



The Republic of Malawi
Office of the President and Cabinet
Department of Disaster Management Affairs



NATIONAL EL NIÑO INDUCED PROLONGED DRY SPELLS AND FLOODS RESPONSE APPEAL

April 2024



HIS EXCELLENCY

DR. LAZARUS McCARTHY CHAKWERA
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

FOREWORD

Malawi has recently continued to witness an increase in the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events and disasters. The 2023/2024 season has been greatly affected by the El Niño weather conditions. The country experienced a late and erratic onset of effective planting rains as well as prolonged dry spells which have significantly affected crop production prospects.

Over 2 million farming families are estimated to be affected by the prolonged dry spells and floods across the country. The second round Agricultural Production Estimates Survey results shows that maize production has decreased to 2,926,190 metric tons from the 2022/23 final round estimate of 3,509,837 metric tons. This deficit poses a severe threat to food security and economic stability in the country also considering the Southern African region has been heavily affected.

Government has facilitated the development of this National El Niño Response Appeal to mobilize resources for boosting crop production and national food stocks through agriculture related interventions as well as addressing the immediate lifesaving and survival needs of the affected population while facilitating their transition to early recovery. The Appeal has also considered resilience building interventions aimed at breaking the cycle of chronic food insecurity exacerbated by over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture through investments in irrigation equipment and infrastructure as well as livelihood diversification interventions.

The Appeal has prioritized interventions across all the activated clusters namely: Coordination; Agriculture, Food Security, Nutrition, Education, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Health, Shelter and Camp Management, Protection, and Transport and Logistics.

The total requirements for this Appeal are estimated at MK782.24 billion (approx.: USD 446.72 million) out of which MK37.85 billion (approx.: USD21.6 million) has been mobilized through government and various humanitarian partners, foreign governments, organizations, private sector and individuals of good will; leaving a gap of MK744.39 billion (approx.: USD425.12 million).

I would therefore like to express gratitude to all the Foreign Governments, UN Agencies, development partners, organizations and individuals of goodwill that have so far provided and pledged support towards the El Niño Response. I would like to appeal for increased assistance to support the implementation of the prioritized interventions.



Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera

President of the Republic of Malawi

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2023/2024 season has been greatly affected by the El Niño weather conditions. Overall, the country experienced a late and erratic onset of effective planting rains, inadequate rains, reduced rainy days as well as prolonged dry spells which have significantly affected crop production prospects.

Following the impact of the El Niño-induced prolonged dry spells and floods on crop production and other sectors, His Excellency Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera declared a state of disaster in 23 districts and appealed for local and international assistance.

Driven by the declaration of state of disaster, this Appeal aims to mobilize resources to boost food production and improve national food stocks as well as address lifesaving needs of the affected population.

Under the two broad areas of Food Production and Humanitarian assistance, the appeal covers interventions across prioritized clusters namely Agriculture, Food Security, Nutrition, Education, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Health, Shelter and Camp Management; Protection; and Transport and Logistics.

The total requirements for this Appeal are estimated at **MK782.24 billion** (approx.: **USD 446.74 million**) out of which **MK37.85 billion** (approx.: **USD21.6 million**) has been mobilized leaving a gap of **MK744.39 billion** (approx.: **USD425.12 million**).

- PERIOD**
April 2024 – March 2025
- 9 MILLION**
People in need of agriculture support and food assistance
- 23 DISTRICTS**
affected and in need of agricultural support and assistance from April, 2024 to March, 2025
- 2 KEY PILLARS**
on boosting food production and stocks as well as provision of humanitarian assistance to affected households.
- REQUIREMENTS**
USD 446.74m.
For the interventions in some targeted areas through government and partners.
- USD 21.6m** mobilized
- USD 425.14m** required to be resourced

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APES	Agricultural Production Estimates Survey
CBCC	Child Based Care Centres
CT	Cash Based Transfers
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
CU2	Children Under 2 years
DC	District Commissioner
DCCMS	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services
DEC	District Executive Committee
DNCC	District Nutrition Coordination Committee
DNHA	Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoGCDSW	Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare
MoTPW	Ministry of Transport and Public Works
MK	Malawi Kwacha
MT	Metric Tonnes
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Committee
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRU	Nutrition Rehabilitation Units
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
PLHIVA	People Living with HIV AIDS
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SBCC	Social Behavioural Change Communication
SCT	Social Cash Transfers
SCTP	Social Cash Transfer Programme
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
SRSP	Shock Responsive Social Protection
TA	Traditional Authority
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

Snapshot



2.0 m Farming Households Affected



9.0 m People Affected



23 Districts Affected



446.74 m Total Requirement

Cluster Funding Requirements (USD)

