



GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

THE NATIONAL MULTI-HAZARD CONTINGENCY PLAN

2023-2024

Department of Disaster Management Affairs
Office of the President and Cabinet
Private Bag 336, Lilongwe 3
Tel: +265 1 788 188
Email: dodma@dodma.gov.mw

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) would like to extend its gratitude to various Government Ministries and Departments, UN agencies, Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their participation in the review of the 2022-2023 National Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan (NCP) to come up with this 2023-2024 NCP. Special thanks to the Cluster Lead Ministries and Departments and co-lead Agencies for their insightful and leadership dedication towards the development of the Plan.

The Department is grateful to Malawi Red Cross Society and UN Women for financially supporting the consolidation of the NCP.

ACRONYMS

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	II
ACRONYMS.....	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IX
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 OBJECTIVE.....	2
1.3 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS.....	3
1.4 CONTINGENCY PLAN LAYOUT	4
2.0 HAZARDS, SCENARIOS AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS.....	6
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	6
2.1 THE 2023-2024 RAINFALL SEASON OUTLOOK FOR MALAWI.....	6
2.2 PRIORITIZED HAZARDS	6
2.3.1 Prolonged Dry Spells.....	7
2.3.2 Stormy Rains/Strong Winds	8
2.3.3 Floods/Landslides	11
2.3.4 Pest Infestations.....	13
2.3.5 Disease Outbreaks (Cholera, Measles and Rubella)	14
2.3 NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE CAPACITY ANALYSIS.....	16
3.0 ASSESSMENT MODALITIES AND COORDINATION	19
3.1 ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES	19
3.2 ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND TIMELINE FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE.....	19
3.3 ACTIVATION OF INTER-AGENCY ASSESSMENT MISSION.....	19
3.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	19
3.5 COORDINATION ARRANGEMENT	20
3.6 CLUSTER LEADS AND CO-LEADS	20
3.7 PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES	21
4.0 CLUSTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY PLANS.....	24
4.1 INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION AND ASSESSMENT	24
4.1.1 Overall Objective.....	24
4.1.2 Specific Objectives.....	24
4.1.3 Definition of “Affected”	24
4.1.4 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities.....	24
4.1.5 Emergency Response Activities	26
4.1.6 Operational Constraints	27
4.1.7 Primary Stakeholders Roles and Responsibilities	27
4.1.8 Collaborative Partners.....	27
4.2 EARLY WARNING SUB COMMITTEE	27
4.2.1 Overall Objective.....	27
4.2.2 Specific Objectives.....	27
4.2.3 DEFINITION OF “AFFECTED”	28
4.2.4 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES.....	28
4.2.5 OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS	28
4.2.6 PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	29
4.3 AGRICULTURE CLUSTER.....	29
4.3.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF THE AGRICULTURE CLUSTER CONTINGENCY PLAN.....	29
4.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	29
4.3.3 DEFINITION OF “AFFECTED”	30
4.3.4 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES.....	30

4.3.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES	31
4.3.6 OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS	32
4.3.7 PRIMARY STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	32
4.3.8 ADDITIONAL MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	32
4.4 EDUCATION CLUSTER	32
4.4.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE	33
4.4.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	33
4.4.3 DEFINITION OF “AFFECTED”	33
4.4.4 TARGET POPULATION	33
4.4.5 PRINCIPLES AND ASSUMPTIONS	34
4.4.6 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES	34
4.4.7 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES	35
4.4.8 OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS	37
4.4.9 PRIMARY STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	37
4.4.10 ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS	37
4.4.11 COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS	37
4.5 HEALTH CLUSTER.....	37
4.5.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE	37
4.5.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	37
4.5.3 <i>Definitions</i>	39
4.5.4 HAZARDS, SCENARIOS AND RISK ANALYSIS	39
4.5.5 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS WITH FOCUS ON THE HEALTH CLUSTER	40
4.5.6 PREPAREDNESS OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES.....	42
4.5.7 RESPONSE OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES.....	44
4.5.8 OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS.....	46
4.5.9 LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS.....	46
4.6 FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER.....	47
4.6.1 OBJECTIVE	47
4.6.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	47
4.6.3 DEFINITION OF “AFFECTED”	47
4.6.4 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES.....	48
4.6.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.....	49
4.6.6 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES.....	49
4.6.7 OPERATIONAL RISKS AND CONSTRAINTS	50
4.6.8 PRIMARY STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	50
4.6.9 ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS	51
4.6.10 ADDITIONAL MATERIALS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	51
4.6.11 COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS.....	51
4.7 NUTRITION CLUSTER	51
4.7.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE	51
4.7.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	52
4.7.3 DEFINITION OF “AFFECTED”	52
4.7.4 PROPOSED ACTIVITIES.....	52
4.7.5 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES	53
4.7.6 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.....	53
4.7.7 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES.....	54
4.7.8 PLANNING FIGURES	55
4.7.9 OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS.....	56
4.7.10 PRIMARY STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	56
4.8 PROTECTION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT CLUSTER.....	57
4.8.1 DEFINITION OF “PROTECTION”	57

4.8.2 OVERALL OBJECTIVE	57
4.8.3 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	57
4.8.4 DEFINITION OF “AFFECTED”	58
4.8.5 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS (USING THE ‘WORST SCENARIO’)	58
4.8.6 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES.....	58
4.8.7 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.....	60
4.8.8 OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS.....	62
4.8.9 PRIMARY STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	62
4.8.10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION	63
4.8.11 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION	63
4.8.12 COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS.....	63
4.9 SEARCH AND RESCUE CLUSTER.....	63
4.9.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE	64
4.9.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	64
4.9.3 DEFINITION OF “AFFECTED”	64
4.9.4 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES.....	64
4.9.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.....	65
4.9.6 OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS.....	66
4.9.7 PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	66
4.9.8 ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	66
4.9.9 COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS.....	67
4.10 SHELTER AND CAMP MANAGEMENT CLUSTER	67
4.10.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE	67
4.10.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	67
4.10.3 DEFINITION OF “AFFECTED”	68
4.10.4 SUMMARY – SCENARIOS AND ASSUMPTIONS.	68
4.10.5 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES	69
4.10.6 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.....	72
4.10.7 OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS.....	73
4.10.8 PRIMARY STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	73
4.10.9 ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS	74
4.10.10 ADDITIONAL MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	74
4.10.11 COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS.....	74
4.11 TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS	74
4.11.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE	74
4.11.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	75
4.11.3 DEFINITION OF “AFFECTED”	75
4.11.4 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES	75
4.11.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.....	76
4.11.6 OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS.....	77
4.11.7 PRIMARY STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	77
4.11.8 ADDITIONAL MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	78
4.11.9 COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS.....	78
4.12 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE CLUSTER	78
4.12.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE	78
4.12.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.....	78
4.12.3 DEFINITION OF AFFECTED POPULATIONS.....	79
4.12.3.1 WASH Cluster Indicators.....	79
4.12.3.2 RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS	79
4.12.4 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES	80
4.12.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (ASSUMPTION, WORST CASE SCENARIO 150,000 AFFECTED PERSONS).....	82
4.12.6 OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS.....	83

4.12.7 FUNDING.....	84
4.12.8 PRIMARY STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	84
ANNEXES	85
ANNEX 1: TIMELINE FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE.....	86
ANNEX 2. IMPORTANT CONTACTS.....	88
ANNEX 3: SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS	97

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Malawi, in fulfilling its mandate of protecting the lives of vulnerable women, men, boys, girls as well as people with disabilities, persons with albinism, refugees and the elderly during disasters as well as in reducing their exposure to risk through preparedness, led the development of the 2023-2024 National Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan (NCP). The contingency plan has been developed to establish operational procedures for preparing and responding to specific hazards based on risks identified by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs through the Coordination cluster guided by the seasonal weather forecast released by the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) and other emerging context-based criteria.

The contingency planning process used an Inter-agency approach which created an opportunity for government and its partners to anticipate and plan for disasters through a participatory process. This was done with the aim of minimizing damage to property and loss of life, and for timely, gender- responsive and coordinated humanitarian assistance which responds to different needs and priorities of women, men, boys and girls who are at risk of being affected by disasters. This is especially important in Malawi given the gendered impacts of climate change and anticipated effects of El Nino related weather conditions over the 2023/2024 rainfall season.

The 2023/2024 NCP is based on five prioritized anticipated hazards: Dry Spells, Stormy Rains/String Winds, Floods/Landslides, Pest Infestations and Disease Outbreaks. All hazards considered within the contingency plan have three scenarios through which planning assumptions were developed. These are the *best-case scenario*, *moderate scenario* and the *worst-case scenario*. After analysis of each scenario, the most likely scenario, 'the moderate scenario' for each hazard, except for disease outbreaks such as cholera and dry spells, was identified and planned for anticipated preparedness, response and recovery activities.

In summary, based on a strong likelihood of occurrence, the 2023-2024 planning assumptions envision the following:

- Prolonged localized dry spells will result in between 150,000 to 250,000 households requiring food assistance for a period of 3 months.
- Flooding will occur because of heavy rainfall, but over a longer period cumulatively affecting between 15,000 and 30,000 households (75,000 - 150,000 people), with up to 30,000 households requiring relief assistance for a period of up to 3 months and 21, 000 households displaced.
- Moderate and localized stormy rains/strong winds will cause considerable damage to infrastructure, crops and trees affecting between 15,000 and 30,000 households, requiring only temporary assistance from 1 to 2 months.
- Pest infestations, such as Fall Army Worms, will be experienced over large parts of the country with 100,000 to 300,000 farming families affected, affecting 150,000 hectares of cereal crops.

- There will be significant disease outbreaks. Between 1,000 and 3,000 men, women, boys and girls of different age groups are likely to be affected by Cholera and other disease outbreaks such as Measles, Rubella and Malaria

Upon occurrence of a disaster, assessments will be coordinated at District Council level. A national multi-cluster (inter-agency) assessment team will only be deployed when the number of affected households exceeds 1,000. The purpose of the multi-cluster assessment will be to support District Councils in determining the extent of damage to property and infrastructure, the disaster impact on men, women, boys and girls of all age groups and their livelihoods. This information will allow national level comprehensive understanding of the situation on the ground, which is critical for effective response planning, decision-making, resource allocation, effective response coordination and as well as facilitating initial planning of early recovery measures. For accessing the impact of prolonged dry spells on the Malawian population, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) remains the main assessment lead agency as it is mandated to assess food security and livelihood vulnerability for timely and accurate early warning information.

The 2023-2024 National Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan was developed through the cluster system approach. There are 11 operational clusters namely: Agriculture; Food Security; Nutrition; Health; Education; Inter-Cluster Coordination, Protection & Social Support; Shelter, Camp Coordination & Camp Management; Transport, Logistics & Communications; Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) as well as Search & Rescue (SAR). The Government of Malawi (GoM), through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), is responsible for the overall coordination of the implementation of disaster risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities including the implementation of the emergency response of this Contingency Plan.

DoDMA, as lead of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Cluster, is assisted by the relevant line Ministries with support from UN agencies, NGOs, Malawi Red Cross Society and inter-agency coordination platforms¹. At the local/Council level, District Commissioners are mandated to coordinate any emergency-related activities in their districts through the Disaster Risk Management Committees (DRMCs). While all people in disaster-prone districts are vulnerable to the identified hazards, the NCP recognizes that there are some who are more vulnerable than others. These include but not limited to the elderly, the chronically ill, injured persons and those with disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS [PLWHA], adolescents, pregnant women and children. This plan has therefore put in place efforts to ensure that they are protected and have access to basic services.

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

During the operationalization of this 2023-2024 NCP, the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) will require continuous teamwork and support from all government ministries and departments, UN agencies, the Malawi Red Cross Society and NGOs.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Malawi is prone to a variety of slow and rapid on-set disasters which include floods, dry spells, stormy rains, strong winds, hailstorms, landslides, earthquakes, pest infestations, disease outbreaks, fires and ad-hoc accidents. In Malawi, climate variability and climate change impacts are now more prominent than ever, becoming more frequent and increasing in magnitude and spatial distribution most of which induce disasters. Disasters disrupt people's livelihoods, endanger human being, affect food and nutrition security, damage infrastructure, hinder economic growth and development among others. There is also documented evidence corroborating the strong relationship that exists between gender equality and disaster resilience. Women, men, boys and girls that belong to different age groups and different socio-economic divides have distinct vulnerabilities, consequently, they are impacted differently by disasters. They prepare for, cope and recover differently hence this Contingency Plan and its actual implementation of the humanitarian response programmes will take this into consideration and respond to their different needs and priorities of women, men, boys and girls of all age groups. On the micro level, disasters have resulted in a more fragile and less resilient household unit further exacerbating and compounding vulnerabilities and inequalities particularly for the female and child-headed households. On the macro level, disasters have resulted in diversion of resources from development programmes to humanitarian response while increasing the poverty index due low economic growth.

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

The implementation of the NCP will be in line with the National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2015) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, emergency preparedness and response. It will build on existing activities and partnerships developed through various country programmes of cooperation (Government, UN agencies, Malawi Red Cross Society and NGOs) meant to build the resilience of communities to disasters. Where appropriate, additional need-based programmes will be established to support humanitarian action, recovery and rehabilitation efforts. DoDMA will ensure that disaster-prone District Councils are informed about the NCP and are prepared to respond accordingly.

In the current plan, there are 11 operational clusters: Agriculture; Food Security; Nutrition; Health; Education; Inter-Cluster Coordination, Protection and social support; Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management; Transport, Logistics and Communications; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Search and Rescue (SAR). All clusters are required to align their response interventions to the NCP and

ensure early recovery interventions in their plans. These clusters work under the guidance of the Inter-Cluster Coordination forum led by DoDMA and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO). Considering that government has the primary responsibility for preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, each cluster is led by a key government Ministry or Department which identifies focal persons. Each cluster is also supported by a UN agency or the Malawi Red Cross Society serving as a co-lead.

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

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

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the 2023-2024 NCP is to ensure that Government, development partners, the Malawi Red Cross Society and Civil Society mount a timely and coordinated response which is gender-transformative during the period of October 2023 to September 2024 to minimize potentially negative humanitarian consequences and ensure the early recovery of affected communities.

1.3 Summary of Activity Financial Requirements

The specific cluster targets are outlined in respective cluster preparedness, response and recovery plans. Tables 1 and 2 below provide overall financial requirements for each cluster to execute their activities by phase.

Table 1: Consolidated Cluster Financial requirements

The table below provides a summary of all resources required to execute the planned activities, available funding and gaps.

Cluster	Preparedness	Response	Total
Coordination	114,000.00	207,000.00	321,000.00
Early Warning Sub-committee	87,000	0	87,000
Agriculture	662,000.00	100,000.00	762,000.00
Education	3,151,890.00	1,096,041.00	4,247,931.00
Health	7,233,858.00	2,980,000.00	10,213,858.00
Food Security	4, 142,225.98	735,000.00	735,000.00
Nutrition	2,525,306.00	6,554,047.00	9,079,353.00
Protection and Social Support	1,550,000	38,601,297	40,151,297
Search and Rescue	589,860.00	67,930.00	657,790.00
Shelter and Camp Management	650,000.00	167,500.00	817,500.00
Transport and Logistics	3,480,000.00	695,000.00	4,175,000.00
WASH	130,000.00	27,713,350.00	27,843,350.00
Total (USD)	20,173,914.00	78,917,165.00	99,091,079.00
Total (MK)	22,715,827,164.00	88,860,727,790.00	111,576,554,954.00

1 USD = MK1,126.00

Table 2: Cluster Financial requirement by phase

The table below provides summary of financial resources required to support cluster activities by phase.

Cluster	Preparedness	Response	Total	Available	Gap
Coordination	114,000.00	207,000.00	321,000.00	24,500	296,500.00
Early Warning Sub-committee	87,000	0	87,000	3,500	83,500.00
Agriculture	662,000.00	100,000.00	762,000.00	0	762,000.00
Education	3,151,890.00	1,096,041.00	4,247,931.00	306,000	3,941,931.00
Health	7,233,858.00	2,980,000.00	10,213,858.00	33,000	10,180,858.00
Food Security	4, 142,225.98	735,000.00	735,000.00	296,423.15	438,576.85
Nutrition	2,525,306.00	6,554,047.00	9,079,353.00	230,000	8,849,353.00
Protection and Social Support	1,550,000	38,601,297	40,151,297	37,821,297	2,329,999.83
Search and Rescue	589,860.00	67,930.00	657,790.00	0	657,790.00

Shelter and Camp Management	650,000.00	167,500.00	817,500.00	0	817,500.00
Transport and Logistics	3,480,000.00	695,000.00	4,175,000.00	0	4,175,000.00
WASH	130,000.00	27,713,350.00	27,843,350.00	0	27,843,350.00
Total (USD)	20,173,914.00	78,917,165.00	99,091,079.00	38,714,720	60,376,358.68
Total (MK)	22,715,827,164.00	88,860,727,790.00	111,576,554,954.00	43,592,775,080.32	67,983,779,873.68

1.4 Contingency Plan Layout

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

SECTION ONE

2.0 HAZARDS, SCENARIOS AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

2.1 Introduction

The SADC Climate Services Centre (CSC) and Member States held a virtual workshop to discuss the 2023-2024 Rainfall Season in September 2023. The outlook is only for SADC countries and covers the months of October 2023 to March 2024. Generally, countries in the SADC region will receive both normal to above normal as well as normal to below normal rainfall amounts. From October to December 2023, the bulk of the SADC region is likely to receive normal to below normal rainfall amounts. The period January, February and March (JFM) 2023/24 is expected to have normal to above normal rainfall for most of the region except for, south-western fringes of Namibia, south-western South Africa, southern part of Zimbabwe, eastern half of Botswana, northern South Africa, Eswatini and southern Mozambique where normal to below-normal rains are expected.

