	198,900,000	442,000			442,000
Infrastructure (Storage facilities for 40 schools)	40	-	40	288,500,000	641,111			641,111
Cooking pots	442	-	442	22,100,000	49,111			49,111
Iodised salt (packets)	20,000	-	20,000	1,000,000	2,222			2,222
Plastic plates	154,700	-	154,700	30,940,000	68,756			68,756
Spoons	160,000	-	160,000	8,000,000	17,778			17,778
Cups	154,700	-	154,700	15,470,000	34,378			34,378
Deworming drugs	154,700		154,700	55,692,000	123,760			123,760
<b>Sub Total Budget Education</b>				<b>2,315,096,190</b>	<b>5,748,874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,748,874</b>
<b>CLUSTER NAME:</b>	<b>Food Security</b>							
<b>Key Supply Requirements</b>	<b>Quantity Supply Requirement</b>	<b>Quantity Supply Available</b>	<b>Quantity Gap</b>	<b>BUDGET-CLUSTER TOTAL MK</b>	<b>BUDGET-CLUSTER TOTAL USD</b>	<b>Received USD</b>	<b>Pledged USD</b>	<b>Gap USD</b>
Maize grain (Mt - from GoM's Strategic Grain Reserve)		14,000	-			3,300,000	3,800,000	10,700,000
Maize grain (Mt)	12,209	-	12,209	4,400,000,000	9,700,000			
Maize meal (Mt)	6,694	-	6,694					
Pulses (Mt)								

	3,781	-	3,781					
Super cereal (Mt)	2,268	-	2,268					
Vegetable Oil (Mt)	696	-	696					
High Energy Biscuits	77	-	77					
Logistics for distribution				3,700,000,000	8,100,000			
<b>Total Food Security</b>				<b>8,100,000,000</b>	<b>17,800,000</b>	<b>3,300,000</b>	<b>3,800,000</b>	<b>10,700,000</b>
<b>CLUSTER NAME:</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>							
Distribution of Cassava Cuttings				341,040,000	757,867			757,867
Distribution of Sweet Potato Vines				241,920,000	537,600			537,600
Residual Moisture Usage				3,300,660,000	7,334,800			7,334,800
Irrigated Crop				1,650,330,000	3,667,400			3,667,400
Maize seed (MT)	367			403,414,000	896,476			896,476
Fertilisers (Bags)	73,348			1,246,916,000	2,770,924			2,770,924
<b>Total Agriculture</b>				<b>7,184,280,000</b>	<b>15,965,067</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,965,067</b>
<b>CLUSTER NAME:</b>	<b>Health and HIV</b>							
<b>Key Supply Requirements</b>	<b>Quantity Supply Requirement</b>	<b>Quantity Supply Available</b>	<b>Quantity Gap</b>	<b>BUDGET- CLUSTER TOTAL MK</b>	<b>BUDGET- CLUSTER TOTAL USD</b>	<b>Received USD</b>	<b>Pledged USD</b>	<b>Gap USD</b>
IEC Production								
IEC materials				6,750,000	15,000		15,000	-

Conduct Mass Media Campaign				9,000,000	20,000		20,000	-
Radio				4,500,000	10,000			10,000
Health Education talk and demonstration				4,500,000	10,000			10,000
<b>Household water treatment</b>								-
70% HTH				22,500,000	50,000		25,000	25,000
Water guard				6,750,000	15,000			15,000
buckets, cups, water filters				2,250,000	5,000		5,000	-
Food inspection								-
Monitoring activities				13,500,000	30,000			30,000
<b>Water quality monitoring</b>								-
Monitoring activities, water test kits				9,000,000	20,000			20,000
<b>Lab Diagnosis, Case Management, Infection Prevention and Control, Reporting</b>								-
Emergency survival kits with household items				315,000,000	700,000	140,000	100,000	460,000
Gumboots				22,500,000	50,000	10,000	40,000	-
Lab reagents				22,500,000	50,000		50,000	-
ORS, Antibiotics, Zinc, IV Fluids				45,000,000	100,000		50,000	50,000
<b>Prevention, Diagnosis and treatment of Vector borne Diseases (Malaria)</b>								-
ITNs				45,000,000	200,000	50,000	150,000	-