Food Security

Affected People: 9.0 m
 Food Requirement: 400,000 mt
 Modality: In-Kind and Cash Transfers
 Funding requirement: 197.89 m

Agriculture

National Maize requirement: 3.65 m mt a year
 Affected Farming Households: 2.0 m
 749,113 ha Affected
 Funding Requirements: 158.61 m

Education

Targeted learners: 1.69 m
 Funding requirement: 41.08 m

Health

Targeted Population: 8.9 m
 Women of child bearing age: 2.1 m
 Malnourished Children over 12 months: 6,285
 Funding requirement: 4.56 m

Transport and Logistics

Targeted population: 9.0 m
 Funding requirement: 30.7 m

Nutrition

Affected Population: 3.98 m
 Targeted Population: 2.44 m
 Funding requirement: 8.62 m

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Affected Population: 1.5 m
 Targeted Population: 160,000
 Funding requirement: 2.4 m

Protection

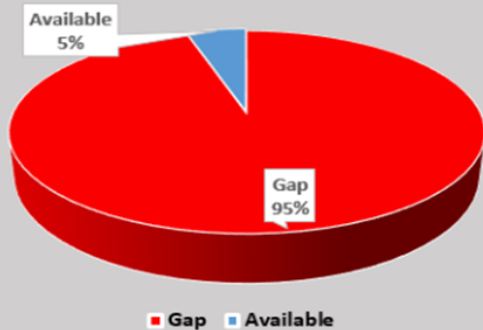
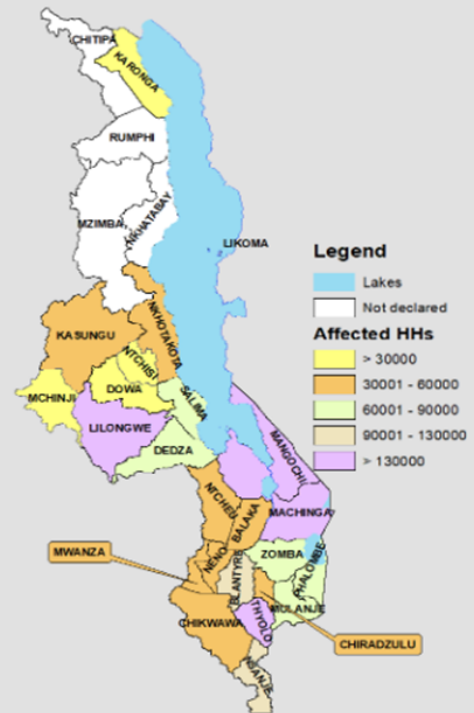
Affected Population: 9.0 m
 Target Population: 5.34 m
 Funding requirement: 850,000

Shelter

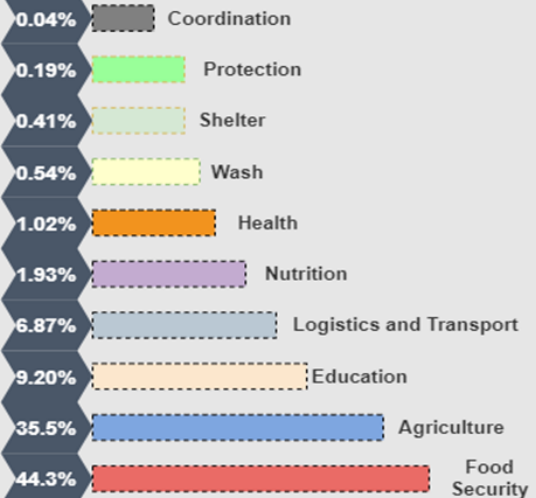
Affected Population: 22,500
 Targeted Population: 22,500
 Funding requirement: 1.83 m

Coordination

Funding requirement: 199,885.78



Cluster Needs in %





1. INTRODUCTION

Malawi is a disaster prone country. The most common hazards include floods, dry-spells, strong winds, landslides, earthquakes and disease and pest outbreaks. Malawi has recently continued to witness an increase in the frequency and magnitude of these hazards, which often culminate into disasters leading to damage to infrastructure, loss of lives, property and livelihoods, among others. Disasters have also impacted on the socio-economic development of the country, while eroding efforts and gains in infrastructural development and other spheres of life.

As per the Seasonal Forecast released by the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS), the 2023/2024 season has been greatly affected by the El Niño conditions. Apart

"Disasters have also impacted on the socio-economic development of the country, while eroding efforts and gains in infrastructural development and other spheres of life."

from the late and erratic onset of effective planting rains, the country also experienced inadequate rains, reduced rainy days as well as prolonged dry spells which have affected crop production prospects.