2.1 The 2023-2024 Rainfall Season Outlook for Malawi

The downscaled and customized 2023/2024 rainfall season outlook for Malawi projects that the country will experience El Nino conditions during the season. The analyses and forecasts from climate experts in Malawi project the following:

- During October to December 2023, normal total rainfall amounts are expected over most areas of the country. However, there is a high likelihood of below normal rainfall in November, particularly in southern and northern Malawi. Planting rains or the onset of the rainy season may be delayed by at least two weeks in some areas.
- During January to March 2024, most areas are expected to receive normal to below-normal total rainfall amounts, with the possibility of above-normal rainfall in January. There is a high chance of prolonged dry spells in the month of February.

The forecast implies that during the 2023-2024 rainfall season, there is a high probability of many parts of the country receiving good rainfall. However, since El Nino conditions are established, extreme weather events such as dry spells are likely to occur due to reduced total rainfall amounts while some parts of the country are likely to experience floods in prone areas during the season.

2.2 Prioritized Hazards

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

- Dry spells, Stormy rains/Strong winds, Floods, Pest infestations and Disease outbreaks

Scenarios and Planning Assumptions

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

2.3.1 Prolonged Dry Spells

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Best case scenario	Localized dry spells affecting a small number of households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal impact on the crops in the field covering a wide area. Up to 150,000 households in need of food. Likely districts to experience prolonged dry spells include Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Machinga, Mangochi, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, Blantyre and Ntcheu. Response interventions will be managed by Government for a maximum of 3 months. Government will need some implementation capacity from NGOs working in the affected districts Recovery activities will enable affected population to graduate after 3 months (i.e. irrigation).
Most likely scenario	Prolonged dry spells in certain parts of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prolonged localized dry spells during the crucial growing period which could affect crops like maize. Between 150,000 to 250,000 households in need of food. Likely districts to experience prolonged dry spells include Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Machinga, Mangochi, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, Blantyre, Salima, Zomba, Ntcheu and Karonga. Government Strategic Grain Reserves sufficient to cater for the population in need. Resources will be made available by government and development partners for the replenishment of the SGR and to support the response programme DoDMA requires considerable implementation capacity support from the partners working in the affected districts. Support for the households is required for 3 months. Immediate agricultural response will be required to assist affected households with drought tolerant crops and irrigation. Recovery activities include exit strategies within 3 months as above.
Worst case scenario	Extensive Dry spells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prolonged dry spells experienced over a large part of the country. Above 250,000 households require food assistance. All the districts are likely to be affected, Support for the households in form of food aid and cash transfers will be required for a period of 3 to 5 months. Government Strategic Grain Reserves (SGR) will not be sufficient to cater for the population due to the huge numbers of affected population. Resources will be made available by government and development partners for the replenishment of the SGR and to support the response programme. Food resources might be sourced from outside the country. There will be need for extensive recovery strategy for a period of between 6 to 12 months.
RISK ANALYSIS		
Factors	Degree of Risk	Comments

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Probability	Likely	According to 2023/2024 seasonal forecast the country is likely to experience El Nino weather conditions. This is likely to cause some dry spells in some parts of the southern region.
Consequences	Major	The consequences of food insecurity caused by dry-spells can be major, exacerbated by the impact of factors like climate variability, Covid-19, HIV and AIDS, poverty, existing gender inequalities, the current economic situation and the rise in food and commodity prices locally and globally. A considerable number of children, pregnant and lactating women will be at risk of malnutrition. Attendance in schools will be expected to drop and school dropout rate to increase. A number of protection risks will arise which may impact the safety, mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of men, women, boys and girls of different age groups Limited access to food will put women and girls at increased risk of Gender Based Violence including child marriages and teenage pregnancies and negative coping mechanisms. Individuals and communities will be at high risk of accessing contaminated water, poor sanitation, and poor hygiene which may lead to exposure to water borne diseases and other health related risks
Overall Risk	Moderately high	Adequate levels of preparedness should be put in place by Government and all stakeholders to ensure effective response regardless of the scenario. There have been some areas that have experienced food shortage for more than three consecutive years which renders communities in these areas very more vulnerable.
Likely Triggers		Dry spells over the crucial growing period especially December 2023 to February 2024.
Timeframe		November 2023 to May 2024

2.3.2 Stormy Rains/Strong Winds

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Best case	Minimal localised strong winds,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 15,000 households affected cumulatively. Damage to infrastructure and consequences to human life (casualties, traumas, separations, etc.) and livestock will be limited. Districts most likely to be affected: Chikwawa, Mulanje, Karonga, Mangochi, Machinga, Nsanje, Dedza, Mzimba (Mzuzu city), Rumphi, Blantyre,

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
		<p>Phalombe, Salima, Nkhotakota, Chitipa, Ntcheu, Lilongwe, Thyolo, Mchinji, NkhataBay and Zomba.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected households will require only temporary assistance for a period of 1 month. • Response interventions will be managed by Government. • International support may be requested to assist in the case of a single acute event, or concurrent acute events affecting a large number of the population. • Each occurrence will allow for early recovery through provision of humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level.
The most likely scenario	Moderate localized strong winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, houses/dwelling units, electricity and telecommunication, water and crops • Consequences to human life (casualties, traumas, separations, etc.) and livestock will be limited. • Cumulative total population at national level affected will be between 15,000 and 30,000 households. • Districts most likely to be affected include Chikwawa, Blantyre, Mulanje, Karonga, Mangochi, Machinga, Nsanje, Phalombe, Salima, Nkhotakota, Chitipa, Ntcheu, Lilongwe Thyolo, NkhataBay, Dedza, Balaka, Rumphi, Mchinji and Zomba • Affected households will require only temporary assistance from 1 to 2 months. • Response interventions will be managed by Government with technical and financial support from NGOs. • International support may be requested to assist in the case of a single acute event, or concurrent acute events affecting a large number of the population. • Each occurrence will allow for early recovery for a period of 1 to 2 months.

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Worst case scenario	Extensive strong winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large areas of land will be affected simultaneously across districts and borders. Strong winds/Heavy storms will cause severe damage to crops, infrastructure (public buildings, private dwellings, communication and telecommunication, power lines etc), temporary disruption of access to basic social services such as health and education. Over 30,000 households will be affected and will require temporary shelter. All districts in the country are likely to be affected. Affected households will require only temporary assistance from 1 to 3 months. Response interventions will be managed by Government with technical and financial support from partners. International financial and technical support will be required. Recovery is expected to take a relatively longer, up to 6 months.
RISK ANALYSIS		
Factors	Degree of Risk	Comments
Probability	Most likely	Disasters caused by strong winds in Malawi are becoming an annual episode and is likely to occur particularly in the Southern Region which is mostly affected by tropical cyclones from Mozambique channel.
Consequences	Moderate to major	Damage to infrastructure and consequences to human life, crops, infrastructure (roads, public buildings, private dwellings etc), temporary disruption to access of basic services such health, education and protection.
Overall Risk	Moderate	<p>Adequate levels of preparedness should be in place by Government and all stakeholders to ensure effective response regardless of the scenario realized.</p> <p>Most of strong winds are associated with the first rains in October, November and December.</p>

2.3.3 Floods/Landslides

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Best case scenario	Minimal localised flooding, the result of heavy but short durations of rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to infrastructure and consequences to human life (casualties, extraordinary outbreak of diseases, traumas, etc.) and livestock will be limited. • Estimated total affected population at national level will not exceed a cumulative figure of 15,000 households. • Districts most likely to be affected include: Chikwawa, Nsanje, Lilongwe, Karonga, Nkhata Bay, Nkhosakota, Salima and Phalombe. • Affected households will require only temporary assistance from 1 to 2 months. • Response interventions will be managed by Government through DoDMA. • Each occurrence will allow for early recovery through provision of humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level.
Most likely scenario	Significant flooding will occur as a result of heavy rainfall over a longer period of time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage can be severe resulting in destruction of crops, livestock and houses. • Flooding may impact cumulative 15,000 to 30,000 households (75,000– 150,000 people). • Cumulatively, up to 25,000 households will be in need of relief assistance with 12,000 households being displaced. • Outbreaks of disease (Covid-19, cholera) are expected due to overcrowding in IDP sites and damage to water and sanitation facilities which can be managed by the District Health Office. • Search and rescue services will be required. • Air and water transport will be required. • International support may be called upon to assist in providing humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level and to assist with early recovery. • Early recovery required through provision of humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level for a period of 1 to 3 months.
Worst case scenario	Extensive Flooding as a result of heavy and/or incessant rainfall, causing rapidly rising rivers and lakes to flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 30,000 households (Over 150,000 people) will be affected; at least 70% (21,000 households) will be temporarily displaced and in-need of food assistance. • Large areas across the districts will be flooded causing damage to crops, infrastructure (roads, public buildings, and private dwellings), and temporary disruption to access of basic services (health, security and education). • Outbreaks of disease (cholera, malaria) can be expected because of overcrowding in IDP sites and damage to water and sanitation facilities. • Search and rescue services will be required • Air and water transport will be required. • International support will be called upon to assist in providing humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level, and to assist with early recovery and reconstruction.

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery is expected to take a period of up to 4 years depending on severity of the impact
	RISK ANALYSIS	
Factors	Degree of Risk	Comments
Probability	Almost Certain	According to 2023-2024 seasonal forecast, the country is likely to experience El Nino weather conditions. However, habitual flood prone districts in some parts of the country such as Salima, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Rumphu, Mulanje, Nkhosakota, Mangochi, Phalombe, Zomba, Nsanje, Karonga and Chikwawa are also likely to experience flooding.
Consequences	Moderate to Major	Damage from flooding is likely in flood-prone areas to some extent. In the previous analogue years Malawi experienced floods in all the given years, with different impacts. The damage varied from moderate to major damage.
Overall Risk	Moderate	Adequate levels of preparedness should be in place by Government and all stakeholders and communities in disaster-prone areas to ensure effective response regardless of the scenario.
Likely Triggers		Heavy rainfall, particularly in catchments of flooding rivers leading to water accumulating faster than soil absorption rate, or faster than rivers' capacity to carry it away, could lead to flooding.
Timeframe		October 2023 to May 2024

2.3.4 Pest Infestations

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Best case scenario	Localized pest infestations affecting a small number of farming families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal impact on the crops in the field with only one crop being attacked. Up to 100,000 farming families are affected with a total area of 50,000 hectares of land affected. Likely districts to experience pest infestations include Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Machinga, Zomba, Mangochi, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, Blantyre, Karonga and Ntcheu. Response interventions will be managed by Government for a maximum of 3 months. Government will need some implementation capacity from NGOs working in the affected districts. Recovery activities will enable households to replant for irrigation cropping.
Most likely scenario	Increased pest infestations in some parts of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased area of pest infestation during the crucial growing period which could affect crops like maize, sorghum and millet, and others. Between 100,000 and 300,000 farming families affected with a total area between 50,000 and 150,000 hectares affected All districts, except Likoma, are likely to be affected. Resources will be made available by government and development partners to address the pest infestations. Ministry of Agriculture requires substantial implementation capacity from the partners working in the affected districts. Support for the farming families is required for 3 months. Immediate agricultural response will be required to assist affected households with chemicals and expert advice to deal with pests. Recovery activities include replanting for winter cropping.
Worst case scenario	Extensive pest infestations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest infestations experienced over a large part of the country. Above 300,000 farming families crops affected with a total area of above 150,000 hectares affected. All districts except Likoma are likely to be affected. Support for the households is required throughout the rainy season. Resources will be made available by government and development partners for to address pest infestations. Response may be in form of provision of chemicals and expert advice to deal with the pests. Chemical resources might be sourced from outside the country. There will be need for extensive recovery strategy for up to 6 to 12 months.
RISK ANALYSIS		
Factors	Degree of Risk	Comments

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Probability	Likely	The country, just like other countries in the SADC region, experienced the advent of the fall army worms in the 2016/2017 season. The fall army worms have since shown a decreasing infestation due above normal total rainfall amounts received during the previous years. This season is likely to see an increase in FAW attack, especially during dry spells periods.
Consequences	Major	The consequences of food insecurity caused by pests' attack can be major, exacerbated by the impact of factors like climate change, poverty, pre-existing gender inequalities, the current economic situation and the rise in food and commodity prices locally and globally. A considerable number of children, pregnant and lactating women will be at risk of malnutrition. A number of protection risks will arise which may impact the safety, mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of men, women, boys and girls of different age groups. Limited access to food will put women and girls at increased risk of Gender Based Violence including early marriages and teenage pregnancies and negative coping mechanisms. Attendance in schools will be expected to drop and school dropout rate to increase. Individuals and communities will be at high risk of accessing contaminated water, poor sanitation, and poor hygiene which may lead to exposure to water borne diseases and other health related risks
Overall Risk	Moderately high	Adequate levels of preparedness should be put in place by Government and all stakeholders to ensure effective response regardless of the scenario realized. There have been some areas that have experienced food shortage for more than three consecutive years which renders communities in these areas very vulnerable.
Likely Triggers		Pest infestations over the crucial growing period especially between December 2023 to March 2024.
Timeframe		December 2023 to April 2024

2.3.5 Disease Outbreaks (Cholera, Measles and Rubella)

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Best case scenario	Minimal outbreak (less than 1,000 people affected)	<p>Cholera, measles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consequences to human life (casualties, extraordinary outbreak of diseases, traumas etc.) will be limited.

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total population at national level affected will not exceed a cumulative figure of 1,000 cases each disease and total deaths do not exceed 10. • Districts most likely to be affected by Cholera. • (Karonga, Nkhata Bay, Rumphi, Mzimba, Nkhotakota, Salima, Lilongwe, Mangochi, Balaka, Machinga, Zomba, Phalombe, Mulanje, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Nsanje) • Early recovery is probable through provision of health care services and humanitarian assistance. • Response interventions will be managed by Government and development partners.
Most likely scenario.	Significant outbreaks of diseases (1,000 to 3,000 cases)	Cholera, Bilharzia and Measles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periods of further spread and treatment ranging from 1-3 months. • Impact can be severe especially to women and lactating women particularly if localized. • Transport for Ambulatory and Mobile Clinic services will be required and therefore additional human resources will be needed. • International support may be called upon to assist in provision of drugs and other medical supplies, surge capacity, and to assist with early recovery for 4 to 6 months. • Between 1,000 and 3,000 people are likely to be affected by Cholera and other disease outbreaks such as eye infections, skin conditions and Malaria.
Worst case scenario	Extensive outbreaks of diseases	Cholera, measles and Rubella <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatal disease outbreaks will cause loss of human life and productivity, and overstretch capacity of provision of basic health services. • Over 3,000 people will be affected by each disease, though not at one time. • There will be widespread death as a result of the diseases.
RISK ANALYSIS		
Factors	Degree of Risk	Comments
Probability	Almost Certain	Disease outbreaks in Malawi are likely to occur. The outbreaks are likely to occur in areas where there is breakdown of good health practices, severe flooding and acute food shortage. Lack of water as a result of dry spells has a history of causing some diseases in both humans and livestock.
Consequences	Moderate to Major	Disease outbreaks will cause loss of human life and livestock. Diseases may also cause loss of

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
		productivity, and overstretched capacity of provision of basic health services. A considerable number of children, pregnant and lactating women will be at risk of malnutrition. Attendance in schools will be expected to drop and school dropout rate to increase. A number of protection risks will arise which may impact the safety, mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of men, women, boys and girls of different age groups. Limited access to food will put women and girls at increased risk of Gender Based Violence including child marriages and teenage pregnancies and negative coping mechanisms. Individuals and communities will be at high risk of accessing contaminated water, poor sanitation, and poor hygiene which may lead to exposure to water borne diseases and other health related risks.
Overall Risk	Moderate to high	Adequate levels of preparedness should be in place by Government and all stakeholders to ensure effective response regardless of the scenario realized.
Likely Triggers		Flooding, lack of potable water, breakdown of good health practices, acute food shortage, animal and human movements to and from confirmed affected areas
Timeframe		November 2023 to September 2024

2.3 National Disaster Response Capacity Analysis

The Disaster Risk Management Act (2023) makes provision for the coordination and implementation of measures to address the effects of disasters. It includes the establishment of a National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) and the National Disaster Risk Management Committee to assist with policy guidance on disaster risk management issues and the National Disaster Risk Management Technical Committee to work on DRM technical issues. The DRM Act (2023) provides adequate procedures to ensure the coordination of international and domestic efforts across all Government agencies in the implementation of risk reduction efforts tailored to the country context.

DoDMA has staff at national level and has institutionalized the positions of the Disaster Risk Management Officers to District Councils across the country except in the main cities of Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe and Mzuzu. Structures have also been set up at community level in form of District Disaster Risk Management Committees, Area Disaster Risk Management Committees and Village Disaster Risk Management Committees to manage disaster preparedness, response and recovery interventions. Capacity of the national level personnel and community structures has been built, with continuous orientation on emerging disaster risk management issues. Partner Civil Society Organizations and the Malawi Red Cross Society have also strengthened their capacities to support communities to prepare for, respond and recover from disasters.

Although NDRMF was created, resources are only made available after a disaster has occurred, which substantially delays DoDMA supported preparedness and relief efforts. However, the new DRM Act seeks to strengthen resource mobilization through establishment of national disaster risk management fund as a preparedness mechanism. With this development, the capacity to timely prepared and respond to disasters will be enhanced.