Indoor Spray (IRS)				22,500,000	50,000		10,000	40,000
Malaria test kits				22,500,000	300,000	200,000		100,000
LA				45,000,000	400,000	250,000	50,000	100,000
<b>Lab Diagnosis, Case Management, Infection Prevention and Control, Reporting</b>								-
Antibiotics				22,500,000	300,000	200,000		100,000
<b>Treatment of injuries</b>								-
X-ray film and reagent, Antibiotics, POPs, bandages, IV fluid, analgesic				45,000,000	100,000		20,000	80,000
<b>Diagnosis and Case Management</b>								-
Antibiotics, ART,				22,500,000	50,000			50,000
PHC Kits				112,500,000	250,000	54,000		196,000
Delivery Kits				45,000,000	100,000			100,000
Transportation				45,000,000	100,000			100,000
Antibiotics, IV fluids, etc.				22,500,000	250,000	187,000		63,000
Contraceptives, condom, PEP kits, RH kits				90,000,000	350,000	120,000		230,000
Vaccines				-	-			-
Cold chain Management				90,000,000	200,000		40,000	160,000
Catch up Campaign				90,000,000	200,000			200,000
Strengthen disease surveillance				112,500,000	250,000			250,000

Restoration of flooded health centers (Nsanje, Mulanji)				67,500,000	150,000			150,000
<b>Provision of nutritional and therapeutic supplements</b>								-
Vitamin A supplementation and deworming				45,000,000	100,000			100,000
Mobilize and Deploy appropriate Human Resources							25,000	(25,000)
Allowances and Fuel for ambulances				135,000,000	300,000			300,000
Monitoring at all levels				135,000,000	300,000			300,000
Tents, tables, chair, bed, etc.				90,000,000	200,000			200,000
<b>Sub Total Health and HIV Cluster</b>				<b>1,788,750,000</b>	<b>5,225,000</b>	<b>1,211,000</b>	<b>575,000</b>	<b>3,414,000</b>
<b>CLUSTER NAME:</b>	<b>Transport and Logistics</b>							
<b>Key Supply Requirements</b>	<b>Quantity Supply Requirement</b>	<b>Quantity Supply Available</b>	<b>Quantity Gap</b>	<b>BUDGET-CLUSTER TOTAL MK</b>	<b>BUDGET-CLUSTER TOTAL USD</b>	<b>Received USD</b>	<b>Pledged USD</b>	<b>Gap USD</b>
Fuel – ongoing operations (vehicles and Jet)				221,095,828	491,324		50,000	
Consolidated Cluster Logistic needs				1,359,200,200	3,020,445			
WFP (Special operation)2 Fuel				675,000,000	1,500,000			
DSA (Allowances) MDF/Police/Marine				66,989,000	148,864			
Accommodation (nights of accomodation)				35,514,840	78,922			
Communication (airtime)				1,148,000	2,551			
Stationery				300,000	667			
Sundries e.g. torches, batteries								

				127,000	282			
Reopening access to isolated areas				1,450,000,000	3,222,222			
<b>Sub Total Transport and Logistics</b>				<b>3,809,374,868</b>	<b>8,465,277</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>8,415,277</b>
<b>CLUSTER NAME:</b>	<b>Nutrition</b>							
<b>Key Supply Requirements</b>	<b>Quantity Supply Requirement</b>	<b>Quantity Supply Available</b>	<b>Quantity Gap</b>	<b>BUDGET-CLUSTER TOTAL MK</b>	<b>BUDGET-CLUSTER TOTAL USD</b>	<b>Received USD</b>	<b>Pledged USD</b>	<b>Gap USD</b>
Super cereal for treatment of MAM (MT)	1,040	400	700	630,000,000	1,400,000	538,400		861,600
RUTF (MT)	136	136	-	-	-	532,170		
F-75 (Cartons)	1,258	50	1,208	49,467,600	109,928	4,518		105,410
F-100 (Cartons)	584	100	484	14,810,400	32,912	6,336		26,576
ReSoMal (Cartons)	159	30	129	174,150	387	462		(75)
Logistics for distribution of the therapeutic supplies				135,000,000	300,000			300,000
Community mobilization (screening, IEC materials and broadcasting) screening IYCF etc. for 15 affected districts.				36,000,000	80,000			80,000
Procurement -Vitamin A supplementation and deworming including logistics for distribution				121,500,000	270,000	1,502		268,498
Monitoring				54,000,000	120,000			120,000
<b>Sub Total Nutrition</b>				<b>1,040,952,150</b>	<b>2,313,227</b>	<b>1,083,388</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,762,009</b>