Government through the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and District Councils

facilitated a preliminary assessment of the prolonged dry spell situation to establish the extent of the impact as well as prospects of residual moisture for response interventions to complement irrigation farming (see Annex 1). DoDMA also facilitated interagency assessments for the Nkhotakota and Karonga Flood disasters.

Following the impact of the El Niño-induced prolonged dry spells and floods on crop production and other sectors, His Excellency Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera declared a state of disaster in 23 districts and appealed for local and international assistance. The districts include Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Thyolo, Mulanje, Phalombe, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Machinga, Mangochi, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, Lilongwe, Mchinji, Ntcheu, Salima, Dowa, Dedza, Ntchisi, Kasungu, Nkhotakota and Karonga.

This 2024 National El Niño Response Appeal has been developed to facilitate resource mobilization to implement prioritized interventions to boost national food production and stocks through winter cropping and irrigation and well as for humanitarian assistance to address the survival needs of the affected population.

Under the two broad areas of Food

Production and Humanitarian assistance, the appeal covers interventions across prioritized clusters namely Coordination, Agriculture, Food Security, Nutrition, Education, Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Shelter; Protection; and Transport and Logistics.

While focusing on immediate life-saving needs, the Appeal has also considered resilience building activities to break the cycle of chronic food insecurity exacerbated by overdependence on rain-fed agriculture with investments in irrigation equipment and infrastructure as well as livelihood diversification interventions.

The Appeal has time-sensitive priorities across the sectors such as crop production and procurements hence timely resource mobilization and execution of the interventions will be critical. The Appeal has therefore also recognized and considered the various existing disaster risk financing instruments for potential financing such as the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Drought Insurance Policy, the Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (CAT DDO), Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), Shock Responsive Social Protection Programme (SRSP) as well as various crisis modifiers by partners.

2. SITUATION OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

The 2023/2024 season has been greatly affected by the El Niño weather conditions. Overall, the country experienced a late and erratic onset of effective planting rains, inadequate rains, reduced rainy days as well as prolonged dry spells in most parts of the country and localized floods which have significantly affected crop production prospects as well as other sectors.

Crop Production: Malawi is facing a significant deficit in maize production, in light of the prolonged dry spells that affected most districts in the Central and Southern Regions. The second round Agricultural Production Estimates Survey results project a 16 percent decline in production as a result of mainly the dry spells due to El Niño as well as other factors such as fall armyworm and floods. The 2023/2024 results of the survey show that maize production has decreased to **2,926,190 metric tons** from the 2022/23 final round estimate of **3,509,837 metric tons**. This deficit poses a severe threat to food security and economic stability in the country also considering the Southern African region has been heavily affected. The other commodities such as rice, millet, sorghum, pulses, cassava and groundnuts have also recorded decreases of various magnitudes due to the dry spells that affected most districts in the country.

"Malawi is facing a significant deficit in maize production... This deficit poses a severe threat to food security and economic stability in the country..."

Food Security: The preliminary National Food Balance Sheet (FBS) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture shows that the country has a total maize supply of **2,833,302 metric tons**, against a total maize requirement for the 12 months projected at **3,659,856 metric tons** for food, industrial and seed use. Therefore, this leaves a total maize deficit of about **826,554 metric tons**. However, upon factoring in other cereals such as rice, millet and sorghum which amount to about 246,666 metric tons in maize equivalents, the cereal deficit reduces to about **579,888 metric tons**.

The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC Assessment) is yet to conduct the vulnerability assessment and analysis to determine the food situation and affected population. The assessment is a critical element of this Appeal for operationalization of the humanitarian assistance programme.

While pending the MVAC Assessment, observations and trends point to a dire picture of the worsening food situation of vulnerable households including women and children are at higher risk of food and nutrition insecurity. Preliminary assessments from the Ministry of Agriculture and Projections by the FEWSNET point to low crop production and increased number to be at risk of hunger. The Ministry preliminary figures show about 2 million farming families to be at risk of food insecurity. The MVAC Assessment will determine the extent of the situation.

In addition, a number of recent disasters experienced in the country have heavily impacted on food security at household