Nevertheless, there exists capacity gaps especially in districts which are not considered to be 'disaster-prone' and in all the cities of the country. Some of these are: -

- Scarce financial resources for maintenance of existing disaster response structures and to ensure effective emergency response and updating of district contingency plans.
- Inadequate Early Warning and Surveillance Systems for disasters including floods, cholera, earthquake, strong winds, dry spells and pest and disease outbreaks.
- Inadequate transport and communication facilities impeding dissemination of early warning messages, rapid assessments and disaster response.
- Inadequate capacity (human, technical, material and financial) for coordination at both national and district levels which negatively impact timely and effective assessment, response and information management during disasters.
- Inadequate cross border coordination at both national and district level.
- Inadequate capacity to fully integrate gender and protection during all stages of from needs analysis/assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of responses.
- Loss of institutional memory due to staff transfers.
- Lack of resource to support contingency plan preparedness activities

SECTION TWO

3.0 ASSESSMENT MODALITIES AND COORDINATION

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

3.1 Assessment Objectives

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

DoDMA is responsible for coordinating all the assessments. However, the responsibility of undertaking the food security assessments is assigned to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC). The MVAC broadly conducts assessment of the impact of dry spells, food security and livelihood vulnerability for timely and accurate early warning information and food insecurity response planning. All the assessments fully integrate gender analysis in order to help identify the specific needs, priorities and capacities of men, women, boys and girls of all age groups. Similarly, the District Disaster Risk Management Committees (DDRMCs) have the responsibility to conduct assessment of rapid on-set disasters in the districts informed by Village and Area Disaster Risk Management Committees.

3.2 Assessment Tools and Timeline for Emergency Response

Real time data which is gender and age sensitive is critical for decision-making in any emergency. In order to facilitate rapid and efficient real time data collection during disasters, various assessment forms which have fully integrated gender and age, designed in specific reporting formats including checklists, timeline for emergency response have all been developed and are provided in the Annexes. Cluster members and all the DRMC structures are oriented in the administration of these tools.

3.3 Activation of Inter-agency Assessment Mission

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

- Reports from district officials through DoDMA focal persons (DRMC) on a disaster affecting up to 1,000 households within a period of 1 week for rapid on-set or a period of 2 to 3 weeks for slow on-set disaster
- Information on occurrence of a disaster is received from the affected districts, but reports on the extent of damage and number of men, women, boys and girls affected are not forthcoming and there is an indication that the number of households in the affected area is at least 1,000 (e.g., in case of inaccessibility of the areas involved).

3.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The Government of Malawi, through DoDMA, will be responsible for coordinating and leading an Inter-Agency Assessment Mission. The multi-stakeholder gender

balanced assessment team may include representatives from the following stakeholders:

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

3.5 Coordination Arrangement

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

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

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

3.6 Cluster Leads and Co-Leads

Cluster	Lead (Ministry/Department)	Co-Lead UN Support Agency
Agriculture	MoA	FAO
Food Security	DoDMA	WFP
Health	MoH	WHO/UNAIDS
Nutrition	DNHA	UNICEF
Education	MoE	UNICEF

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	MoWS	UNICEF
Transport and Logistics	MoTPW	WFP
Protection	MoGCDSW	UNICEF ²
Shelter, Camp Coordination & Camp Management	MoLH	MRCS/IOM
Search and Rescue	MoHS	MRCS
Inter-Cluster Coordination	DoDMA	UNRCO

3.7 Principles and Strategies

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

Key strategic areas identified in the contingency plan are:

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

²UNHCR is supposed to lead the Protection and Social Support cluster; however, UNHCR Malawi indicated that currently, it does not have the capacity at the local level to provide support to the cluster. In the event of a major emergency, UNHCR will assume its global responsibilities and provide leadership to the cluster in support of UNICEF.

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

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

SECTION THREE

4.0 CLUSTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY PLANS

4.1 INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION³ AND ASSESSMENT

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs leads the Co-ordination, Communication and Assessment operation for preparedness, emergency response and recovery while the UNRCO co-leads.

4.1.1 Overall Objective

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

4.1.2 Specific Objectives

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

4.1.3 Definition of “Affected”

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

4.1.4 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

No.	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Strengthen disaster information management system at national and district levels which incorporates gender and sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADD).	DoDMA/ UNRCO	On-going	6,000	6,000	0

³Communication as used in this context refers to the flow of information to the other clusters in an effort to link them up. This is upper level of communication.

2	Facilitate the circulation of gender and disability sensitive regional and national early warning bulletins	DoDMA	On-going	0	0	0
3	Carry out an assessment of and support preparedness capacity of local councils	DoDMA and UNRCO	Oct – Nov 2023	11,500	11,500	0
4	Orientation of cluster members in disaster impact and needs assessment and reporting	DoDMA, UNRCO	Nov 2023	20,000	0	20,000
6	Mapping of high risk areas using Drones (Target: to come up with Drone processing baseline Data)	DoDMA, WFP, UNICEF and Red Cross	Oct – Nov 2023	18,000	0	18,000
7	Conduct training on how to respond to Disasters using UAV/Drones (Search & Rescue)	DoDMA, MDF, POLICE, FIRE, WFP, UNICEF and Red Cross	Nov 2023	15,000	0	15,000
8	Print and disseminate the National Contingency Plan	DoDMA	Nov-Dec 2023	15,500	7,000	8,500
9	Coordinate prepositioning of relief items	DoDMA	Sep-Dec	18,000	0	18,000
10	Support of district contingency plans	DoDMA	Sep-Dec	10,000	0	10,000

	Sub Total			114,000	24,500	89,500
--	-----------	--	--	---------	--------	--------

4.1.5 Emergency Response Activities

No.	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Coordinate gender-responsive inter-agency assessment missions including drone assessment	DoDMA, UNRCO	On-going	57,000	0	57,000
2	Produce and disseminate the Humanitarian Update/SitReps	DoDMA	On-going	0	0	0
3	Facilitate joint resource mobilization as needed (eg. Flash Appeal or CERF).	DoDMA/U NRCO	On-going	0	0	0
4	Request for additional external technical support if required, eg. OCHA (Scenarios 2 and 3).	UNRCO	As required	In-kind	0	0
5	Support management of emergency operation centres (EOCs) at district, regional and national levels	DoDMA, UNRCO	Dec 2023 – Mar 2024	150,000	0	150,000
	Sub Total			207,000	0	207,000

4.1.6 Operational Constraints

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

4.1.7 Primary Stakeholders Roles and Responsibilities

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

4.1.8 Collaborative Partners

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

4.2 EARLY WARNING SUB COMMITTEE

The Department of Climate Change and Met Services in the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources is responsible for leading the overall preparedness and capacity building for the EW Sub Committee. The Department of Water Resources is the co-lead.

4.2.1 Overall Objective

The main objective is to empower individuals in communities to act in sufficient time and appropriate manner to reduce the possibility of person injury, loss of life and damage to property and environment.

4.2.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To raise awareness and disseminate early warning information
- ii. To facilitate capacity building/orientations
- iii. To promote networking and collaboration
- iv. To harmonize EW approaches
- v. To mobilize resources for EW implementation

4.2.3 Definition of “Affected”

For Early Warning, the term “affected” refers to men, women, boys and girls of different age groups believed to be vulnerable and exposed to hazards who need early warning information to make an informed decision.

4.2.4 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

#	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Facilitate and support district-based community sensitization meetings (EWS, EW equipment management and maintenance, early maturing varieties, drought resistant varieties)	DoDMA, Min of Agriculture, Health, Physical Planning, DCCMS, DWR, MRCS and other partners	On going	25,000	2,000	23,000
2	Development, review and distribution of IEC materials	DoDMA, Min of Agriculture, Health and Ministry of lands.	On going	8,000	0	8,000
3	Seasonal forecast dissemination to targeted districts and communities	DoDMA, DCCMS, MoA, MoH, MRCS and Partners	On going	30,000	0	30,000
4	Conduct simulation exercises to test functionality of the EWS	DoDMA, DCCMS and DWR MRCS	November-December 2023	15,000	0	15,000
5	ToT Training for EW sub committee	DoDMA, DCCMS and DWR	November 2023	6,000	0	6,000
6	Conduct coordination meetings at national level	DoDMA, DCCMS, DWR and MRCS	November 2023 to May 2024	3,000	1,500	3,000
	Sub Total			87,000	3,500	83,500

4.2.5 Operational Constraints

- 1) Insufficient number of fully trained personnel in early warning systems both automated and indigenous systems.
- 2) Inadequate number of communities based early warning systems
- 3) Inadequate funding for early warning logistics, coordination and communication support, e.g., transport, equipment maintenance, telephones.
- 4) Delays in accessing funds for activities before and during emergencies; especially needs and capacity assessment.
- 5) Resistance to mindset change leading to none action on the provided early warning information.

- 6) Some hazards are slow-onset and people do not take the early warning messages seriously.
- 7) Inadequate equipment for early warning systems

4.2.6 Primary Stakeholders Roles and Responsibilities

- Department of Climate Change and Metrological Services- DCCMS: As the lead department, provides weather and rainfall forecasts and also provides advisories on early warning.
- Department Water Resources, as a co-lead- DWR, has a role to issue statement on the possible disaster occurrence especially caused by flooding.
- Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) – Has overall coordination role on disaster management and EW. DoDMA also issues early warning messages in different forms including jingles, posters to entire public etc.
- Malawi Red Cross Society-MRCS, assists with establishment and implementation of EWS, support capacity building of EW and support dissemination of EW messages to the public.
- World Food Program-WFP (VAM), assesses and provides price projections for the major food commodities like cereals.
- MoH- Provision and preposition of supplies for disease outbreak. Also, provision of advisories on impacts of disasters on health and preventive measures, monitoring of disease trends and provision of rapid response teams on health concerns.
- MoA- Facilitate community sensitization and data collection
- Ministry of Energy- Sensitization on energy issues related to early warning
- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development- Sensitization of communities and the public on safer sites and construction of infrastructure.

4.3 AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), as agriculture cluster lead, is responsible for leading the overall preparedness and emergency response activities for the Agriculture sector in the country. The Ministry is supported by FAO (as cluster co-lead) and other UN agencies (e.g. UNDP) in this process and collaborates with other Ministries, local and international organizations (e.g. World Vision), which support in mobilization of human and financial resources for the emergency preparedness and response.

4.3.1 Overall Objective of the Agriculture Cluster Contingency Plan

Establish a complete and sound set of data and actions that can facilitate timely prevention and eventually rapid response for emergencies that affects farming households and agriculture enterprises in Malawi, considering the possible hazards and upcoming El Nino season anticipated for the period November 2023 – April 2024. The plan is also drawing a scenario analysis to safeguard vulnerable farming households from food and nutrition insecurity that arises due to loss of agricultural productivity related with the occurrence of weather related disasters and any other natural hazards in the areas projected to be at risk.

4.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To support pre-position of information, staff and inputs required to quickly respond to an emergency that can compromise agriculture livelihoods in areas affected by possible hazards and shocks relevant for the sector.
- ii. To support resumption of agricultural livelihoods of households affected by disasters whose agricultural assets are damaged or lost by floods, strong winds, dry spell and pests and diseases.

- iii. To plan in advance (anticipatory action (AA)) activities and any kind of support required to increase the capacity of farm households that might be affected by shocks and disasters through training, campaigns and sensitizations;
- iv. Provision of technical and operational support to households located in flood prone areas to harness water resources for winter/irrigation production and livestock in the dry season, fostering early-recovery and better coping strategies in future.
- v. To strengthen the monitoring and control of pest and disease outbreaks and foster early warning action that can avert the same outbreaks in different locations across the country.

4.3.3 Definition of “Affected”

For the Agriculture Sector, the term “affected” refers to households which have suffered drastic assets and livelihoods losses, such as loss of crops, livestock or basic production tools/equipment due to natural disasters, and other shocks such as drought, dry-spell and/or pest/diseases.

The preliminary DCCMS seasonal forecast (2023-2024) predicts that the country will have below average rainfall for the first quarter (October-December) due to El Nino season, especially in the southern half of the country while the northern part will have average to above average rainfall during the same period. For the second quarter of the season (January – March 2024), there is likelihood that the country will experience normal to above normal rainfall across the country. It is expected that the agriculture sector is most likely to be affected by the following hazards; dry spells, stormy rains/strong winds, pest infestation, floods/mudslides, and disease outbreak. Most likely, there will be recurrence of pests such as fall army worm and red locusts as well as transboundary diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin (after localized floods) or Black quarter (in case of extended dry spells).

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

4.3.4 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

#	Activities	Responsible Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Strengthen information management (related baseline data and post-disaster assessment) at central and district level	MoA, Agriculture Cluster relevant partners.	Oct – Dec 2023	20,000	0	20,000
2	Strengthen the functioning of critical surveillance systems for the sector, such as Red Locust monitoring, AAW/FAW (through FAMEWS), and transboundary diseases to produce timely reports.	MoA/ Agriculture Cluster relevant partners.	Nov- Dec- 2023	15,000	0	15,000
3	Take stock of available resources prior to occurrence of possible disasters or pest/diseases outbreaks by identifying gaps in relation to scenarios under consideration.	MoA/FAO/Agriculture Cluster relevant partners	Nov- Dec 2023	10,000	0	10,000

#	Activities	Responsible Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
4	Based on the scenarios analysis, provide technical support and quality control in sourcing and prepositioning of readily available agricultural inputs and services.	Agriculture Cluster relevant partners	Nov- Dec 2023	15,000	0	15,000
5	Conduct livestock vaccination campaigns to reduce early disease outbreaks using available stock of vaccines.	MoA	Nov – Dec 2023	100,000	0	100,000
6	Conduct sensitization on Water management and catchment conservation.	MoA/FAO	Oct- Dec 2023	80,000	0	80,000
7	Conduct a post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) training for the MoA and agriculture cluster partners	FAO	Dec. 2023	25,000	0	25,000
8	Train households in Integrated Pest Management practices to control pest outbreaks (Fall Armyworm and others).	MoA/FAO	Dec. 2023	80,000	0	80,000
9	(Priority) Support procurement and distribution of pesticides, vaccines, dewormers, etc.)	MoA/FAO	Oct 2023 – Jan, 2024	300,000	0	300,000
10	Prepare a rapid and harmonized agricultural assessment plan	MoA, Agriculture Cluster relevant partners.	Oct – Dec 2023	8,000	0	8,000
Total Budget (Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Building)				662,000	0	662,000

4.3.5 Emergency Response Activities

#	Activities	Responsible Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Hold regional/district agriculture cluster meetings to coordinate implementation of the emergency preparedness and response (virtual or physical meetings).	MoA/FAO	On-going	15,000	0	15,000
2	Conduct a rapid needs assessment of areas and households affected by pest and diseases outbreak, floods, dry spells in collaboration with all main actors.	DoDMA/MoA/FAO/Agriculture Cluster partners.	Nov 2023– Mar 2024	20,000	0	20,000

#	Activities	Responsible Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
3	Conduct intensively Integrated Pest Management practices to control pest outbreaks (Fall Armyworm and others)	MoA/FAO	Nov 2023 – Jun 2024	30,000	0	30,000
4	Provision of animal-health services (vaccinations, feeding, etc.) and essential items to maintain critical livestock production activities.	MoA/FAO/Agri culture Cluster partners.	Feb – Jul 2024	30,000	0	30,000
5	Conduct or participate in a joint post-disaster needs assessment to inform subsequent design of appropriate interventions	DoDMA/MoA/FAO	Jan-March	10,000	0	10,000
	Total Budget (Emergency Response Activities)			100,000	0	100,000

4.3.6 Operational Constraints

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

4.3.7 Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

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

4.3.8 Additional Material and Financial Requirements

Agricultural requirements are based on the estimated 30,000 HHs affected by floods; 5,000 to 12,000 HHs affected by strong winds; and over 100,000 farming households by pest outbreak and 1,000 to 1,500 FMD cases.

4.4 EDUCATION CLUSTER

The Ministry of Education (MoE) within the Education cluster is the lead ministry responsible for overall preparedness and emergency response of the Education operation. The Ministry collaborates with other Ministries, local and international organizations as well as UN agencies which support in mobilization of human and financial resources for the emergency response.

The total affected learners in the 29 affected education districts is 4,216,628 (2,023,982 boys and 2,192,647 girls) from 5,757 schools, which is 85% of the total enrolment from the affected education districts. The plan is also targeting 376,234 adolescents from 1,378 secondary and tertiary schools. A total of 40,000 teachers is also targeted in this plan.

4.4.1 Overall Objective

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

4.4.2 Specific Objectives

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

4.4.3 Definition of “Affected”

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

Based on the most likely scenario, between 150,000 to 250,000 households (750,000 – 1,250,000 people) will be affected by dry spells. Again, based on the same scenario, 15,000 to 30,000 households (75,000 – 150,000 people) will be affected by floods and/or land/mudslides. The Education Cluster is targeting 40% (500,000) of the 1,250,000 affected people that are of school age children between 3 – 18 years old.

The most likely disaster-prone education districts to be targeted include Chikwawa, Blantyre Urban, Blantyre Rural, Mulanje, Karonga, Mangochi, Machinga, Nsanje, Phalombe, Salima, Nkhosakota, Chitipa, Ntcheu, Lilongwe Urban, Lilongwe Rural East, Lilongwe Rural West, Thyolo, Nkhata Bay, Dedza, Balaka, Mangochi, Mwanza, Neno, Salima, Karonga, Rumphu, Mchinji, Zomba Urban and Zomba Rural.

4.4.4 Target population

This Education Cluster multi-hazard contingency plan targets 500,000 learners, including 40,000 teachers.

4.4.5 Principles and assumptions

The plan assumes El Nino event experienced by the country might cause floods/mudslides/landslides, stormy rains/strong winds, dry spells, disease outbreaks and pest infestation, which will eventually affect delivery of education services.