CLUSTER NAME:	Water and sanitation							
Key Supply Requirements	Quantity Supply Requirement	Quantity Supply Available	Quantity Gap	BUDGET-CLUSTER TOTAL MK	BUDGET-CLUSTER TOTAL USD	Received USD	Pledged USD	Gap USD
<b>Coordination, Information Management, Monitoring and Supervision</b>						1,292,444	-	
Inter-Cluster Coordination Liaison with districts	12			6,000,000	13,333			
WASH Cluster Coordination	12			9,600,000	21,333			
Assessment (rapid assessment, detailed assessment and verification) Information management	15			33,750,000	75,000			
Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation at the district level	540			18,900,180	42,000			
Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation from the Central Government	45			5,482,500	12,183			
<b>Safe Water Supply</b>								
Provision of safe water in camps	50			101,250,000	225,000			
Provision of safe water in camps and surrounding communities	90			21,000,000	46,667			
Water treatment	500			22,500,000	50,000			
Water quality testing (transport and allowance)	90			3,150,030	7,000			
Repair of existing water points	150			300,000,000	666,667			
Rehabilitation of Gravity-Fed Systems	10			80,000,000	177,778			
Construction of new boreholes	50			115,000,000	255,556			

<b>Sanitation</b>								
Construction of temporary sanitation facilities in camps	500			77,336,000	171,858			
Construction of temporary sanitation facilities in surrounding communities				Household's contribution				
Construction of temporary sanitation facilities in health clinics and schools	100			15,467,200	34,372			
<b>Hygiene</b>								
Hygiene promotion in camps	4,000			300,000,000	666,667			
Hygiene promotion in surrounding communities	3,600			450,000,000	1,000,000			
<b>Supply</b>								
Preposition of WASH supply items (chlorine, water treatment, buckets, soap)			1	67,500,000	150,000			
<b>Sub Total for WASH</b>				<b>1,626,935,910</b>	<b>3,615,413</b>	<b>1,292,444</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,322,969</b>
<b>Grand Total Budget</b>				<b>35,630,466,685</b>	<b>80,833,031</b>	<b>7,776,441</b>	<b>4,425,000</b>	<b>69,138,760</b>
<b>Un-armed Funds</b>								
<b>Malawi Government (MK 500, 000, 000)</b>						1,111,111		
<b>World Bank (MK 270, 000, 000)</b>						600,000		
<b>Grand Total Budget (Unarmed Funds + Budgeted Funds)</b>				<b>35,630,466,685</b>	<b>80,833,031</b>	<b>9,487,552</b>	<b>4,425,000</b>	<b>66,920,479</b>

				USD to MK conversion	450			
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**Annex II BUDGETS**

Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
<b>SHELTER AND CCCM</b>															
Assessment of the shelter situation and the camps situation resulting from the flooding	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	3		3	4	1	1	1	2
Distribute Tents and Non Food Items in camps to 24,801 displaced households in the 15 affected districts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Deliver shelter and NFIs assistance to the affected population in the Camps															
Support site planning activities in coordination with MRCS , IOM Ministry of Lands and the district assemblies and other partners who will be providing basic services	3	4	4	3	2	3	2	4		4	4	2	2	2	3
Support and provide training to displaced people in the camps in construction for basic dignity standards and disaster risk reduction	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3



Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
<b>EARLY RECOVERY &amp; PROTECTION</b>	NA														
<b>EDUCATION</b>															
<b>Continued teaching and learning process continues in all the 221 affected schools and that access to schools includes girls and the physically challenged</b>															
Provide 1,768 school-in-a-box kits for 212 schools (8 classes per school)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Mobilize teaching and learning materials from other schools and those from the Ministry's supply unit	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Conduct trainings for key education players in the 25 affected districts to manage teaching and learning in emergencies (district level officers including DEMs then to school level)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Establishment of temporary learning spaces for 154,700 learners in all 221 schools heavily affected by the disasters (approximately 700 pupils per school)</b>															
Provide 589 tents and 2178 realms of plastic sheeting for temporary classrooms and teachers' houses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1

Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
Provide spaces for early childhood learning and adolescent/youth services	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Ensure housing for teachers affected	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Provision of psychosocial support and child protection measures</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Provide 1,768 Recreation Tools (sports-in-a-box) – for both ECD and primary schools	3	4	4	3	2	3	2	4		4	4	2	2	2	3
Space for recreation															
Counselling sessions by teachers already trained in guidance and counselling	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3
Activate mother groups	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Activate clubs	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4
PEP kits( for prevention of HIV infection)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Provision of school feeding services for all the affected 221 schools</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1

Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
Provide Corn Soya Blend (likuni phala) to cover 66 days (3 months)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Take home rations for girls and orphaned boys	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-food items eg cooking utensils															
<b>Addressing water, sanitation and hygiene challenges to prevent cholera outbreaks</b>															
Maintain damaged toilets and/or provide makeshift sanitation facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Provide 1768 buckets (with taps) for safe water storage (1 for each class in 221 schools)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Provide 2800 bottles of chlorine (water guard) for the affected schools (12 bottles for each school)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Provide 232,050 sanitary pads for 77,350 girls in affected schools (1 pack for each girl per month)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>															

Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
Provide food assistance to people affected by floods (displaced and affected HH)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>															
<b>Provide livelihood support</b>															
Distribution of seeds and tools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Distribution of livestock	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>HEALTH</b>															
Provide adequate chlorine for camps and surrounding communities to prevent and control of disease outbreaks such as cholera, dysentery, malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Provide treatment for acute, chronic diseases and injuries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Distribute supplies and commodities such as ITNs, Chlorine-based products for water treatment, emergency contraceptives, condoms, nutrition and therapeutic supplements	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Provide continuum of care to people on ART, TB, Diabetes, hypertension etc	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1

Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
Establish temporary consultation, treatment and maternal delivery shelters within the camp sites	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	1	1	1	1
Strengthen early detection and reporting of disease outbreaks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Sustain immunization and growth monitoring of children under five years of age															
Provide nutritional and therapeutic supplements															
Intensify health education on personal, water and food hygiene.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3
Have buffer stocks in district and replenish stocks taken from Ebola Stocks	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>TRANSPORT AND LOGISTIC</b>															
<b>Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities</b>															
Map areas which are at risk of being inaccessible due to damage of infrastructure such as bridges or poor road	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2

Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
Ensure required logistic equipment including vehicles, radio network are available and in good working order	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Provide updated inventory of available transport, logistical and communication assets from all stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Ensure detailed road maps with bridges highlighted are available	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Emergency Response</b>															
Identify safe and secure delivery routes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Facilitate transportation and warehousing of emergency relief items	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Ensure availability of strategic fuel reserves.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Make available necessary transport vehicles, including trucks, boats, helicopters and other means of transport such as motorcycles, bicycles, and carts as required for evacuation of the affected and their assets	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1



Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
Undertake emergency road & bridge repairs to provide temporary access to affected areas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Call upon implementing partners as required, to assist with providing transport capacity and communication.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Provide Security to equipment and relief items	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Early Recovery Activities</b>															
Assess damaged roads, bridges and telecommunication infrastructure.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4
Rehabilitate/repair damaged roads, bridges and telecommunication infrastructure.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4
Provide transport services to stakeholders as required.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4
Provide warehousing facilities and or mobile storage units to stakeholders as required	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>NUTRITION</b>															

Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
Procurement and provision of protective foods (included in the food security cluster)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Procurement and distribution of Super Cereal in the SFP sites for treatment of MAM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Procurement and distribution of RUTF to OTP and NRU sites for treatment of SAM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Procurement and distribution of therapeutic milk (F-75, F-100 and ReSoMal) to NRU sites for treatment of SAM and distribution of blankets to NRU sites	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Community mobilization including active case identification and referral as well as production and distribution of IEC materials (printing and broadcasting) to promote optimal infant and young child feeding for 15 affected districts.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Procurement and distribution of Vitamin A supplementation and deworming for prevention and treatment of VAD through supplementation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Continue monitoring the general situation on acute malnutrition and to ensure access to timely and quality management and treatment of acute malnutrition.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Support for coordination of nutrition sector;	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3

Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
<b>WASH</b>															
Coordination of Government departments and UN Agencies, MRCS and relevant NGOs involved in the response and provide the necessary technical support in all issues related to WASH	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3
Conduct regular stakeholder cluster meetings	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4
Conduct rapid assessment for water, irrigation, sanitation and hygiene on affected population and determine the duration of the impact. (15 districts)	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	3		3	4	1	1	1	2
Mobilise and operate plants (mobile water treatment plant and water tank truck) to affected areas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Provide a minimum of 15 litres of safe water per person per day (Sphere Standards 2011) to the affected populations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Construct temporary latrines (1/20people) and hand washing facilities to provide adequate sanitation for displaced people and for those remaining in households in the disaster areas considering accessibility for the elderly and physically challenged in a camp situation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1

Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
Promote the construction of temporary latrines at household level	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Conduct hygiene campaigns to promote good hygiene practices among the affected populations (15 districts)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Provide basic water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and equipment, which include chlorine/water purification tablets, plastic sheeting, and soap water testing kits( to the estimated 14,000 households/ 70,000 people)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Provide 20 litre water storage buckets and cups for each affected household	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Provide spare part kits for immediate repair of water installations (piped water supply systems, hand pumps and springs) at institutional and community level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Undertake sanitary surveys of contaminated drinking water sources	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Ensure adequate water and sanitation facilities are available in places designated for learning and health services for affected population	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Carry out supervision, monitoring and evaluation of response activities	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3

Activities by cluster	Karonga	Rumphi	Salima	Ntcheu	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Blantyre	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Balaka
Provide feedback to stakeholders on response activities including response evaluation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4
Determine flood magnitude on affected catchments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Assess damage to existing irrigation infrastructure	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	3		3	4	1	1	1	2
Repair damaged irrigation infrastructure	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4

Priority  
level 1



Priority  
level 2



Priority  
level 3



Priority  
level 4



REGION	DISTRICT	Male	Female	Pop 2008 Census	Food Security	Nutrition	Education	Shelter	Water	Health	Agriculture	WASH	Protection	Multi-sector
Southern	Balaka	152,056	165,268	317,324	on going	yes	yes	on going	on going	on going		yes		
Southern	Blantyre	501,000	500,984	1,001,984	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing				
Southern	Chikwawa	215,598	219,050	434,648	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	ongoing	yes	yes	
Southern	Chiradzulu	135,346	153,200	288,546	on going	on going		on going	on going	on going				
Northern	Karonga	130,591	139,299	269,890	on going	on going	on going	on going	on going	on going				
Southern	Machinga	233,385	257,194	490,579	on going	yes	on going	on going	on going	on going		yes		
Southern	Mangochi	380,175	416,886	797,061	ongoing	yes	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing		yes	ongoing	
Southern	Mulanje	243,970	277,421	521,391	on going	on going		on going	on going	on going				
Southern	Nsanje	115,219	122,884	238,103	yes	ongoing	ongoing	yes	ongoing	yes	ongoing	yes	ongoing	yes
Central	Ntcheu	224,778	246,811	471,589	on going	yes	yes	on going	on going	on going		yes		
Southern	Phalombe	148,434	164,695	313,129	yes	yes	yes	ongoing	yes	ongoing	yes	yes	ongoing	



# PRELIMINARY RESPONSE PLAN

Malawi

Northern	Rumphi	84,691	87,343	172,034	on going	on going		on going	on going	on going				
Central	Salima	165,015	172,880	337,895	on going	on going		on going	on going	on going				
Southern	Thyolo	278,102	308,951	587,053	on going	on going		on going	on going	on going				
Southern	Zomba	276,650	302,989	667,953	ongoing	yes	yes	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing		yes		

Priority level 1	
Priority level 2	
Priority level 3	
Priority level 4	

ongoing	Assessment planned
Yes	Assessment done

Priority Level 1 means that urgent response is required

NOTE: ongoing means assessments might be conducted or are been conducted