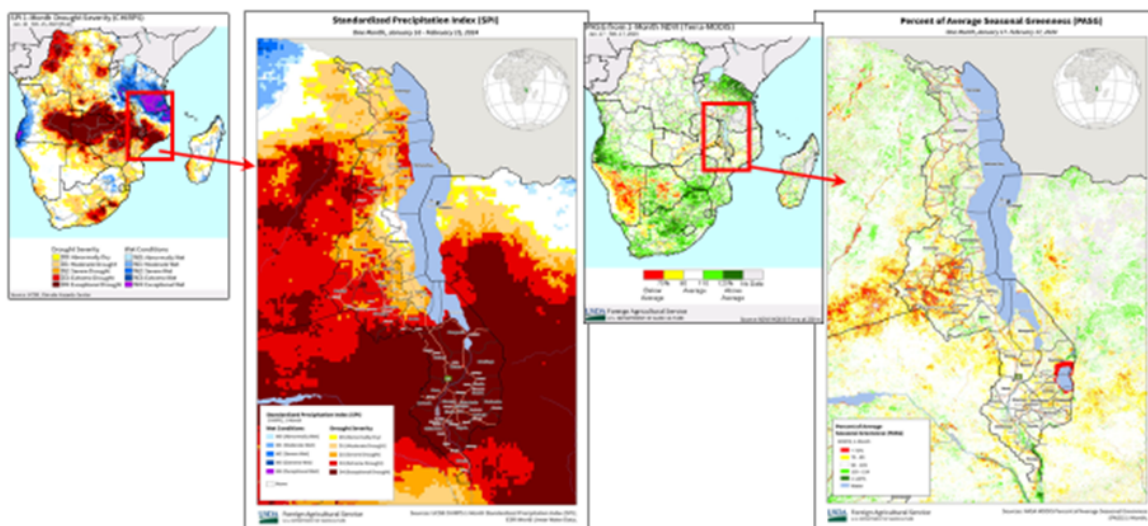
and national levels. Annually, the government of Malawi has been supporting a significant number of people with emergency food assistance mostly driven by consecutive climatic shocks. With a low capacity to cope, and little time to recover, households are slipping further into chronic food insecurity and poverty every year. Although the 2023/2024 Lean Season Response Programme is coming to an end, some of the targeted beneficiaries still need food assistance immediately.

Malawi also continues to face high inflation rates and the food prices have remained atypically high despite being harvest period thus making it difficult for families to access food. For example, according to the FEWSNET update (March, 2024), prices for the maize staple are trending at 40% above same time previous year and 180% over five-year average.

"Malawi also continues to face high inflation rates... prices for the maize staple are trending at 40% above the same time previous year and 180% over the five-year average."

Furthermore, recent reports and early warnings also indicate that drought conditions have also affected most of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region with the Republic of Zambia and Zimbabwe already declaring a state of disaster in the wake of the drought as shown in the maps below. This has a bearing on availability of food stocks within the region. It is, therefore, necessary that timely consideration for any importation of food to boost the regional and national stocks should be made.

One-Month SPI (Jan 16-Feb 15 2024) and PASG (Jan 17-Feb 17,2024) for SADC and Malawi



Source: FEWSNET Update, March, 2024

Nutrition: Taking into account the level of destruction and loss on crops, it is certain that El Niño effects will accelerate undernutrition through several pathways, some of which include food security, negative coping mechanism on child feeding practices, environmental health and access to health services. The adverse conditions due to effects of El Niño may worsen the already existing nutrition gaps amongst the people with chronic diseases including AIDS and high blood pressure considering the prevailing poor food and dietary deficiency.

Education: The effect of food insecurity on the education for children cannot be overemphasized. The El Niño conditions have led to poor crop yields leading further to household food insecurity. Most of the families are not able to feed their children before school. Hungry children barely have attention span and cannot concentrate in class. Due to food insecurity, households are likely to resort to negative coping mechanisms, compelling boys and girls to accompany guardians in search of food. School attendance is reduced, absenteeism and dropout from school increases as children invest more energy and time to help with household chores and manual labour to supplement household income to buy food. Girls and boys who are out of school are at much higher risk of exploitation, abuse and neglect including gender-based violence. Furthermore, the nutrition status of children is affected leading to long term impacts on their overall well-being and attainment of education outcomes.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH): Extended periods of prolonged dry spells pose significant challenges to public health, particularly in relation to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)-related diseases. When drought persists, several

factors contribute to an increased risk of disease outbreaks. Additionally, floods during the 2023/2024 rainy season affected Nkhotakota and Karonga districts, further impacting WASH infrastructure. These consecutive crises have left communities with limited access to safe WASH facilities. It's crucial to note that alongside the infrastructure damage, communities also lack proper hygiene practices within their households. This dual vulnerability significantly heightens the risk of waterborne diseases among populations already grappling with food insecurity.

Health: The impacts of prolonged dry spells and food insecurity on health are multifold. The increased poverty as a result of food insecurity impacts directly on nutrition and health especially for the most vulnerable, under-fives, pregnant women and the elderly and disabled, which in turn impact on increased vulnerability to diseases. The risk of increased malnutrition is already evident with districts reporting increased admissions of critical ill severely malnourished children, as people have lost their crops, livestock and other livelihoods. The impact of disasters on sexual and reproductive health is likely to worsen the already increased child marriages reported during the COVID-19 pandemic and a consequent increase in teenage pregnancies, putting girls at risk of complications of pregnancy. Access to life saving obstetric care for maternity cases will also be affected predisposing pregnant women to unsafe home deliveries (displacement sites/camps inclusive) which will result in preventable maternal and neonatal deaths. 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 access to health services is affected by floods and costs of transportation to access health care becomes prohibitive.