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

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

4.4.6 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Building Activities

#	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (USD)	Available (USD)	Gap (USD)
1	Preposition teaching and learning supplies and education-grade tents in strategic warehouses	MoE, DEYS, UNICEF, WVI, SCI	Nov – Dec 2023	2,936,090	300,000	2,636,090
2	Undertake mapping of education partners in emergency and strengthen proper coordination channels at national and district levels	MoE, DEYS, UNICEF, SCI	Nov – Dec 2023	0	0	0
3	Conduct disaster EWS awareness meetings for School based governance structures	MoE, UNICEF, SCI	Oct – Dec 2023	30,000	0	30,000
4	Review and digitalize harmonized data collection, assessment and reporting tools	MoE, UNICEF, SCI	Oct – Dec 2023	50,000	0	50,000
5	Develop and disseminate district Education Cluster SOPs and TORs for coordination and management of Education-in-Emergencies	MoE, UNICEF, SCI	Aug – Sept 2023	18,000	6,000	12,000

6	Disseminate EIE information to learners, teachers, SMC/PTA and surrounding communities	MoE, DoDMA, UNICEF, SCI	Nov-Dec 2023	0	0	0
7	Raise awareness on violence against children and teachers and putting in place grievance redress mechanisms at the school level	Protection Cluster,	Nov 2023-Jan 2024	0	0	0
8	Conduct awareness campaigns on disease outbreaks (such as Cholera, Malaria, Measles, Covid-19, etc), child rights, DRR, gender-based violence and prevention of abuse in schools	MoE, Health Cluster, UNICEF, SCI	Nov – Dec 2023	15,000	0	15,000
9	Conduct physical assessment of change rooms (condition of the change room, availability of water, etc)	MoE, WASH Cluster, Protection Cluster	Nov-Dec 2023	10,000	0	10,000
10	Conduct inspection of school infrastructure (eg trusses, ridges, quality of walls) and rehabilitate them	MoE, UNICEF, SCI, WVI	Nov 2023-Jan 2024	24,800	0	24,800
11	Update EMIS GIS coordinates for schools	MoE, UNICEF, SCI	Nov 2023-Jan 2024	68,000	0	68,000
Sub Total				3,151,890	306,000	2,845,890

4.4.7 Emergency Response Activities

	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (USD)	Available (USD)	Gap (USD)
1.	Mobilize Education partners and coordinate response in Education.	MoE, DoDMA	Onset of crisis	0	0	0
2	Strengthening coordination at national and district level (support district cluster meetings)	MoE, UNICEF, SCI	Ongoing	0	0	0

3.	Conduct rapid assessment to identify the needs of learners and teachers in all schools (including refugee children) and determine extent of damage to school structures.	MoE, DoDMA, UNICEF, SCI	After DoDMA led assessment	13,699	0	13,699
4.	Dispatch and distribute education supplies to affected schools	MoE, DEYS, UNICEF, SCI	Jan 2024 - Apr 2024	282,000	0	282,000
5	Provide safe temporary learning spaces to affected schools	MoE, DEYS, UNICEF, SCI	Jan 2024 - Apr 2024	0	0	0
6	Support schools to implement the climate-smart productive school environment concept	MoE, DEYS, UNICEF, SCI, UNESCO, WFP, MMs,	Jan 2024 - Apr 2024	250,000	0	250,000
9	Provision of disability friendly latrines and wash facilities in schools affected by disasters in collaboration with WASH cluster (Include needs for children with special needs.)	MoE, WASH Cluster	Jan 2024 - Apr 2024	225,000	0	225,000
10	Facilitate provision of Menstrual Health and Hygiene for adolescent girls ensuring that privacy, proper drainage and incineration standards are adhered to	MoE, WASH Cluster	Jan 2024 - Apr 2024	0	0	0
11	Engage emergency standby teachers (Male and Female) in affected schools and evacuation camps to support with remediation classes and EiE real time monitoring (RTM)	MoE, UNICEF, SCI, UNHCR, DAPP, UNESCO, WVI	Nov 2023 – Apr 2024	175,342	0	175,342
12	Provide complementary basic education for adolescents and youths out of school living within the school communities, including life skills and other training programs in affected districts, including refugee camps	MoLYSMD, MoE, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR	Nov 2023 – Apr 2024	0	0	0
13	Facilitate institutionalization of a grievance redress mechanisms for protection of learners from abuse during emergencies	MoE, MPS, Protection Cluster, UNICEF, SCI	Nov 2023 – Mar 2024	0	0	0
14	Provision of hand washing facilities in schools	MoE, WASH Cluster	On-going	0	0	0
15	Provision of school bursaries for orphaned and vulnerable learners in affected schools	MoE, UNICEF, WVI, SCI, Protection Cluster	Feb – Apr 2024	100,000	0	100,000
16	Emergency radio education programs for primary and secondary level	MoE, Tfac, SCI, USAID, WVI	On-going	50,000	0	50,000

	Sub Total			1,096,041	0	1,096,041
--	-----------	--	--	-----------	---	-----------

4.4.8 Operational Constraints

1. Inadequate financial, material and skilled human resources
2. Damage to road infrastructure can hamper access to affected schools and thus jeopardize proper and timely interventions
3. Unwillingness by partners to share the 5Ws and declare funds earmarked for Education-in-Emergencies
4. Reluctance by communities to participate in disaster preparation, response and recovery processes
5. Adjusting to new ways of working (i.e. through technology) given the poor connectivity in most parts of the country

4.4.9 Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

1. The Education cluster will be responsible for resource mobilization at all levels for timely execution of preparedness, response and recovery plans.
2. Director of Education, Youth and Sports (DEYS) at district level is responsible for providing timely information on the effect of disasters in their respective districts.
3. DEYS is responsible for dispatching and distributing education supplies to affected schools.

4.4.10 Additional Personnel Requirements

To be determined in the process of assessment phase

4.4.11 Collaborative Partners

MoE, UNICEF, SCI, WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, World Bank, KFW, GIZ, Oxfam, UNESCO, USAID, DfID, MMs, WVI, Action Aid, NS, DAPP, VSO, Plan International, Care Malawi, Tfac, FAWEMA, Link for Community Development, Concern Worldwide, CRS, Welthungerhilfe and CAMFED.

4.5 HEALTH CLUSTER

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

4.5.1 Overall Objective

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

4.5.2 Specific Objectives

1. To provide basic essential health services (Health Benefits Package EHP^[1]) to people men, women, boys and girls of different age groups including people with disabilities affected by disasters with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups ^[2]

2. Strengthen the capacity of the health sector to respond rapidly to disaster related disease outbreaks (as well as trauma victims and gender-based violence (GBV) in all disaster-prone and affected areas.)
3. To enhance coordination at national, district levels and cross border
4. To strengthen Disease Surveillance and Response at the community, district and national levels
5. To increase community awareness on the health impacts of disasters
6. To monitor the implementation (provide supportive supervision and/or mentoring) to ensure effective and quality service delivery

4.5.3 Definitions

Essential Health Benefit Package comprises child health; HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis; Malaria; Reproductive Health; Maternal and Newborn Health; Neglected Tropical Disease; Mental, Neurological and Substance use disorders; Non-communicable Disease (NCDs) & Injury; Injury & Surgery; Oral health; Nutrition; Tuberculosis; Vaccine Preventable Disease; Health Promotion and Prevention; Reproductive maternal and child health; Vaccine preventable diseases; Malaria; integrated management of childhood diseases; nutrition; neglected tropical diseases; tuberculosis (TB); HIV/AIDS; non-communicable diseases (NCDs); mental health, oral health including environmental health; health promotion and community engagement <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ram9NX8X3J4q5s8WPi0un3xJyHq9R6SEmBvmazx4hvQ/edit>

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

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

Development partners: Includes UN, Donors and Foundations

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

Private sector: Private organizations and institutions

4.5.4 HAZARDS, SCENARIOS AND RISK ANALYSIS

This contingency plan is largely based on health impacts of the prioritized hazards and potential disease outbreaks independent of these hazards such as and cholera, bilharzia, COVID-19, measles and rubella. It is also based on the 2023-2024 weather forecast as provided by the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services which indicates that the country is likely to experience El Nino weather conditions that is, the country will experience average to above average rain falls especially in the Northern region. The contingency plan is aimed at ensuring the delivery of essential services amidst such calamities and challenges.

For floods, the moderate and most likely scenario this year is that this will affect an estimated **75000, - 150,000 people**. In this plan therefore, the figure of 150,000 people as the maximum number to be affected in the most likely scenario will be used for planning purposes however for cholera and related disease outbreaks, the current projected country population of 19

million people will be used, and this is based on one given analogue season of 2001 when the country registered a cumulative total of 33,000 cholera cases.

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

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

In all the scenarios or hazard situations, it is anticipated that initially there will be lack of basic services such as primary health care, safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene and, a disruption of routine critical health services such as vaccinations, leading to increases in missed vaccination opportunities, diarrheal diseases, and vector borne diseases such as malaria. There will also be a disruption of diagnostic services and medication availability for patients and clients on long-term treatments such as for HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, hypertension, diabetes asthmatics and family planning. The risk of increased malnutrition will be eminent as people will lose their crops, food, livestock and other livelihoods. Women and girls may experience some form of gender based sexual violence. The disasters may simply worsen the already increased child marriages reported during this COVID-19 pandemic. Teenage pregnancies will definitely affect the number of girls at risk of complications of pregnancy. Referral mechanisms for maternity cases may also be affected predisposing pregnant women to unsafe home deliveries (displacement sites/camps inclusive) which might result in preventable maternal and neonatal deaths. Some pregnant women might require access to emergency obstetric care services. Further to this young people and sexually active men will be at increased risk of HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

People with diverse needs including those with mental health issues and epilepsy, those living with disabilities (estimated at 10.2 % of a given population) and the elderly are particularly at risk when a disaster strikes. The plan is inclusive.

4.5.5 Planning Assumptions with focus on the Health Cluster

1. 46,500 women of child-bearing age (15-49) ^[3] will require dignity and reproductive health kits.
2. 34,000 adolescent girls (10-19 years)^[4] will require dignity kits.
3. 70,000 ^[5]adolescent boys and girls require recreational materials (through youth friendly health services)
4. 10,000^[6] will be expected to be pregnant women
5. 1500 of expected women will require emergency obstetric care^[8] services

6. 14000 people expected to have some degree of injury
7. 60,752 people expected to suffer from cholera^[7] across the country based on the projected population of 20,250,761 million people being at risk...
8. An estimated 6000 other affected men, women, boys, and girls of different age groups will require general health services for treatment of other EHP conditions of these it is anticipated that 75% of the affected men, women, boys, and girls of different age group may require treatment for Malaria, treatment also for skin and eye infections
9. An estimated 166,000 (83%) of the men and women will need sexual reproductive health services (FP, ANC normal delivery services)
10. 26,667 sexually active men^[10] will need condoms
11. It is estimated that 34000 under-fives (17% of the population) will be need of child health services including immunizations growth monitoring and treatment of childhood illnesses
12. 133,333 Impregnated Mosquito nets will be required for every person affected
13. 680 severely acutely malnourished children will require medical services in Nutrition rehabilitation units.

4.5.6 Preparedness Objectives and Activities

Activity	Responsibility	When	Budget (USD)		
			Total costs	Available	Gaps
Objective 1. To provide (continuity of) Essential Health Benefit Package (HBP) including preventive services to men, women, boys, and girls of different age groups affected by disasters with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups					
Quantify and procure supplementary drug supplies for all essential health services (including vaccines, family planning contraceptives, delivery kits, hygiene kits, diagnostic and medical equipment)	MOH/NGOS, Development partners/CMST/private sector (CSR)	September 2023 and ongoing	5,931,658.00		5,931,658.00
Establish national and district strategic storage sites for emergency drugs, medical equipment, diagnostic and other supplies	MOH/NGOS, Development partners/CMST/private sector (CSR)	Oct-23	20,000.00		20,000.00
Preposition drugs, medical equipment, diagnostic and other supplies in strategic sites and hot spots (warehousing costs as required)	MOH, NGOS, Development partners	September 2023 and ongoing	52,000.00	5,000.00	47,000.00
Sub-total Objective 1			6,003,658.00	5,000.00	5,998,658.00
Objective 2: To strengthen capacity to prepare for disaster related disease outbreaks and infestations within the prescribed protocols					
Conduct simulation exercises on responding to disease outbreaks at national and district levels	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	October 2023 and Ongoing	60,000.00		60,000.00
Finalize cholera management guidelines	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	December 2023	10,000.00		10,000.00
Develop SOPs for patient mobility, and referral mechanisms during crisis	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	December 2024	30,000.00		30,000.00
Orient health workers on assessment tools, SoPs, and guidelines on responding to outbreaks	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	Oct-December 2023	30,000.00		30,000.00

Conduct vaccinations campaigns	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	January to December 2024	800,000.00		800,000.00
Support laboratory capacities at national and subnational level	MOH, Development partners, NGOS		50,000.00		50,000.00
Sub-total objective 2			980,000.00		980,000.00
Objective 3. To enhance coordination at national, district levels and cross border					
Facilitate review of health cluster contingency/preparedness plans	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	September –December 2024	12,000.00		12,000.00
Conduct health cluster coordination meetings at national and district level	Health Cluster Secretariat	October & ongoing	20,000.00		20,000.00
Sub-total objective 3			32,000.00		32,000.00
Objective 4 To strengthen the capacity of the health work force in response to disasters and Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response at the community, district, and national levels					
Train health workers in districts on IDSR, Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for SRHR, cholera management.	MOH, Partners	October to February 2024	100,000.00	5,000.00	95,000.00
Train health workers/volunteers in data management in camps.	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	October - February 2024	60,000.00		60,000.00
Sub Total Objective 4			160,000.00	5,000.00	155,000.00
Objective 5 To create gender and disability sensitive community awareness on health impact and response					
Review risk communication materials for emerging and re-emerging issues	MOH/Development partners /NGOS ,USAID	Oct-23	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Print and distribute risk communication IEC materials that are disability friendly and gender sensitive	MOH/Development partners /NGOS	Oct-23	15,000.00	2,000.00	13,000.00
Conduct public announcement through electronic and print media on public health emergencies including Climate change issues	MOH/Development partners /NGOS	Oct-23	10,000.00		10,000.00

Sub-total objective 5			45,000.00	12,000.00	33,000.00
Objective 6 To monitor implementation for effective and quality service delivery					
Conduct integrated supervision in all disaster-prone districts (clinical, nursing, promotive, preventive, RCC) to determine preparedness status	MOH/Development partners /NGOS	October-November 2023	13,200.00		13,200.00
Sub-total objective 6			13,200.00		13,200.00
Totals for preparedness phase			7,233,858.00	22,000.00	7,211,858.00

4.5.7 Response Objectives and activities

Activity	Responsibility	When	Budget (USD)		
			Total costs	Available	Gaps
Objective 1. To provide basic essential health services (EHP) including preventive to men, women, boys, and girls of different age groups affected by disasters with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups					
Distribute drugs, supplies and medical equipment to affected districts (sites) including cholera kits, Tents, first aid kits in camps etc	MOH, CMST, Development Partners	November 2023 –April 2024	60,000.00	5,000.00	55,000.00
Conduct supplementary/ mobile /outreach/ static /village clinics (integrated HBP) in displacement sites and hard to reach /stranded men, women, boys, and girls of different age groups including those living with disabilities	MOH, NGOS, UN, Development partners	Nov 2023-April 2024	340,000.00		340,000.00
Conduct reactive vaccination campaigns for Cholera, Measles, Polio, VHF and Covid 19 variants	MOH, NGOS, UN, Development partners	Nov 2023-Oct 2024	900,000.00		900,000.00

Support (additional /supplementary) delivery of psychosocial services (including mental health), (Victim support units /one stop centres /disabilities services)	MoH and all health partners and Protection and Social Support cluster	Nov 2023-April 2024	150,000.00		150,000.00
Review existing and as necessary develop new service level agreement with CHAM and Private clinics wherever situation dictates	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	Nov 2023-April 2024	10,000.00		10,000.00
Sub-total objective 1			1,460,000.00	5,000.00	1,455,000.00
Objective 2 To strengthen the capacity to respond to disaster related disease outbreaks (Cholera, Covid 19, Measles and Rubella, Polio and VHF) within prescribed protocols					
Conduct joint emergency/rapid needs assessments and gender analysis for health sector in affected districts	MOH, Development partners, NGOS	Nov 2023 – April 2024	340,000.00	5,000.00	335,000.00
Deploy surge personnel where needed for case management and surveillance	MOH/ Development partners/NGOS	Nov 2023-April 2024	50,000.00		50,000.00
Replenish drugs, medical equipment, diagnostic and other supplies to the affected areas	MOH/ Development partners/NGOS	Nov 2023-Oct 2024	800,000.00		800,000.00
Support case management for disaster related outbreaks (Cholera, Covid 19, Measles, Polio and VHF)	MOH/ Development partners/NGOS	Nov 2023-Oct 2024	60,000.00		60,000.00
Sub Total			1,250,000.00	5,000.00	1,245,000.00
Objective 3. To enhance coordination at national and district levels as well as cross border for efficient and effective responses to disasters and disease outbreaks (Cholera, Covid 19, Measles, Polio and VHF).					
Conduct health cluster coordination meetings at district and National level	MOH all partners	Nov 2023-Oct 2024	20,000.00		20,000.00
Update resource mapping and 5ws template (all partners contributing) for national and district level	MOH all partners	Nov 2023-on going	15,000.00		15,000.00
Conduct joint cross border meetings with neighbouring countries affected	MOH all partners	Nov 2023-Oct 2024	20,000.00		20,000.00
Support coordination structures at national and district levels	MOH all partners	Nov 2023-Oct 2024	10,000.00		10,000.00

Sub Total Objective 3			65,000.00		65,000.00
Objective 4 To strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response at the community, district, and national levels					
Conduct contact tracing and case finding in camps/isolation sites	MOH/MOLG /CHAM /NGOs	Nov 2023-Oct 2024	25,000.00		25,000.00
Manage/Refer affected/exposed clients		Nov 2023-Oct 2024	50,000.00		50,000.00
Conduct community sensitization		Nov 2023-Oct 2024	100,000.00		100,000.00
Subtotal objective 4	MOH/NGO's		175,000.00		175,000.00
Objective 5 To monitor the implementation (provide supportive supervision, mentoring for effective and quality service delivery)					
Conduct joint integrated supervision in all affected Districts	All clusters /Development partners /NGOS	Nov 2023May 2024	30,000.00	1,000.00	29,000.00
Sub Total objective 5			30,000.00	1,000.00	29,000.00
Totals for Response Phase			2,980,000.00	11,000.00	2,969,000.00

4.5.8 Operational Constraints

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

4.5.9 List of stakeholders

Overall sector lead is Ministry of Health and Co-lead is WHO at the National level. Overall Services delivery is led by the district health office (DHO) in the district councils and through Directorate of Health and Social Services in the city, municipal and town councils in disaster prone and affected areas.