Protection: The El Niño-induced Food insecurity as a result of prolonged dry spells and floods is an issue that affects entire communities but affects women and girls in particular ways. Women tend to have limited control over and access to resources and finances and their resulting dependency can put them at increased risk of violence including mental health and psychosocial distress, neglect, physical and emotional violence, child labour, child marriage, intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation and sexual violence.

Shelter: The floods experienced in Karonga and Nkhotakota districts damaged houses, household items and public infrastructure. Most people were displaced as 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.

Transport and Logistics: In addition to the increased need to facilitate transportation and storage of humanitarian relief food and items, the heavy rains and floods experienced in Karonga and Nkhotakota have had significant damage on structures and road infrastructure and might affect the supply chain and logistics for food supplies. This is likely to hinder access to affected populations including getting the much-needed food assistance to the affected areas as identified by the MVAC Report. Therefore, apart from ensuring that the affected population is provided with the food assistance that takes into consideration the different needs, priorities and capacities of women, girls, men and boys of different ages, there is also an urgent need to consider the means by which this support will be provided, for those cut-off and cannot access essential services.



3. COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Government will lead this Appeal and the humanitarian response, through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), with support from humanitarian partners, including NGOs, the UN System and donors. As per the declaration, the support is to be channeled through the Commissioner for Disaster Management Affairs. Development partners, organizations and private sector as well as individuals of good will can further contribute their support through government or humanitarian partners based on the priority interventions highlighted in this Appeal. DoDMA will record all assistance including that rendered through partners. The institutional arrangements as provided in the DRM institutional structure will coordinate and facilitate implementation of the Appeal and the humanitarian response programme. The Ministry of Agriculture is the Technical Lead for the pillar of Food production. The District Commissioner, with support from the District Disaster Risk Management Committee will lead the response efforts supported by humanitarian partners at district level.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE APPEAL

The overall objective of the Appeal is to boost food production and national food stocks as well as provide humanitarian assistance to the food insecure households in order to prevent deterioration of the food insecurity and the nutrition status among the affected communities. As a basis for specific actions by the prioritized sectors, overarching strategic priorities have been identified to support effective and timely implementation. Table 1 below summarizes the strategic objectives.

Strategic Objectives	
SO 1.	To enhance/ accelerate food production and national stocks through a combination of local production and importation.
SO 2.	Empower smallholder, middle-scale, and commercial farmers with tailored support and resources.
SO 3.	Enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector to climate change and external shocks through sub-contracting and off-taking the maize commodity.
SO 4.	Meeting immediate life-saving food needs of the affected women and men of different ages.
SO 5.	To protect livelihoods assets of the food insecurity affected women, girls, men and boys.
SO 6.	To ensure improved and equitable access to multi-sectoral nutrition and health services to prevent and treat malnutrition resulting from the impacts of food insecurity among vulnerable populations.
SO 7.	To minimize the impact of the food insecurity in the school system and ensure that teaching and learning continues.
SO 8.	To facilitate recovery and prevent potential outbreaks of diseases resulting from the deterioration of vital WASH services.
SO 9.	To ensure timely provision and effective shelter and camp management for displaced populations.
SO 10.	To reduce protection threats for affected women, girls, men and boys, and to protect all vulnerable groups from violence, sexual violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect and ensure that human rights are respected.
SO 11.	To ensure humanitarian access to affected populations and strengthen supply chain interventions as well as ensuring both timely assistance and uninterrupted logistics service delivery.

5. OVERALL REQUIREMENTS

The total requirements for response are estimated at **MK782.24 billion** (approx.: **USD 446.74 million**) out of which **MK37.85 billion** (approx.: **USD21.6 million**) has been mobilized leaving a gap of **MK744.39 billion** (approx.: **USD425.12 million**). Table 2 below provides the summary requirements by cluster. Table 3 provides the resourcing categorization.

Table 2: Overall Financial Requirements

Cluster	Total Requirement (USD)	Received (USD)	Pledges (USD)	Gap (USD)
Coordination	199,885.78	30,000.00	0.00	169,885.78
Agriculture	158,609,366.08	0.00	0.00	158,609,366.08
Food Security	197,893,333.34	11,267,761.00	7,102,800.00	179,522,772.34
Nutrition	8,624,174.00	1,441,926.50	0.00	7,182,247.50
Education	41,079,974.12	0.00	0.00	41,079,974.12
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,400,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,400,000.00
Health	4,556,093.00	523,357.00	133,600.00	3,899,136.00
Shelter	1,826,468.00	865,052.90	0.00	961,415.10
Protection	850,000.00	250,000.00	0.00	600,000.00
Transport and Logistics	30,700,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,700,000.00
Total (USD)	446,739,294.32	14,378,097.40	7,236,400.00	425,124,796.92
Total (MK)	782,240,504,362.54	25,176,048,547.40	12,670,936,400.00	744,393,519,415.14

Table 3: Resourcing categorization by cluster

Cluster	Immediate Requirements		Medium Term Requirements	
	Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)	Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)
Coordination	240,000,000.00	137,064.53	110,000,000.00	62,821.25
Agriculture	277,725,000,006.08	158,609,366.08	0.00	0.00
Food Security	225,334,756,088.59	128,689,181.09	121,176,470,589.75	69,204,152.25
Nutrition	12,842,138,674.00	7,334,174.00	2,258,790,000.00	1,290,000.00
Education	71,931,034,684.12	41,079,974.12	0.00	0.00
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	3,939,750,000.00	2,250,000.00	262,650,000.00	150,000.00
Health	7,977,718,843.00	4,556,093.00	0.00	0.00
Shelter	3,198,145,468.00	1,826,468.00	0.00	0.00
Protection	875,500,000.00	500,000.00	612,850,000.00	350,000.00
Transport and Logistics	53,755,700,000.00	30,700,000.00	0.00	0.00
Total	657,819,743,763.79	375,682,320.82	124,420,760,589.75	71,056,973.50

6. SECTOR ACTION PLANS

6.1. COORDINATION AND ASSESSMENT

Lead agency: Department of Disaster Management Affairs

Co-Lead Agency: UN Resident Coordinator's Office

Contact information: Rev. Moses Chimphepo zukazukamoc@gmail.com; Mickelle Huges; mickelle.huges@un.org



Funding required:

USD 169,885.78

Following the impacts of the El Niño impacts, the Coordination cluster aims ensuring that all implementation partners are working together in planning and implementation of the response plan to ensure timely provision of relief assistance to the affected people in and efficient manner.

Overall Objective

To facilitate appropriate coordination arrangements, communication and assessment activities between Government, District/City Councils, UN agencies, local and international NGOs including MRCS and donor partners during the El Niño response program implementation.

Strategic Objectives

- 1.To strengthen coordination between government and all relevant partners including District and City councils, UN agencies, local and international NGOs and donor partners at national and local levels;
- 2.To ensure that gender equality and protection are mainstreamed by all clusters throughout the programme implementation period;
- 3.To coordinate joint monitoring and technical backstopping through the programme implementation period and resource mobilization efforts.

Expected results

- 1.Strengthened coordination among implementing partners at local and national levels;
- 2.Improved multi-sectoral needs assessment and interventions

Activities

Activities	Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)
Facilitate launch, resource mobilization and stakeholder engagement meetings	60,000,000.00	34,266.13
Facilitate inter-cluster coordination meetings	30,000,000.00	17,133.07
Conduct Joint-field monitoring visits	135,000,000.00	77,098.80
Establish and maintain resource tracking through dashboards, etc	15,000,000.00	8,566.53
Conduct mid-term review	40,000,000.00	22,844.09
Conduct After Action Review Meeting	70,000,000.00	39,977.16
Total	350,000,000.00	199,885.78

Total Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirements (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Coordination, Communication & Assessment	199,885.78	30,000.00	0.00	169,885.78

6.2. AGRICULTURE

Lead agency: Ministry of Agriculture

Co-Lead Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Contact information: Readwell Musopole; rmusopolep@yahoo.com; Danielle Barelli; Daniele.Barelli@fao.org



Target:
556,240 metric tonnes



Funding required:
USD 158,609,366.08

Overview

Malawi is facing a significant deficit in maize production, in light of the prolonged dry spells that affected most districts in the Central and Southern Regions. The second round Agricultural Production Estimates Survey results project a 16 percent decline in production as a result of mainly the dry spells due to El Niño as well as other factors such as fall armyworm and floods. The 2023/2024 results of the survey show that maize production has decreased to 2,926,190 metric tons from the 2022/23 final round estimate of 3,509,837 metric tons. This deficit poses a severe threat to food security, livelihoods and economic stability in the country also considering the Southern African region has been heavily affected by El Niño season. The other commodities such as rice, millet, sorghum, pulses, cassava and groundnuts have also recorded decreases of various magnitudes due to the dry spells that affected most districts in the country.