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

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

[3] Women of child-bearing age are 23% of the population

[4] Adolescent girls are 17% of the population

[5] Adolescent boys and girls make up 35% of the population

[6] Expected pregnancies make up 4% of affected population

[8] 15% of pregnant women expected to have complication of pregnancy

[9] expected deliveries make up 4% of the affected population

[10] Sexually active men make up 20% of the affected population

[7] Cholera attack rate of 0.3 % of the affected population

4.6 FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

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

4.6.1 Objective

To provide timely assistance to disaster affected households (HH's) and ensuring that they meet the immediate food needs and integrating early recovery interventions.

4.6.2 Specific Objectives

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

4.6.3 Definition of “Affected”

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

4.6.4 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1.	Review an emergency/contingency stock to facilitate quick response to programmes (DoDMA should have buffer stock or alternatively borrow or swap from existing food assistance pipelines from other organizations).	DoDMA	Oct 2023, on-wards	0	0	0
	Undertake Pre-crisis Market Mapping and Analysis (PCMMA) assessments for key markets that could likely be key for the response.	DoDMA/CWG	November 2023	15,000	0	15,000
2.	Coordinate with MoA to understand private sector (maize) stocks to estimate stocks as a residual element in the supply/utilization equilibrium	MoAIWD, EP&D/DoDMA	Oct 2023	0	0	0
3.	Review emergency funding mechanisms	UNRCO, WFP	Oct 2023, on-wards	0	0	0
4.	Conduct training on cash and voucher assistance programming and protection issues (the areas to include PSEA	DoDMA/CWG	Nov - Dec 2023	20,000	0	20,000
5.	Procure food items (Maize/maize flour)	DoDMA/WFP	Nov-Dec 2023	4,107,225.98	26,423.15	4,080,802
	Sub Total			4,142,225.98	26,423.15	4,115,802.83

4.6.5 Emergency Response Activities

No.	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1.	Facilitate monthly District level coordination meetings with stakeholders in the disaster affected districts	DoDMA/ WFP	Oct 2023 – April 2024	20,000	10,000	10,000
2.	Conduct a gender responsive rapid assessment in collaboration with MVAC to identify emergency food assistance	DoDMA/ WFP	Dec 2023- April 2024	15,000	5,000	10,000
3.	Coordinate provision of food assistance implementation programmes to affected people.	DoDMA/ WFP	During disasters	500,000	250,000	250,000
4.	Set up a gender and age responsive complaints and feedback mechanism for the affected population including communities at large and working with the Protection and Social Support cluster	DoDMA/ WFP	On-going	200,000	0	200,000
Sub Total				735,000	265,000	470,000

4.6.6 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)
----	------------	---------------	------	-------------

				Total	Available	Gap
1	Provide M and E support to on-going food and cash assistance programmes.	DoDMA/W FP	Nov 2022 – Mar 2023	15,000	0	15,000
2	Conduct Monitoring and evaluation of early recovery activities.	DoDMA	March – Sept, 2023	15,000	5,000	10,000
	Sub-Total			30,000	5,000	25,000
	Grand Total			6,427,225.98	296,423.15	6,130,802.83

Note: Budget is based on providing support to an addition of 30,000 households affected by the identified hazards worst case scenario on top of the food insecurity plan requirements.

4.6.7 Operational Risks and Constraints

- Severe flooding affecting access and identification of affected men, women, boys and girls of different age groups.
- fluctuation of maize and other commodities in the food basket affecting the transfer value and purchasing power
- Damaged infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and markets can hamper access to flooded areas and thus jeopardize efficient and timely humanitarian interventions.
- Inadequate resources affecting the timeliness and scale of response in relation to the need on the ground.
- Inefficient and ineffective coordination mechanism at district level due to
 - a. Lack of clarity regarding responding agencies' capacities, locations and activities.
 - b. Not all agencies implementing food security activities participate in the food security cluster
- Minimal cash transfer delivery options and constraints in the use of digital cash delivery mechanisms

4.6.8 Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

DoDMA has the overall responsibility for coordination and implementation. DoDMA also takes the overall responsibility for the Food Security Cluster with

WFP being the Co-lead. DoDMA in collaboration with WFP, NGOs, The Cash Working Group, private sector and other partners will:

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

4.6.9 Additional Personnel Requirements

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

4.6.10 Additional Materials and Financial Requirements

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

4.6.11 Collaborative Partners

MoA, UNICEF, Cash Working Group, INGOs (CWW, UP, OXFAM, CARE, SCI, COOPI, CEPA, Action Aid, CADECOM, WV), other UN agencies (WFP, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UN Women), Government Ministries & Departments, District Councils and relevant NGOs, GTPA, Private sector. The National Cash Working Group ⁴will provide technical advice and support on cash and voucher assistance aspects of preparedness, response and recovery work.

4.7 NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

4.7.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of the nutrition contingency plan is to ensure improved and equitable access to multi-sectoral nutrition services to prevent and treat malnutrition resulting from the impacts of dry spells, stormy rains and strong winds, floods and mudslides, disease outbreaks and pest infestations among vulnerable populations.

⁴ The Cash Working Group (CWG) is a technical working group chaired by DoDMA, with two co-chairs (WFP, CWW are current co-chairs). The CWG has technical expertise on areas related to cash and voucher assistance, including market assessments and analysis, and will be able to collaborate with MVAC and DoDMA on all issues related to Cash and Voucher assistance

4.7.2 Specific Objectives

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

4.7.3 Definition of “Affected”

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

4.7.4 Proposed Activities

Based on the moderate and most likely scenarios in the case of Floods/mudslides, Dry spells, Pest infestation and Disease outbreaks- i.e., cholera that could affect several parts of the country, nutrition sector will target all affected districts across the country hence targeting all 28 districts. It is estimated that over 3,393,581 people could be affected and therefore in need of nutrition support across the country. Therefore, the nutrition cluster will target these and prioritize the following activities:

- Nutrition screening for children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women
- Social and behaviour change, community engagement and risk communication to promote maternal, infant, and young child nutrition in emergencies (MIYCNe)
- Treatment of acute malnutrition both moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM)
- Micronutrient supplementation – (Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation among adolescent girls, Multiple Micronutrient powders (MNPs) supplementation among children 6-23 and deworming/Vitamin A Supplementation
- Promotion of integrated homestead farming (IHF) - backyard gardens, small livestock in collaboration and coordination with Agriculture sector
- Strengthen real time Monitoring and reporting

4.7.5 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Building Activities

No	Activities	LEAD AGENCY	When	BUDGET (USD)		
				Total	Available	Gap (USD)
1	Undertake nutrition resource mobilization activities	DNHA and UNICEF	October-December 2024	00	00	00
2	Conduct training of District Nutrition Coordination Committees in Nutrition in Emergency (NiE)	DNHA and UNICEF	October to November 2024	200,000	00	200,000
3	Conduct public awareness in the at-risk areas to include nutrition messages through mass media, risk communication and community engagement.	DNHA, DODMA, UNICEF and other sectors	October to November 2023	5000	00	5000
4	Provide technical Support to District Councils in the development of District Nutrition Preparedness and Contingency Plans	DNHA and UNICEF	September 2023	00	00	00
5	Mapping of available nutrition resources including lifesaving supplies using weekly trackers and 5Ws	DNHA and UNICEF	October to November 2023	00	00	00
6	Identification of hard-to-reach areas/health facilities for prepositioning of supplies	DNHA and UNICEF	November to December 2023	00	00	00
7	Procurement and prepositioning of nutrition lifesaving supplies for treatment of SAM	DNHA and UNICEF	October to December 2023	1,630,798	200,000	1,430,798
8	Procurement and prepositioning of nutrition supplies for treatment of MAM	DNHA	October to December 2023	689,508	00	689,508
Sub-total				2,525,306	200,000	2,325,306

4.7.6 Emergency Response Activities

No.	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1.	Promote optimal age specific feeding practices (including breastfeeding, young child, maternal and adolescent nutrition), community-led complementary feeding and learning sessions (CCFLS), ECD, including in context of floods, dry spells, emerging diseases such as COVID-19, measles/Rubella, and Cholera	DNHA/UNICEF	January-September 2024	500,000	00	500,000
2.	Strengthen early case identification and referral of acute malnutrition	DNHA/UNICEF	November 2023 to September 2024	640,000	00	640,000
3.	Procure and distribute supplies for management of moderate acute malnutrition	MoH/WFP	November 2023 to September 2024	1, 608,852	00	1,608,852
4.	Procure and distribute supplies for management of severe acute malnutrition	MoH/UNICEF	November 2023-June 2024	3,805,195	00	3,805,195
Sub Total				6,554,047	00	6,554,047

4.7.7 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)
----	------------	---------------	------	-------------

				Total	Available	Gap
1.	Review data collection, assessments, reporting and monitoring tools to ensure inclusion of nutrition issues and ensure orientation of all relevant nutrition structures (DNCCs who will cascade down to ANCC and VNCCs)	DNHA and UNICEF	November to December 2023	80,000	30,000	50,000
2	Conduct nutrition survey using SMART methodology	DNHA and UNICEF	November 2023-January 2024	400,000	00	400,000
3	Support monitoring, reporting and information sharing through nutrition bulletins	DNHA/UNICEF	January-September 2024	60,000	00	60,000
	Sub-Total			540, 000	30,000	510,000
	Grand Total			9,899,353	230,000	9,669,353

4.7.8 Planning Figures

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

S/N	Category	Population	Comments
1	Overall affected pop.	3, 393,581	
2	Target pop-Nut. (PIN) under fives	2, 671, 661	For nutrition screening
3	Pregnant and Lactating Women	721, 920	For IYCF activities

4	Severe acute malnutrition-under-fives	63, 026	Treatment of SAM
5	Moderate Acute malnutrition	114, 918	Treatment of MAM

4.7.9 Operational Constraints

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

4.7.10 Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

- Overall sector lead is Department of nutrition and HIV AIDS (DNHA) and Co-lead UNICEF
- The collection of information on the nutritional situation is carried out by the Department of Nutrition, HIV/AIDS in the Ministry of Health in collaboration with district councils, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, international NGO, and other civil society organizations.
- Day-to-day running and management of Nutrition Rehabilitation Units, therapeutic and supplementary feeding sites are under the responsibility of Ministry of Health and CHAM.
- Procurement and distribution of therapeutic supplies is the responsibility of MoH supported by UNICEF through Central Medical Stores Trust.
- UNICEF will assume responsibility for procurement and distribution of Nutrition equipment and medical supplies to the therapeutic feeding sites based on excess caseload and request from MOH.
- MoH/DNHA is responsible for procurement and last mile delivery of supplementary foods as well as the trainings on CMAM and NCST, whereas identification and referral of acute malnutrition is carried out by MoH and CHAM with support from UNICEF and implementing partners.
- DNHA and WHO will provide technical advice on Health, HIV & AIDS and Nutrition activities.
- DoDMA will be responsible for the overall coordination of stakeholders.
- DNHA will link up with logistics cluster for support for transportation of life saving supplies to the affected population in case of road network challenges
- **Government:** MoH, DNHA, MoA, MoE, MoGCDSW, District Councils

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

Note: Calculations and assumptions

Under-five population target = $20,270,568 \times 13.18\% = 2,671,661$

Caregivers of 0-23months = $9,600,000 \times 7.52\% = 721,920$

2024 SAM/MAM Burden = (Under-five population * prevalence * 2.6): For this contingency plan MICS 2019/2020

4.8 PROTECTION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT CLUSTER

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

4.8.1 Definition of “Protection”

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

4.8.2 Overall Objective

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

4.8.3 Specific Objectives

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

4.8.4 Definition of “Affected”

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

4.8.5 Planning Assumptions (using the ‘worst scenario’)

- Dry spells experienced over a large part of the country.
- Above 250,000 households require food assistance.
- All the districts are likely to be affected,
- Support for the households in form of food aid and cash transfers will be required for a period of 3 to 5 months.
- Government Strategic Grain Reserves (SGR) will not be sufficient to cater for the population due to the huge numbers of affected population.
- Resources will be made available by government and development partners for the replenishment of the SGR and to support the response programme.
- Food resources might be sourced from outside the country.
- There will be need for extensive recovery strategy for a period of between 6 to 12 months.

4.8.6 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

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

1	(a) Map protection service provides at district and community levels and orient them on protection preparedness and response including protection humanitarian principles, areas of responsibilities (Child Protection, GBV; protection of vulnerable groups) and their SOPs, key actions, minimum implementation service packages; protection reporting, information management, protection assessments, PSEA, AAP, and protection mainstreaming.	MoGCDSW Partners UNICEF UN Women UNFPA	Oct 2023-May 2024	300,000	100,000	200,000
	(b). Build the capacity of service providers at national, district and community levels in protection preparedness, response, coordination and information management.	MoGCDSW Partners UNICEF UN Women UNFPA	OCT-2023-MAY 2024	100,000	30 000	70 000
2	Mainstream protection (including gender, and disability) at cluster and inter cluster levels at national, district and community levels	MoGCDSW UNICEF UN Women UNFPA And CSO Partners	Oct 2023-May 2024	100,000	0	100,000
3	Procure and preposition protection risk mitigation items and supplies and ensure that partners (e.g. CBCC Kits, CC Kits, Play materials, Radio for IRI for ECD, Dignity Kits Policing kits, Disability assistive devices, Bicycles, PPE's, lighting materials, CCPW Kits, GBV mitigation kits)	MoGCDSW UNICEF UN Women UNFPA And CSO Partners	Oct 2023-May 2024	700,000	200,000	500,000
4	Review and implement a strategy (including guiding principles, SOPs, key actions and minimum service packages for protection preparedness and response	MoGCDSW UNICEF UN Women UNFPA And CSO Partners	Oct 2023-May 2024	200,000	20000	180,000

	for Child Protection Area of Responsibility, GBV Area of Responsibility, and Protection of Vulnerable Groups); PSEA, AAP, centrality of protection, human rights, and protection mainstreaming.					
5	Review complaint and feedback mechanisms, helpline referrals and develop SOPs for their operations.	MoGCDSW UNICEF UN Women UNFPA And CSO Partners	Oct 2023-May 2024	50,000	20000	30,000
6	Document standard awareness messaging for child protection, GBV and protection of vulnerable groups; and where to access protection services. Orient service providers.	MoGCDSW UNICEF UN Women UNFPA And CSO Partners	Oct 2023-May 2024	50,000	0	50,000
B.	<u>Social Support</u>					
7	Hold sensitization meetings, Select and verify beneficiaries for Horizontal Expansion of cash transfer program and train councils in MIS.	MoGCDSW, WFP, EPD, DODMA & UNICEF	2 weeks	50,000	0	50,000
	Sub-Total			1,550,000	340,000	1,110,000

4.8.7 Emergency Response Activities

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

1	Raise awareness to the affected communities on child protection, prevention of SGBV, PSEA, rights of the affected populations, host communities and where to seek protection services.	MoGCDSW Partners	24 – 72 hours	50,000	0	50,000
2	Participate in inter cluster assessments (such as rapid assessments, Inter Agency assessments, gender analysis, GBV safety audits); development of situation reports, distribution of supplies and protection monitoring to the affected districts.	MoGCDSW Partners	Immediate-1 st -3 Weeks	60,000	0	60,000
3	Deploy protection human resources (volunteers, CCPW, CSOs, social welfare officers) to provide protection services to under resourced most affected districts. Support Supervision to the staff deployed for quality assurance of the service provision.	MoGCDSW and Partners	1 st -4 weeks	280,000	0	280,000
4	Support district level cluster planning, coordination, reporting, monitoring, and information management	MoGCDSW Partners	Immediate-2 weeks	200,000	0	200,000
5	Support delivery of protection and GBV prevention and response services to the affected populations in displacement sites, schools, CVSUs, PVSUs, OSCs, Social welfare offices and safe spaces (e.g., Children's Corners, teen clubs, youth clubs, girls' clubs, women-friendly spaces).	MoGCDSW Partners	1 -4 weeks	500,000	0	500,000

6	Distribute protection supplies to the affected populations (e.g. dignity kits, protection risk mitigation supplies, recreation kits, PPEs, utility materials.)	MoGCDSW Partners	Immediate	30,000	0	30,000
7	Pay cash transfers to men, women, boys and girls of different age groups who are SCTP beneficiaries (VE) and Non SCTP (HE)	MOGCDSW, WFP, DODMA, NLGFC, EPD	5 months	37,481,297.17	37,481,297.17	0
Sub Total				38,601,297	37,481,297.17	1,120,000

Note: *Service delivery: means services of Mental Health and psychosocial support, Psychosocial support, case management, Child protection interventions, Referral mechanisms, complaints mechanisms.*

4.8.8 Operational Constraints

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

4.8.9 Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

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

4.8.10 Monitoring and evaluation

1. Monitoring will be done to ensure that protection response preparatory efforts are in line with the humanitarian response standards and response plans. This will be led by MoGCDSW in collaboration with protection partners both at national and district levels. A Google based monitoring tool is already available and accessible to all partners to provide a platform for real time data collection, reporting and timely action.
2. At the onset of the response, a rapid gender analysis will be conducted to capture Sex, Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) of the affected population and their needs, priorities and capabilities based on sex, age and disability.
3. During the response period, intensified monitoring will be done by site managers, community and district level players linking up with national level players who will conduct joint monitoring and supporting protection structures (e.g. mother groups, Community Victim Support Units, District Protection and Social Protection Cluster, community GBV groups, youth groups, and child protection officers) to provide protection services.
4. At national and district levels, continued monitoring will be conducted to draw lessons for future programming.
5. A gender audit and review meeting will also be done to share lessons on successes and challenges for future responses and planning.

4.8.11 Resource mobilization

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

4.8.12 Collaborative Partners

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

4.9 SEARCH AND RESCUE CLUSTER

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

4.9.1 Overall Objective

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

4.9.2 Specific Objectives

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

4.9.3 Definition of “Affected”

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

4.9.4 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

#	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (US\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Cluster coordination meetings (The initial meeting will review SAR guidelines, training plan, review data collection tool and discuss participation at Inter agency assessment)	MoHS MRCS	On quarterly basis from October 2023 to March 2024	16000	0	16000
2	Carry out a SAR personnel and equipment assessment to update our MIS.	MoHS MRCS	November, 2023	2500	0	2500
3	Conduct orientation and training in search and rescue for national and district teams. (Targeting the part of the central and northern region districts of Kasungu, Rumphi, Nkhatabay, Karonga and Mzimba)	MoHS, DoDMA and MRCS	October, 2023	District 17,000 National 15,000 Total 32,000	0	32,000
4	Sensitization of communities in hazard prone areas to embrace a culture of safety	MoHS, DoDMA and MRCS	October, 2023	17,400	0	17,400
5	Undertake a SAR simulation exercise and drill	MoHS, DoDMA MRCS	September, 2023	25,000	0	25,000

6	Maintenance and procurement of SAR equipment based on the outcome of equipment assessment.	MoHS, MoTPW, DoDMA	On-going	450,960	0	450,960
7	Prepositioning of Search and Rescue teams (personnel and equipment)	MoHLS, DoDMA, MDF	November to December 2023	62,000	0	62,000
Sub Total				589,860	0	589,860

4.9.5 Emergency Response Activities

#	Activities	Lead Agencies	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
1	Conduct assessment and prioritization	MoHLS, DoDMA	As and when	4,000	0	4,000
2	Mobilize SAR teams where required.	MoHLS MT&PW	As required	12,250	0	12,250
3	Conducting search operations	MoHLS, MRCS	As and when	4,680	0	4,680
4	Extrication and evacuation	MoHLS, MRCS	As and when	15,000	0	15,000
5	Casualty Management	MoHLS, MRCS	As and when	20,000	0	20,000
6	Facilitate the provisional of logistical support	MoT&PW	On going	0	0	0
7	Transport additional equipment and personnel to hazard area (specialized teams & Equipment)	MoT&PW	On going	0	0	0
8	Provide psycho-social support to victims and some rescuers where needed	MoGender MRCS	During and after response	0	0	0

9	On-site rescue operation post-mortem	MoHLS MRCS	Immediately after search and rescue operation	12,000	0	12,000
Sub Total				67,930.00	0	67,930.00

4.9.6 Operational Constraints

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

4.9.7 Primary Stakeholders Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

4.9.8 Additional Personnel, Equipment and Financial Requirements

All humanitarian stakeholders are to provide a list of all search and rescue equipment and trained personnel and assets available that could be deployed in the event of an

emergency. A list of focal persons and designated alternates should be provided indicating job titles and telephone numbers for contacting during and after work hours.

4.9.9 Collaborative Partners

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

4.10 SHELTER AND CAMP MANAGEMENT CLUSTER

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

4.10.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of the cluster is to Support people affected by disasters and conflicts with the means to live in safe, dignified, and appropriate shelter and . Ensure assistance and protection of IDPs in displacement sites, as well as to seek durable solutions to end temporary displacement. The cluster is also responsible for management of Non-Food Items and development of acceptable standards for NFI Kits.

4.10.2 Specific Objectives

- To facilitate the provision of shelter and settlement support during humanitarian response for affected and internally displacement persons.
- To facilitate the provision of non-food items (NFIs) during humanitarian response for affected and internally displacement persons ensuring provision in a timely manner.
- To provide and ensure equitable and holistic access to assistance, protection, and basic services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in displacement sites.

- to improve quality of life and dignity during displacement, while seeking and advocating for durable solutions.
- Provide adequate, accurate and updated data/information (communicate and coordinate with range of actors) on displaced households for efficient and effective response.
- Provide assistance and protection to displaced populations living in displacement sites in coordination with law enforcement agencies so that the affected men, women, boys and girls of different age groups and their property are safe and secure while living in the collective/camp sites.

4.10.3 Definition of “Affected”

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

4.10.4 Summary – Scenarios and assumptions.

The 2023/24 contingency plan is focusing on the most likely worst risk scenarios of dry spells, stormy rains/ strong winds, flooding/landslides, disease outbreaks and pest infestation based on the 2023/2024 El Nino seasonal forecast. In Malawi, El Nino is associated with Normal to above normal rainfall in the north from Kasungu to Chitipa and normal to below normal from Southern parts of Kasungu to Nsanje. This is likely to bring dry spells, floods, and landslides among other things which will call for provision of basic necessities such as food, and integration of water and sanitation services, to support the affected men, women, boys, and girls of different age groups. The Shelter/CCCM cluster will therefore plan its activities to prepare for and respond to floods/landslides and strong winds/stormy rains to ensure that the risks associated to these hazards are mitigated. The Interventions will target the following districts: Nsanje, Chikwawa, Rumphi, Chitipa, Karonga, Mzimba, Mzuzu, Kasungu, Zomba, and Mulanje Among others.

The cluster seeks to support 15,000 to 40,000 households Who are likely to be displaced by flooding/landslides and stormy rains/strong winds. The targeted 30,000HHs will benefit from the distribution of Non-food Items (NFIs), shelter, camp coordination, and camp management support. The While 10,000 HHs will be targeted for shelter/housing reconstruction during the recovery phase and will be supported with standard return package they migrate/return. Although the current anticipated risk is El Nino, which has low potential to cause flooding and stormy events in the southern and parts of the central region, and high potential of flooding in the northern region and northern parts of the central region, the cluster has however planned for the most likely scenario on occurrence of flooding/Landslide and stormy rains/strong winds because, Malawi has been experiencing cyclones in the past three consecutive years which has routinely put it at more risk of receiving another unexpected cyclone. Below table shows SADD for the affected population:

GROUP	AGE			TOTALS
	CATEGORY			
		MALE	FEMALE	
CHILDREN	UNDER 5	2 114	2 243	4 357
CHILDREN	11-Jun	3 022	3 206	6 228
ADOLESCENTS	18-Dec	3 927	4 452	8 379
YOUTHS	19-29	3 627	4 622	8 249
ADULTS		2 768	2 937	5 705
ELDERLY		1 914	2 501	4 415
DISABILITY		1 294	1 373	2 667
TOTALS		18 666	21 334	40 000

4.10.5 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Building Activities

	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
	Conduct shelter and CCCM stakeholders meeting (online and if required in person)	MoLHUD, MRCS & IOM, HFHM	Once a month – ongoing	36,000	0	36,000

	Undertake an assessment to determine baseline shelter requirements of those areas prone to disasters. The assessment will integrate gender analysis to identify the different needs, priorities and capacities of women, girls, men, and boys of different groups	MoL&H, IOM & MRCS, HFHM and other partners	October/ November 2023	10,000	0	10,000
	Identify environmentally and physically evacuation safe sites in areas prone to disaster to which displaced men, women, boys, and girls of different age groups can be evacuated.	MoL&H, IOM MRCS ,& HFHM	October/ November 2023	85,000	0	85,000
	Prepositioning and Mounting of Tents in identified sites	MoLHUD and Shelter/CCCM partners	October/ November 2023	66,000		66,000
	Conduct training to Local Artisans, Volunteers, and DRMCs on tent mounting, use of NFIs, Shelter Materials, and CCCM to national, district and Local authorities (15 Districts)	MoL&H, IOM MRCS ,&HFHM	November/December 2023	90,000	0	90,000
	Conduct stakeholder mapping of cluster members to facilitate the resource mobilization and coordination for the Shelter/CCCM Cluster members.	MoL&H MRCS IOM &HFHM	September 2023	19,810.00	0	19,810.00
	Hold consultation meetings to review and disseminate. 1. standard for safe house constructio	MoL&H, MRCS, IOM &HFHM	September 2023	13,800	0	13,800

	<p>n and designs</p> <p>2. Review and contextualize guidelines for establishment, decommissioning, and closure of camps.</p> <p>3. Review and Disseminate NFI minimum package during displacement</p>					
	1. Mobilize and Disinfect already existing used tents, procure and preposition shelter supplies, NFIs, dignity kits and prioritized hazard scenarios	DoDMA MoL&H, MRCS, HFHM and IOM	October to December 2023	260,000	0	260,000
	Sensitization and training local artisans, volunteers, and CPCs/DRMCs on PASSA	MoLHUD, MRCS	October 2023 on Going	29,000	0	29,000
	Conduct orientation of cluster members on cluster systems and related minimum standards	DoDMA	January 2024	6,000	0	6,000
	Deliberate Prepositioning of Shelter for Affected People (either injured during the cyclone, or undergone surgeries	MRCS, IOM, DoDMA, WHO	January, 2024	20,000	0	20,000
	Provision of Tarps for IDPs still in displacement sites	MRCS, IOM, WHO	January, 2024	30,000	0	30,000

	Sub Total			700,000	0	700,000
--	-----------	--	--	---------	---	---------

	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (\$)		
				Total	Available	Gap
	Provide technical support and district backstopping on shelter and CCCM related activities (Once activated).	MoLH & U, MRCS & IOM	Within 48 hours of a disaster	38,071	0	38,071
	Support Cluster members to participate in the multisectoral needs assessment to identify shelter/CCCM requirements	DoDMA & MoL&H MRCS, IOM, and partners	As soon as the disaster strikes with advice from DoDMA	24,048	0	24,048
	Define assistance/support criteria and define prioritization criteria of affected HH	MoLH & U MRCS IOM and shelter partners	As soon as disaster strikes	10,000	0	10,000
	Conducting detailed Assessments based on Multi Sectoral Assessment Reports.	MoLH & U MRCS IOM and shelter partners	As soon as disaster strikes	39,048	0	29,048
	Conduct joint monitoring and supervisory visits to support the distribution of Shelter materials and NFIs	MoLHU, MRCS IOM and shelter partners	As soon as disaster strikes, and distribution s are conducted. 2023	29,524	0	29,524
	Provide technical support visits to support construction of Transitional Shelters	MOLHUD, MRCS	During response	17,000		17,000

	Register and update the camp data, to include new arrival and remove the returned ones. Distribute the rational cards to the registered IDPs. Continuous assessment of protection needs for IDPs including the most vulnerable groups. Through Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and CCCM tools	MoL&H, MRCS, IOM, DoDMA	As soon as disaster strikes, and community have been displaced.	20000	0	20000
	Sub-Total			167,500	0	167,500

4.10.7 Operational Constraints

- Limited human resource capacity at the district level. Currently, the Ministry of Lands is working towards correcting this through recruitment and posting officers to the districts.
- Limited financial and material resources currently are being addressed through advocacy and mobilization from UN, development partners and NGOs.
- Poor access to affected areas, which negatively affects the delivery of materials and relief items, and the physical movements of those delivering the assistance. To be addressed through enhanced collaboration with the transport and logistics sector, and resource mobilization

4.10.8 Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

- MoL&H in collaboration with District Commissioner's Offices will be responsible for coordinating shelter support in the affected areas with MRCS as a Co-lead in Shelter and IOM as a co-lead in Camp coordination and camp management.
- MoL&H with support from MRCS and other partners will lead in the identification of the best delivery routes and transport materials for temporary shelter and other NFIs to the affected areas.
- After referral, targeting and verification of affected populations from joint committees formed by district teams, CMC, and partners, define appropriate

intervention from partners. The same could include distribution of minimum ESNFI package.

- Support in the basic service delivery for people displaced and ensure smooth and fluid communication with sector co-lead.

4.10.9 Additional Personnel Requirements

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

4.10.10 Additional Material and Financial Requirements

- Transport and logistics costs will likely increase depending on the type of emergency scenario.
- Preferably material can be procured in country to avoid delay in the response, while ensuring high quality material procurement.
- For natural material, such as poles and wood, the partners will need to ensure that the procurement is done through government authorized sellers. The same will prevent promoting uncontrolled deforestation.

4.10.11 Collaborative Partners

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

4.11 TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS

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

4.11.1 Overall Objective

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

4.11.2 Specific Objectives

- To ensure availability and efficient operation of logistics service (transport and storage), storage facilities, air, marine, rail and road transport services.
- To ensure secure and reliable access routes are available for delivery of relief items.
- To ensure accurate, timely and relevant information is provided to all stakeholders.
- To secure entry ports and international routes for unhindered transportation of international assistance and donations.
- To ensure basic communication systems are functioning at optimum level amongst all relevant stakeholders from time to time.

4.11.3 Definition of “Affected”

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

4.11.4 Emergency Preparedness & Capacity Building Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Total \$	Available \$	Gap \$
<i>Coordination & Information Management</i>						
1	Develop national prepositioning strategy and supporting activities	DoDMA	Sept-Dec	400,000	0	400,000
2	Regular coordination meetings	MoTPW/WFP	Monthly	0	0	0
3	Identify and map transport and logistics resources (aircrafts, boats, and warehousing)	WFP	Sept-Dec	5,000	0	5,000
4	Capacity development in humanitarian logistics (warehouse management, commodity tracking system, etc)	WFP	Sept-Dec	25,000	0	25,000
5	Awareness building on logistics services provided by the TLC and information sessions for partners on how to access logistic services	WFP	Sept-Dec	0	0	0
6	Collect baseline logistics data and train partners on the damage assessment mobile application.	WFP	Sept-Dec	15,000	0	15,000
<i>Logistics Services</i>						

7	Warehouse rehabilitation and improvements	All partners	Sept-Dec	100,000	0	100,000
8	Ensure vehicles are well maintained (regular servicing and maintenance)	All partners	Sept-Dec	20,000	0	20,000
9	Maintain and finalize Phase II construction of Bangula Humanitarian Staging Area	WFP/DoDMA	Sept-Dec	2,900,000	0	2,900,000
10	Liase with private sector on fuel availability and pipeline	MoTPW	Dec	0	0	0
11	Deploy Mobile Storage Units (MSU) to identified prepositioning sites	WFP	Nov-Dec	15,000	0	15,000
<i>Infrastructure</i>						
	Sub-total			3,480,000	0	3,480,000

4.11.5 Emergency Response Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Total \$	Available \$	Gap \$
<i>Coordination & Information Management</i>						
1	Regular coordination meetings	MoTPW/WFP	Weekly	0	0	0
2	Commodity Tracking and Warehouse Management	DoDMA	As required	0	0	0
3	Provide road access information to partners (including coordination with drone and assessment teams)	WFP	As required	25,000	0	25,000
<i>Logistics Services</i>						
4	Provide transport services for delivery of humanitarian supplies	WFP/DoDMA	As required	250,000	0	250,000
5	Provide storage services for humanitarian relief items	WFP	As required	200,000	0	200,000
6	Deploy Mobile Storage Units (MSU) where additional storage is required	WFP	As required	50,000	0	50,000
<i>Infrastructure</i>						
7	Undertake emergency road and bridge repairs to provide	MDF/Roads Authority	As required	150,000	0	150,000

	temporary accessibility to affected areas.					
8	Establish areas with disrupted or disconnected communications and facilitate establishment of temporary telecommunication, HF, VHF or satellite links.	MoICT/ MACRA	As required	20,000	0	20,000
	Sub-total			695,000	0	695,000

4.11.6 Operational Constraints

1. Inadequate funding
2. Delays in accessing funds for activities during emergencies.
3. Delayed or limited partner requests for logistics service support
4. Inadequate and/or uncoordinated information from clusters on transport and logistics requirements,
5. Damage to transport, logistics and communication infrastructure.
6. Lack of buffer contingency equipment stocks that could be deployed in emergencies.

4.11.7 Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

- Ministry of Transport and Public Works – as the lead Ministry, oversees the yearly development and update of the transport, logistics and communication component of the National Contingency Plan. During an emergency, MoTPW coordinates, facilitates, and participates directly in preparedness and response activities.
- World Food Programme (WFP) – as lead UN agency, assists with preparedness and response interventions upon request from the Government, primarily providing direct land, air and water transport, logistic and communication support in coordination with other UN agencies and NGOs.
- Roads Authority (RA) - is the custodian of all primary roads and is overseer of all secondary and tertiary roads. During an emergency it is RA responsibility to begin repairing damages.
- Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies (MoICT), with support of WFP, oversee the development of communications preparedness and response activities as a sub-cluster of the Transport, Logistics and Communications Cluster.
- Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority (MACRA): Custodian of all communication infrastructure, establishing temporary telecommunication, HF, VHF or satellite links where necessary.

- MDF: When an emergency has occurred, the MDF contributes to the establishment of a joint information management and coordination cell that also acts as link to the MDF field Command Centre. MDF road, water and air transport assets and engineering expertise also represent a key resource for the effectiveness of logistics support in emergencies.
- MPS: The Malawi Police Services, in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government are responsible for maintaining / providing security of equipment and personnel during an emergency.

4.11.8 Additional Material and Financial Requirements

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

Boats available are listed in the annex below. Additional support may be provided by Marine Departments in Ministry of Transport & Public Works and Malawi Police Service.