The production of livestock has not yet overtly expressed the impact of the El Niño, as it registered 3% and 6 % population growth rates in cattle and goats in the first round APES 2023-2024, respectively. However, the sector will experience significant shrinking in pasture, water source volumes and elevated disease incidences in the coming winter and dry summer season. This may result in lost and/or reduced production and animal deaths, a case that will exacerbate the maize deficit situation as most farmers depend on livestock to mitigate crop failure impact in the country.

The aquaculture sector has been also affected by the prolonged dry spells, particularly in the south which resulted in drying of fishponds, death of fish population and indeed production reduction.

National Food Requirement

The preliminary National Food Balance Sheet (FBS) shows that the country has a total



maize supply of 2,833,302 metric tons, against a total maize requirement for the 12 months projected at 3,659,856 metric tons for food, industrial and seed use. Therefore, this leaves a total maize deficit of about 826,554 metric tons. However, upon factoring in other cereals such as rice, millet and sorghum which amount to about 246,666 metric tons in maize equivalents, the cereal deficit reduces to about 579,888 metric tons. The FBS assumes that Government in collaboration with partners will replenish the Strategic Grain Reserve with about 217,000 metric tons. Therefore, it implies that about MK173,600,000,000 would be required solely for the Strategic Grain Reserve replenishment.

The food deficit situation will further be exacerbated by informal cross-border trade as the country may experience further losses considering that neighbouring countries have also been negatively affected by the dry spells occasioned by the El Niño phenomenon. To address this challenge, it is imperative to implement strategies aimed at increasing agricultural productivity and enhancing food self-sufficiency.

Proposed Measures to Address the Production Gap

To ensure food security and mitigate the production gap, a comprehensive strategy focusing on increasing maize production and broadening ownership of livestock especially small stock is essential. A comprehensive strategy is required, tailored to the diverse needs of smallholder, middle-scale, and commercial farmers. This strategy aims to increase maize production, broaden ownership of small stock, ensuring food security and economic stability for all segments of the farming community.

Strategic Objectives

1. Increase maize availability through a combination of local production and importation.
2. Empower smallholder, middle-scale, and commercial farmers with tailored support and resources.
3. Enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector to climate change through investing in long term irrigation infrastructures for supplementary irrigation during dry spell periods
4. Increase availability of animal health services at community level
5. Empower livestock farmers with skills of feed conservation from crop residues and natural pastures, and incorporate pasture growing in irrigation schemes.
6. To broaden ownership of small stock

Expected Results

1. Improved availability of national food stocks
2. Diversified livelihoods
3. Restoration of the livestock industry

Proposed Interventions

(a) Smallholder Farmers Residual Cultivation

The rapid assessment conducted by the Ministry established that the country has a potential of about 194,000 hectares of land for residual moisture cultivation across all the eight Agricultural Development Divisions (ADDs). Therefore, the proposed interventions for farmers to engage in residual moisture crop cultivation are:

- Provide smallholder farmers with access to improved seeds, fertilizers, and agrochemicals through input support by Government and partners.
- Strengthen extension services to deliver technical assistance, training, and knowledge-sharing on sustainable farming practices.
- Introduce climate-smart agricultural practices tailored to smallholder contexts, such as intercropping, rainwater harvesting, agro-ecology and conservation agriculture.

The intervention will focus on 140,000 hectares of land. Therefore, assuming seed projection of 25 kilograms of improved maize seed per hectare and 5 bags of basal and top dressing fertilizers (fertilizer estimated at MK85,000 per bag), it translates to about **MK19,600,000,000** for seed and **MK59,500,000,000** with a projected production of about **210,000 metric tons** of maize assuming yield of 1.5 tons per hectare. Therefore, the total cost under smallholder intervention is about **MK79,100,000,000**.

(b) Utilization of existing irrigation schemes and targeting middle-scale farmers

The other mechanism would be to support farmers in existing irrigation schemes as well as public institutions such as Malawi Defence Force and Greenbelt Authority Mega Farms across the country to ensure that at least 48,435 hectares of land is cultivated in a double crop cycle.

In addition, the approach also aims at targeting middle scale farmers who already have the irrigation equipment to supplement the rain fed harvest. Under this approach, the objective is to provide support to maintain irrigation infrastructure and/or equipment such as replacement of damaged solar pumping units/accessories, general maintenance to water conveyance/distribution network. The total maintenance cost is estimated at K5.7 billion while the total area is about 5,760 hectares.

It is also proposed that solar powered irrigation pumps be procured and installed targeting sites with developed area of ≥ 5 hectares. The plan is to procure and install solar pumps in 25 irrigation schemes covering a total of 300 hectares.