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

4.11.9 Collaborative Partners

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

4.12 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE CLUSTER

The WASH cluster is led by the Ministry of Water and Sanitation and co-led by UNICEF.

4.12.1 Overall Objective

The main objective of the WASH cluster is to enhance and strengthen coordination for timely, quality, effective and accountable humanitarian WASH response which is inclusive and equitable for the affected people.

4.12.2 Specific objectives

- To provide access to safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in institutions and communities through maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of piped water supply infrastructure.
- To sustain Open Defaecation Free (ODF) status in the communities and institutions.
- To mainstream cross cutting issues (protection, gender and HIV and AIDS) through inter cluster coordination and monitoring of the overall response.

4.12.3 Definition of Affected populations

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

4.12.3.1 WASH Cluster Indicators

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

4.12.3.2 Response Arrangements

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

Standards for response	The WASH standards and guidelines for Malawi shall be made available to the cluster members and accessible of google drive.
Resource mobilization	The ministry and the partner shall be mobilize resources and shall be obliged to report progress on this.
Contingency stocks	The lead agencies shall plan for contingency stocks and update the cluster on identified gaps for further support.
Human resources (HR)	The HR modalities shall be provided per the nature of the response by each partner. Some may come from stand-by partners.

4.12.4 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-Building Activities

No	Activities	Lead Agency	When	Budget (USD)	Available funds (USD)	Funds gap (USD)
1.	Identification and mapping of risk districts for hydro-meteorological (flood, landslides, and droughts), high winds, and public health (cholera) events	MoWS, MoH, DMSCC & UNICEF	Sept 2023 - Oct 2023	0	0	0
2.	Identify, quantify and map persons exposed & potentially affected persons per event	MoWS, MoH, HC and UNICEF	Sept 2023 - Oct 2023	0	0	0
3.	WASH actor capacity mapping	MoWS and UNICEF	Sept 2023 – Oct 2023	0	0	0
4.	Capacity building of partners	MoWS, UNICEF, WHO	Sept 2023 – Dec 2023	25,000	0	25,000

4.	Strengthen coordination capacities at district level on preparedness and contingency planning and response (elaboration of district level preparedness and contingency planning, including contingency stock lists)	MoWS, UNICEF,	Nov 2023 - Dec 2023	5000	0	5000
5.	Promotion of disaster resilient WASH systems & communities (Build back better; robust infrastructure and systems that can resist shocks, and community empowerment through regular projects)	MoWS, UNICEF WASH cluster/actors.	Continuous	0	0	0
6.	Elaborate a Strategic Operational Framework to include Elaborate rapid strategy, plans and tools, and norm and standards, and response plan.	MoWS, UNICEF, Inter clusters	Sept 2023 – Dec 2023	0	0	0
7	Prepositioning of WASH/Hygiene items in strategic locations	MoWS Unicef Cluster partners	Oct-Nov 2023	100,000	0	100,000
	SUB TOTAL			130,000	0	130,000

4.12.5 Emergency Response Activities (assumption, worst case scenario 150,000 affected persons)

No.	Activities	Agency	When	Budget (USD)	Available funds (USD)	Funds gap (USD)	
1	Assess impact of disaster on WASH infrastructure	Ministry of Water and Sanitation, UNICEF, and cluster members	When events take place	225,000.00	0	225,000.00	
2	Rapid WASH assessments in different phases, DoDMA multi sector assessment and WASH specific. For all hazards.	Ministry of Water and Sanitation, UNICEF & WASH cluster	When events take place	225,000.00	0	225,000.00	
3	In case of dry spells: Rapid hydro-geological (ground water monitoring), borehole functionality) and hydrological assessments.	Ministry of Water and Sanitation, UNICEF & WASH cluster	Continuous, especially in Southern region.	225,000.00	0	225,000.00	
4	Rapid WASH assessments in hotspot areas (water quality control, water points functionality, and hygiene & sanitation surveys)	MoH, MoWS, WASH cluster in coordination with health cluster.		675,000.00	0	675,000.00	
5.	Initiate WASH emergency response in identified prioritized affected communities.	1. Rehabilitation and construction of water supply infrastructure	Water and Sanitation, UNICEF & WASH cluster		2,400,000.00	0	2,400,000.00
		2. quality control and surveillance	Water and Sanitation, UNICEF & WASH cluster		270,000.00	0	270,000.00
		3. Emergency water trucking	Water and Sanitation, UNICEF & WASH cluster		1,346,000.00	0	1346,000.00
		4. Supply of WASH and hygiene supplies	Water and Sanitation, UNICEF & WASH cluster		22,500,000.00	0	22,500,000.00
		5. Installation of temporary toilets and washrooms in IDP camps, Healthcare facilities and	Water and Sanitation, UNICEF & WASH cluster		750,000.00	0	750,000.00

		schools					
		6. Desludging toilets in IDP camps, health care facilities, schools and community spaces	Water and Sanitation, UNICEF & WASH cluster		300,000.00	0	300,000.00
6	Full WASH activities in institutions; HCF and schools	MoH, MoE, Wash cluster in coordination with health and education clusters.					
7	Monitor response (identify gaps and avoid duplication, and guarantee accountability) - Monthly Quality control field visits to priority districts	Ministry of Water and Sanitation, UNICEF, and WASH cluster		3,750	0	3,750	
8	Strengthening coordination at district levels. - Monthly visit to priority districts	Ministry of Water and Sanitation, UNICEF, and WASH cluster	Continuous	3,750	0	3,750	
SUB TOTAL					27,713,350.00	0.00	27,713,350.00

4.12.6 Operational Constraints

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

4.12.7 Funding

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

4.12.8 Primary Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

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

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Timeline for emergency response

Specific Actions and Timeline for Emergency Response

Period	Priority Action	Responsible	Location
Pre-Disaster Period	Update and develop Disaster Contingency Plan	DoDMA ⁵ , UNDAF Cluster 2 Technical Working Group (UN and MRCS) and other Humanitarian Partners	Lilongwe
	Mobilize the necessary resources for emergency relief	DoDMA, UN agencies, MRCS,	Lilongwe
	Pre-position humanitarian aid resources to disaster prone areas	DoDMA, UNICEF, WFP MRCS,	High risk areas
	Assess and support options for expanding social safety nets in times of crisis	DoDMA, MoGCDSW	Lilongwe
	Establish gender balanced assessment teams	DoDMA, UN agencies, MRCS	Lilongwe
	Ensure availability of logistical support for evacuation, rescue and delivery plan which can be efficiently accessed as necessary. Plan possible air support operation.	WFP, DoDMA, MDF	Lilongwe/ Disaster-prone areas
Imminent Disaster	Avail the necessary resources for emergency relief and recovery	Donors	Lilongwe
	Alert DoDMA on early warning indicators for disasters	DCCMS, MoA, DoGS, MoH, MoA, FEWSNET, MVAC, District councils	Lilongwe/disaster-prone areas

⁵ The responsible lead ministry/agency is listed first where there are more than one involved.

	Alert vulnerable population and prepare evacuation if need arises	District councils, DoDMA with support of Humanitarian Partners on the ground.	Flood-prone areas
	Initiate a joint crisis management group	DoDMA, Humanitarian partners	Lilongwe
48 Hours	Notify DoDMA of disaster events as they develop	District Councils, NGOs and other humanitarian partners on the ground	Affected districts
	Issue initial situation report on the emergency situation	DoDMA, District Councils	Lilongwe, affected districts
	Inform communities in disaster risk areas as they develop	DoDMA and District authorities	Disaster-risk areas
	Conduct joint assessments, provide recommendations on response required	DoDMA, District Councils, UN, MRCS and other partners on the ground.	Disaster-affected areas
	Determine if Flash Appeal needed and begin preparation; Request CERF allocation if required, depending on assessment results	UNRCO, DoDMA	Lilongwe
	Deliver initial assistance. Conduct rescue operations if needed.	DoDMA, UN agencies, MRCS, MDF, MPS	Flood areas
First Week	Convene a meeting of a joint crisis management group or the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee to ensure coordinated response	DoDMA	Lilongwe
	Identify needs in all sectors. Circulate information to relevant actors.	DoDMA, Ministries and Departments, Partners	Lilongwe, affected districts
	Revise sectoral Disaster Contingency Plan using updated information and prepare sector response plan	DoDMA, UNDAF Cluster 2 Contingency Planning Team, Humanitarian Partners	Lilongwe

	Mobilize additional resources to address the emerging sectoral needs.	DoDMA, Partners	Humanitarian	Lilongwe, affected districts
--	---	-----------------	--------------	------------------------------

ANNEX 2. Important Contacts

Cluster	Name	Designation	Phone Number	Email address
COORDINATION	Charles Kalembe	CDMA	0999 279 515	
	Rebecca Adah-Donto	UN RCO		
	Rev. Moses Chimphepo	DP&R	0995773234	zukazukamoc@gmail.com
PROTECTION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT	R. Makhumula	Principal Secretary		RMAKHUMULA@AOL.COM
	Justin Hamela	Deputy Director for Child Affairs	0999956866	hamelatrevor@gmail.com
	Enock Bonongwe	Deputy Director	0999021200	enockbonongwe@gmail.com
	Misheck Mdambo	Social Welfare Officer	0999193042	mmdambo@gmail.com
	Japhet Chirwa	Chief Gender Officer	0884411592	chirwajaphet1@gmail.com
WASH	Mayeso Malembo	Disability Affairs Officer	0999832959	mayesok288@gmail.com
	Thanasius Sitolo	Chief Community Water Supply Officer	265 999 275 963	tsitolo@gmail.com
	Bibo Yatina	Principal Community Water Supply Officer	0999 265 680	byatina@gmail.com
	Prince Mleta	Deputy Director of Water Resources	0991 873 498	princemleta@yahoo.com

	Allone Ganizani	Chair National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Unit	265 999 268 537	amganizani@gmail.com
	Holystone Kafanikhale	Chair National Sanitation and Hygiene Technical committee	265 999 851 089	hkafanikhale70@gmail.com
	Sydney Paul	Principal Environmental Health Officer	265 999 337 901	sydneypaul@live.com
	Flora Kamdonyo	Principal Environmental Health Officer	265 888 891 574	fkamdonyo@yahoo.com
TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS	Kondwani Kondwani	MoTPW	Kondwanikondwani@gmail.com	+265 99 495 1781
	Orison Mapemba	WFP	Orison.Mapemba@wfp.org	+265 99 997 2300
	Mbachhi Munthali	WFP	Mbachhi.Munthali@wfp.org	+265 99 997 2313
	Jessica Standifer	WFP	Jessica.Standifer@wfp.org	+265 99 190 0697
NUTRITION	Blessing Muwalo	DD	999566003	muwalo2000@gmail.com
	Stanely Mwase	Nutrition Specialist	994698509	svmwase@unicef.org
	Elsie Mawala	Nutrition Officer	0884767559	emawala@unicef.org
AGRICULTURE	Readwell Musopole	MoA	0991145744	rmusopolep@yahoo.com

	Boyd Mwafurirwa	MoA	0994209789	boydmwafurirwa@gmail.com
	Doshanie Kadokera	MoA	0999427434	doshaniek@yahoo.com
	Cassim Maulidi	MoA	0883221148	cbmaulidi@gmail.com
	Daniele Barelli	FAO	0985544318	daniele.barelli@fao.org
	Chesterman Kumwenda	FAO	0992002725	chesterman.kumwenda@fao.org
	Arthur Gulo	WVI	-	arthur_gulo@wvi.org
FOOD SECURITY	Fyawupi Mwafongo	DoDMA	0991005681	fmwafongo@gmail.com
	Eunice Nyirenda	WFP	0999 365 798	eunice.nyirenda@wfp.org
HEALTH	Allone Ganizani	Health Cluster Secretariat	0999 26 85 37 0888 33 24 54	amganizani@gmail.com
	Sophie Khumbizeni Chimwenje	Health Cluster Secretariat	0999 45 14 25	khumbizenichimwenje@gmail.com
	Elizabeth Chingaiepe	WHO & Health Cluster Co-Lead	0992 36 45 52	chingayipee@who.int
SEARCH AND RESCUE	Lloyd Banda	Director	0993970824	banda_lloyd@yahoo.co.uk
	Benjamin Msowoya	Cluster Lead	0881 09 28 00	

			0993 40 85 36	
	Kondwani Munkhuwa	HRM	0999476978	kondwamunkhwa@gmail.com
	Andrew Banda	Disaster Focal Person	0999727855 0887032226	andrewbanda82@gmail.com
SHELTER AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	Kingsley Lungu	Deputy Director	+265 999 923 796	kwjlungu@gmail.com
	Cecilia Banda	Acting Head of DM	+265 995 510 699	ccbanda@redcross.mw
	Blessings Mlowoka	Operations Manager	+265 888 755 333	bmlowoka@redcross.mw
	Innocent Chalera	Shelter/NFI Officer	+ 265 997 916 893	ichalera@iom.int
	Emily Mzembe	Principal Housing Officer	+265 999 776 936	mzembeemily@gmail.com
EDUCATION	Victoria Geresomo	DEP	0999186861	vcgeresomo@yahoo.com
	Maureen Maguza-Tembo	DDSHNHA	0999916967	mcmtembo@yahoo.com
	Chipiliro Thombodzi	DDEP	0997523627	chipilirothombozi@gmail.com
	Simon Molendijk	Education Chief	0998438097	sjmolendijk@unicef.org
	Chalizamudzi Matola	Education Specialist	0999932794	chalizamudzi.matola@savethechildren.org
	Shanever Chamba	Nutrition Officer	0999335859	chambas@tcd.ie
	Annie Maston	Education Emergency Officer	0888152181	amaston@unicef.org
	Amilu Chilingulo	EiE Coordinator	0999370840	achilingulo@unicef.org
DoDMA	Charles Kalemba	CDMA	0999279515	ckalemba@hotmail.com

	Rev. Moses Chimphepo	Director Preparedness and Response	0995773234	zukazukamoc@gmail.com
	Fedson Chikuse	Deputy Director Preparedness	0999 933 246	chikusefedson@gmail.com
	Fyawupi Mwafongo	Deputy Director Response	0991005681	fmwafongo@gmail.com
	Natasha Mbengo	CDPO	0999106113	natashambengo@gmail.com
	Madalitso Mwale	CDRO	0993879036	madalitso80mwale@gmail.com
	Annie Mapulanga	PE	0999268933	anniemapulanga@gmail.com
	Ephod Kachigwada	RRO	0999670671	ephodkachigwada@gmail.com
	Chipiliro Khamula	PIMO	0884572844	chipilioraykhamula@gmail.com

No	Region	Council	Name	Position	Contact # Airtel	Contact # TNM	Email Address
1	Southern	Balaka	Tamanya Harawa	DC	0998 217 902	0888 354 776	tamgalama@gmail.com
2			Blessings Kamtema	DRMO	0994 200 509	-	bblssins@gmail.com
			Allick Milanzi	DO	0996 813 003	0884 461 498	allickmilanzi@gmail.com
3		Blantyre	Alek Mdooko	DC	-	0888 316 942	alexmdooko@gmail.com

4			Cosmas Mangoka	DRMO	-	0881 208 516	kel3kisyombe@gmail.com
5		Blantyre City	Dennis Chinseu	CEO	0999 957 584	0888 957 584	d.chinseu@bccmw.com achinseu1977@yahoo.com
6			William Chimzinga	DO	0999 034 713	0884 200 535	billchimzinga@gmail.com
7		Chikwawa	Nardin Kamba	DC	0999 342 403	0881 804 552	kambanardin@yahoo.co.uk
8			Humphrey Magalasi	DRMO	0999 059 678	0888 242 086	humpmagalasi@gmail.com
9		Chiradzulu	Francis Matewere	DC	0994145511	-	framatewere@yahoo.com
10			Charity Machika	DRMO	0991574948	0882 530 713	charitymachika@gmail.com
11		Machinga	Rodrick Mateauma	DC	0999 214 268	0888 867 508	mateauma@yahoo.com mateauma@gmail.com
12			Daniel Mandala	DRMO	0999 750 161	-	daniellmandala@gmail.com
13		Mangochi	Dr. Smart Gwedemula	DC	0999 869 494	-	sgwedemula@yahoo.com
14			Francis Kadzokoya	DRMO	0996 195 332	-	kadzokoyafrancis@gmail.com
15		Mangochi Municipal	Ernest Kadzokoya	CEO	0999 313 318	-	kadzokoya@yahoo.com
16			Fortunate L. Msukwa	DO	-	0881 763 720	fortu.msukwa@gmail.com
17		Mulanje	David Gondwe	DC	0999 400 631	-	davidkgondwe@gmail.com
18			Maria Joseph	DRMO	0994 602 062	-	Mariajoseph791@gmail.com
19		Mwanza	Dr. Martha Magreta Sineta	DC	0996 618 718	-	shambiwe@gmail.com

20			Ivy Chammudzi	DRMO	0999 929 454	0888 929 454	chammudziivy@ymail.com
21		Neno	Rosemary Nawasha	DC	0999 214 502	0881 399 785	rosemarynawasha08@gmail.com
22			Brighton Mphinga	DO	-	0888 680 082	wamphinga@gmail.com
23		Nsanje	Dominic Mwandira	DC	0999 088 788	0888 353 788	dominicmwandira@gmail.com
24			Mphatso Nedson	DRMO	0994 204 841	0882 630 893	mnedson7@gmail.com
25		Phalombe	Moffat Douglas	DC	0997 237 760	-	moffatidouglas@gmail.com
26			Florence Harawa	DRMO	-	0888 867 396	fulontepa@yahoo.com
27		Thyolo	Hudson Kuphanga	DC	0999 510 741	-	hudsonkuphanga40@gmail.com
28			Faith Khamula	DRMO		0883104 540	khamula23@gmail.com
29		Zomba	Reighnand Chavula	DC	-	0884 002 178	rkchavula@hmail.com
30			Walusungu Mwafulirwa	DRMO	0992 270 294	0884 051 647	walusungumwafulirwa@gmail.com
31		Zomba City	Fred Namkuyu	CEO	0993 38 36 71	-	fnankuyu@gmail.com
32			Gomezgani Nyasulu	DO	-	0884101716	ngomezgani@gmail.com
33	Central	Dedza	Thomas Chigwenembe	DC	099 312 700	-	thomaschigwenembe@gmail.com
34			Anganile Kalonga	DRMO	0995 507 897	0888 907 598	angankalonga@gmail.com
35		Dowa	Stallich Mwambiwa	DC	0999 105 862	-	stallich2014@gmail.com

36			Twambilire Kalolokesya	DRMO	0993 049 969		twambikalolokesya@gmail.com
37		Kasungu	James Kanyangalazi	DC	0999 256 923	0888 201 790	kanyangalazijj@gmail.com
38			Tiwonge Kulemeka	DRMO	0994 837 203	-	tiwongekulemeka@gmail.com
39		Lilongwe	Lawford Palani	DC	-	0888 308 225	lawfordpalani@yahoo.co.uk
40			Denia Banda	DRMO	0991 950 454	-	bandacdenia@outlook.com
41		Lilongwe City	Dr. Mcloud Kadammanja	CEO	0999 662 727	-	mcloud.kadammanja@lcc.mw
42			Gift Kasamira	DO	0998 497 871	-	gkasamira@gmail.com
43		Mchinji	Fred Movete	DC	0999 939 034	-	movetef5@gmail.com
44			Violet Jimu	DRMO	0999 717 124	-	violetjimu@gmail.com
45		Nkhotakota	Ben Tonho	DC	0999 278 385	0884 019 596	bentonho2000@yahoo.com
46			Rhomatchinga Nkhata	DRMO		0888 115 783	rhomankhata@gmail.com
			George Zibophe	DO	0999 609 739	0881 320 671	georgezibophe@gmail.com
47		Ntcheu	George Ngaiyaye	DC	0995 417 313	-	ngaiyayegeorge@yahoo.com
48			Jonathan Kapatsa	DRMO	-	0882 022 586	jonahkapatsa@gmail.com
49		Ntchisi	Lusizi Nhlane	DC	0999 387 602	-	lusizinhlanee@gmail.com
50			Rhonnie Khamgamwa	DRMO	0999 487 791	-	rhonniekhamgamwa@gmail.com
51		Salima	James Mwenda	DC	0999 558 263	-	jamemwenda@yahoo.com

52			Gloria Banda	DRMO	0992 968 449	-	Bandag766@gmail.com
53	Northern	Chitipa	MacMillan Magomero	DC	0994 580 562	0881 727 468	magomeromacmillan@yahoo.com
54			Cosmas Chikapa	DO	0999 188 886		chikapacos@gmail.com
55		Karonga	Fred Movete	DC	0999 939 034		movetef5@gmail.com
56			Shepherd Jere	DRMO	0996 365 347	0881 142 387	shepherd.jere@gmail.com 310744@boma.gov.mw
57		Likoma	Abubakar Nkhoma	DC	0999 313 084	-	abunkhoma@gmail.com
58			Tamanda Nkhoma	DO	0994 711 251	0883 323 993	tamajacnkhoma163@gmail.com
59		Mzimba	Rodney Simwaka	DC	-	0888 870 156	simwaka66@yahoo.com
60			Faith Longwe	DRMO	-	0888 626 882	faithlongwe40@gmail.com
61		Mzuzu City	Gomezgani Nyasulu	CEO	0998 473 780	-	gngomenyasulu@gmail.com
62			Precious Mandala	DO	0998 717 799	0882 757 852	premandala@gmail.com
63		NkhataBay	Rodgers Newa	DC	-	0888 567 428	rodgers.newa@gmail.com
64			Tawonga Rachel Kamanga	DRMO	-	0882 624 702	kamangarkay@gmail.com
65		Rumphi	Emmanuel Bulukutu	DC	0999 957 881	-	emmanuelbulukutu@gmail.com
66			Bessie Kunje	DRMO	0991 571 359	-	bessiekunje@gmail.com

ANNEX 3: Supply Requirements Agriculture Cluster

CROP PESTS REQUIREMENTS								
Item	Unit	Requirements	Available Stock	Balance	Unit Price (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Available Resources (USD)	Funding gap (USD)
Deltamethrin	Litres	5,000	468	4,532	20 USD/litre	100,000 USD	0	100,000 USD
Proclaim fit	Grams	400,000	0	400,000	30.07 USD/100 gram bottle	122,800 USD	106,500 USD	16,300 USD
Snowmectin	Litres	5,000	0	4,000	20 USD/litre	100,000 USD	0	100,000 USD
Fenitrothion 96% ULV	Litres	5,000	0	5,000	25 USD/litre	125,000 USD	0	125,000 USD
TOTAL						447,800 USD	106,500 USD	341,300 USD
LIVESTOCK REQUIREMENTS								
FMD Vaccine	Doses	80,000	0	80,000	2.50	200000	0	200,000.00
Lumpy Skin doses	Doses	40,000	0	40,000	2.50	100000	0	100,000.00
Newcastle Disease Vaccine	Doses	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0.50	500000	0	500,000.00
Rabies	Doses	200,000	0	200,000	17.00	850000	0	850,000.00
Newcastle ELISA	Kits	15	0	20	1100.00	22000	0	22,000.00
FMD ELISA	Kits	15	0	20	1350.00	27000	0	27,000.00
Rabies conjugate	Vials	10	0	10	850.00	8500	0	8,500.00
African Swine Fever ELISA	Kits	5	0	5	1900.00	9500	0	9,500.00
Rift Valley Fever ELISA	Kits	10	0	10	450.00	4500	0	4,500.00

Oxytetracyclines (100ml)	Bottle	500	0	500	10.00	5000	0	5,000.00
Albendazole (5L)	Bottle	500	0	500	15.00	7500	0	7,500.00
Acaricides (20L)	Drum	100	0	100	120.00	12000	0	12,000.00
Needles and syringes	Boxes	500	0	500	10.00	5000	0	5,000.00
50 ml automatic syringes	Syringes	70	20	50	80.00	4000	160	3,840.00
Disinfectants (5 kg)	Drum	50	0	50	100.00	5000	0	5,000.00
Sub Totals								1,759,840.00

Education Cluster

EDUCATION CLUSTER SUPPLIES											
Item description	Unit	Target population	Qty per distribution unit	Total required Qty	Available stock	Requirement gap	Unit price (USD)	Funding requirement (USD)	Available funds (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)	Remarks
Tents light weight 72 sq cm	Set	32,000	1	800	0	2,800,000	3500	2,800,000	300,000	2,220,000	
School in a box kit	Kit	32,000	1	800	0	800	159	127,200	0	127,200	
Recreation kit	Kit	500,000	1	50	0	50	177.8	8,890	0	8,890	
School meals	learner	500,000	1	500,000	0	63	0.03	945,000.00	300000	645,000.00	

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Protection and Social Support

Item	Item Description	Quantity	Unit measure	Total quantity	Available	Balance	Unit cost (USD)	Total	Available	Gap
Dignity kits	Kit	21,000	1	21,000	0	21,000	20	50,000	0	500,000
Recreation kit	Kit	2000	1	2000	0	2000	200	400,000	0	400,000
Plastic Chairs Tables and chairs (set of 4s)	Set	800	1	800	0	800	57	45,600	0	45,600
Art and craft materials	Set	4,680	1	4680	0	4680	8	37,440	0	37,440
Tents (42 SQ meters)	Each	40	1	40	0	40	4500	180,000	0	180,000
Tents for ECD, CC, PSS and CBCFMs (42 SQ meters)	Each	800	1	800	0	800	4500	3,600,00	0	3,600,00
Community Policing Kits	Kit	2,000	1	2,000	0	2,000	100	250,000	0	250,000
protective kits for CPWs	Kit	2,500	1	2500	0	2,500	100	25,000	0	25,000
Masks	carton	5,000	1	5,000	0	5,000	10	50,000	0	50,000
Hand sanitizer's	carton	2,500	1	2,500	0	2,500	10	25,000	0	25,000
Soap	carton	2,500	1	2,500	0	2,500	10	25,000	0	25,000

Search and Rescue

Stock by District				
#	DISTRICT	INSTITUTION	EQUIPMENT	STATUS
1	Zomba	Zomba Fire Brigade	4 Fire engines	2 serviceable, 2 unserviceable
2			6 sets of breathing apparatus	unserviceable
3			1 set motor vehicle rescue equipment	unserviceable
4			2 rescue ropes	serviceable
5			A set of manual hydraulic pumps	unserviceable
6		MDF Cobbe Barracks	1 recovery vehicle	serviceable
7		MAF	1 Dornier	unserviceable
8			1 fire truck	Serviceable
9		MPS Marine Unit	1 Boat	serviceable
10	Blantyre	Blantyre Fire Brigade	10 Fire Engines	5 serviceable, 5 unserviceable
11			6 breathing apparatus	serviceable
12			1 set rescue equipment	unserviceable

13			1 rescue rope	serviceable
14		WFP	2 boats	1 Working condition
		UNICEF	1 boat	Working
15		Chileka International Airport	4 fire engines	1 not working
			1 ambulance	Not working
16	Karonga	Karonga Airport	2 fire engine	1 working
17		MMF Chilumba	4 rubber boats	serviceable
18	Mzuzu	Mzuzu Fire Brigade	6 fire engines	1 working, 5 not working
19			10 sets breathing apparatus	Not working
20		MDF Moyale	1 recovery vehicle	unserviceable
22		Kamuzu Int. Airport	7 Fire engines	5 working
23			4 sets of motor vehicle rescue equipment	3 working, 1 not working

24			4 set of rescue rope	Working condition
25			5 sets of breathing apparatus	All working
			1 Ambulance	Working
26		Lilongwe City Fire Brigade	4 fire engines	2 working
27			12 sets of breathing operators	All working
28			2 Hydraulic Rescue Equipment	Not working
29			1 Ladder Truck	working
30		MAF	1 fire engine	Working
31			1 helicopter/chopper	Working
32		MDF Kamuzu Barracks	1 recovery vehicle	Working
33	Kasungu	Engineers Battalion	1 heavy lifting machine/crane	Working
34	Salima	MDF -MAFCO	1 recovery vehicle	Working
35	Mangochi	MMF	5 Dinghy boats	Working

36			10 rubber boats	Working
37			10 scuba divers equipment	Working
38		MPS Marine Unit	6 Boats	3 Working
39			3 rescue boats	2 Working
40	Nsanje	MPS Marine Unit	0	
41	Nkhatabay	MPS Marine Unit	2 Boat	1 Working
42	Liwonde	MPS Marine Unit	1 Boat	Working
43	Chikwawa	MRCS	1 Boat	Working, engine need service and operator
44	Nsanje	MRCS	1 Boat	Working, need engine

Shelter and Camp Management

Item	Unit	Required	Available Stock	Resource gap	Unit Price (USD)	Available in value(USD)	FUNDING GAP	Total Projected
Family tents for displaced households including protection (16m2)	pcs	10 000,00	150,00	9 850,00	45,00	6 750,00	443 250,00	450 000,00
Black Sheet	pcs	30 000,00	-	30 000,00	6,00	-	180 000,00	180 000,00

Multipurpose large 88M2	pcs	10 000,00	2,00	9 998,00	600,00	1 200,00	5 998,00	6 000 000,00
Multipurpose large 72M2	pcs	10 000,00	5,00	9 995,00	400,00	2 000,00	3 998,00	4 000 000,00
Multipurpose Large 42m2	pcs	10 000,00	129,00	9 871,00	350,00	45 150,00	34 548,00	3 500 000,00
Multipurpose Large 24m2	pcs	10 000,00	3,00	9 997,00	110,00	330,00	1 000,00	110 000,00
Multipurpose Large 22m2	pcs	10 000,00	-	10 000,00	90,00	-	90 000,00	90 000,00
Family tents for Protection Services	10 000,00	100,00	42,00	58,00	550,00	23 100,00	31 900,00	55 000,00
Classroom tents (72 Square M}	pcs	320,00	4,00	316,00	2 200,00	8 800,00	695 200,00	704 000,00
Housing Units	pcs		8,00			-	-	
Kitchen Set,	pcs	30 000,00	300,00	29 700,00	33,00	13 500,00	1 336 500,00	1 350 000,00
Caps	pcs	30 000,00	10 400,00	19 600,00	0.5	5 200,00	11 500,00	25 000,00
Plates	pcs	30 000,00	10 400,00	19 600,00	0.25	2 600,00	9 800,00	15 000,00
Tarpaulin	pcs	30 000,00	740,00	29 260,00	22,00	22 000,00	877 800,00	900 000,00
Shelter kit/tool	pcs	10 000,00	249,00	9 751,00	44,00	6 000,00	243 775,00	250 000,00
Soap (laundry and toilets) 10 pcs,	pcs	20 000,00	-	20 000,00	1,00	-	20 000,00	20 000,00
2 blankets	pcs	30 000,00	-	30 000,00	4.5	-	135 000,00	135 000,00
Water buckets	each	10 000,00	-	-	4.5	-	25 000,00	25 000,00
2 Sleeping mats	pcs	20 000,00	460,00	19 540,00	6,00	2 760,00	117 240,00	120 000,00
Solar lump	pcs	30 000,00	-	30 000,00	25,00	-	750 000,00	750 000,00
Mosquito Nets	pcs	30 000,00	300,00	29 700,00	5.5	1 650,00	163 350,00	165 000,00
Total						141 040,00	5 175 859,00	18 844 000,00

Transport and Logistics

Item	Specs	Number	Owner	Location	Status
Boat	Inflatables	2	DoDMA	Nsanje (Bangula)	Operational
Boat	Inflatables	1	DoDMA	Nsanje (Bangula)	Under repair
Boat	Honda 50	2	WFP	Nsanje (Bangula)	Operational
Boat		4	MDF	Mangochi	Operational
Boat	Honda 50	1	UNICEF	Nsanje (Bangula)	Operational
Boat		1	Red Cross	Nsanje (Bangula)	Under repair
Truck	4x4 all-terrain truck with 7mt capacity	4	WFP	Blantyre	Operational

WASH Cluster

WASH Cluster supplies stock list										
Item description	Unit	target population	Qty per unit	Total Required Qty	Available stock	Requirement Gap	Unit price (USD)	Funding requirement (USD)	Available funds (USD)	Funding gap (USD)
Sanitation items										
Bar soap	Bar	200,000	1.5	300,000	202,500	97,500	2.52	245,700.00	-	245,700.00
Bathing soap	Piece	200,000	3	600,000	200,000	400,000	0.21	84,000.00	-	84,000.00
School hygiene posters	Posters	3,000	1	3,000	3,000	0	0.23	-	-	-
Hygiene promotion leaflets	Leaflets	15,000	1	15,000	5,000	10,000	0.03	300.00	-	300.00
Plastic buckets 20 ltrs w/ lid + tap	Piece	100,000	5	20,000	20,000	0	2.72	-	-	-
Plastic buckets 20 ltrs w/ lid	Piece	100,000	2	11,000	11,000	0	1.9	-	-	-
Gamboot	Piece	100	1	100	40	60	30	1,800.00	-	1,800.00

Plastic buckets 60L	Piece	100,000	1	400	400		7.15	-	-	-
Sanitary pads (10 pieces/ pkt)	Pads	50000	3	50,000	0	50,000	1.3	65,000.00	-	65,000.00
Menstrual hygiene kit	Cloth	50000	3	50,000	10,000	40,000	1.3	52,000.00	-	52,000.00
Total								448,800.00	-	448,800.00
Water Supply – Other items								-		
Chlorine 45-50kg Tin	Drum	100,000	20	300	224	76	84.48	6,420.48	-	6,420.48
Chlorine 25kg Tin	Drum	100,000	20	300	300	0	71.07	-	-	-
Water Purification tablets	tbt	100,000	5	60,000	60,000	0	71.07	-	-	-
Water treatment system	Unit	15,000	1	15	5	10	25000	500,000.00		500,000.00
Water bowsers	Vehicle	200,000	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
Water treatment plants	Vehicle	200,000	3	4	3	1		-	-	-
Portable bacteriological water quality testing kits (Delagua) with consumables -	Kits	28	1	28	0	28	4000	112,000.00	-	112,000.00
Pooltesters	set	100	1	2000	2000	0	40	-		-
Bacteriological H2S strips (FRC test)	Bottle	200,000	20	10000	6,000	4,000	1.6	6,400.00	-	6,400.00
Water tank (5000 ltrs)	Tank	200,000	1	10	0	10	1500	15,000.00	-	15,000.00
Water tank (1000 litres)	Tank	200,000	1	10	0	10	400	4,000.00	-	4,000.00
Block board	Piece	200,000	1000	200	0	200	30	6,000.00	-	6,000.00
Afridev pump rods	Pieces	200,000	15	500	0	500	13	6,500.00	-	6,500.00
Afridev pump riser mains	Pieces	200,000	15	500	0	500	7.48	3,740.00	-	3,740.00
Mesh wire (3.5)	Roll	200,000	1	100	0	100	300	30,000.00	-	30,000.00
Tarpaulin, roll 4x50m	Roll	40,000	5	1500	500	1,000	13.29	13,290.00	-	13,290.00

Mobile plastic Latrine	Piece	20,000	1	300	300	0	157.62	-	-	-
Plastic slabs	Piece	200,000	2	600	600	0	37.45	-	-	-
PLASTIC SHEETS 250 MICRON X 1.8M X 90M	Roll	100,000	1	85	85	0	66.87	-	-	35,441.00
Total								703,350.48	-	738,791.48
							Total	1,152,150.48	-	1,152,150.48