Therefore, the intervention aims at supporting middle-scale farmers with targeted financial support as well as capacity-building programs on modern farming techniques, financial management to cultivate maize under irrigation to increase maize availability. The targeted farmers would be those that have invested in irrigation infrastructure and water management systems to cultivate maize before the next rainy season. It is estimated that at least 54,720 hectares could be utilized for this initiative which would cost MK53,300,000,000 with an estimated cost for inputs being MK 44,600,000,000 while maintenance and procurement would cost about MK8,700,000,000 and the projected production of about 246,240 metric tons of maize assuming a yield of about 4.5 tons per hectare.

(c) Sub-contracting commercial farmers and companies

The other intervention aims at sub-contracting commercial farmers and companies to cultivate maize under irrigation at agreed prices with Government for storage in the Strategic Grain Reserve. The mechanism aims at encouraging commercial farmers and companies to adopt advanced technologies and precision farming practices for optimized production and resource efficiency.

The arrangement entails Government will provide incentives for large-scale investment in maize production through a guaranteed market under off-taker arrangement. The proposal is to off-take about **100,000 metric tons** through the arrangement which would require about 25,000 hectares of land to off-set part of the maize deficit as highlighted in the preliminary National Food Balance. Assuming a price of MK850 per kilogram, this would cost about **MK85,000,000,000** to implement.

(d) Enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector to climate change

Through the programme of Mega Farms, the Ministry is also proposing to facilitate the equipping of up 600 emerging medium and large-scale farmers under the mega farm programme with irrigation technologies that will enable each of them to put into maize production 20 ha of their farmland during this winter (post rainfall) season targeting 12,000ha to achieve yield of 60,000MT. Apart from production of winter crop of maize the installed irrigation facilities will serve as supplementary irrigation during the subsequent rain-fed farming seasons on farms that are even more than 200 hectares thereby mitigating against further conditions of El Niño. A detailed budget amounting to **MK46,000,000,000** has been provided separately for this.

(e) Broadening ownership of small stock

Small stock especially goats play a vital role in attaining household food security. In times of hunger, households sell goats in order to buy other food items. Apart from having a small generation interval, goats have a twinning ability and this means households can get returns within a short period of time. Goats are able to thrive in harsh climatic conditions and their small size entails they don't need more space as compared to cattle. With the looming hunger as a result of dry spells, the proposal is to distribute under pass-on **5,000 goats to 1,000 households** (5 goats per household) in each of the 23 districts where the Head of State declared a state of national disaster. This translates in to **115,000 goats** required for the 23 districts and pegging a goat at K70,000 each, a total of **MK8,050,000,000** is required to implement this. An ideal and perfect pass-on program requires that animals be distributed along with start-up drug boxes and an estimated **MK1,950,000,000** is required to meet this obligation. In summary, therefore, the goat pass-on component would require almost **MK10 billion**.

(f) Increase access of animal feeds and veterinary services among medium and small scale famers

Livestock plays a big role in mitigating food insecurity. Loss of livestock productivity and animals will worsen the hunger situation in the country. Most of districts in the ADDs of Shire valley, Blantyre, Lilongwe, Salima, Mangochi, Kasungu and Karonga will face El Nino impact in the livestock sector. These ADDs house 1.9 million cattle; 13 million goats, 11.6 million pigs; and 182.6 million chickens that will require emergency watering points; veterinary drugs, vaccines and acaricides; and mobilisation of animal feed to the neediest areas. To safeguard the industry and implement this, an estimated cost of **MK4.325 billion** is required.

In summary, it is estimated that about **MK277.725 billion** will be required to implement the five proposed interventions which will make available **556,240 metric tonnes** to close the production gap for the country to realise the maize requirements while the livestock interventions will help to mitigate crop failure impact in the country as an alternative source of livelihood.



Summary Requirements by Activity

Activities	Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)
Smallholder Farmers Residual Cultivation	79,100,000,000	45,174,186.18
Utilization of existing irrigation schemes and targeting middle-scale farmers	53,300,000,000	30,439,748.72
Sub-contracting commercial farmers and companies	85,000,000,000	48,543,689.32
Enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector to climate change	46,000,000,000	26,270,702.46
Broadening ownership of small stock	10,000,000,000	5,711,022.27
Increase access of animal feeds and veterinary services among medium and small scale famers	4,325,000,000	2,470,017.13
Total	277,725,000,000	158,609,366.08

Total Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirements (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Agriculture	158,609,366.08	0.00	0.00	158,609,366.08

6.3. FOOD SECURITY

Lead agency: Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA)

Co-Lead Agency: World Food Programme (WFP)

Contact information: Fyawupi Mwafongo; fmwafongo@gmail.com; Wongani Mwandira; wongani.mwandira@wfp.org



Population in need: 9 million (TBC by MVAC Assessment)
Target population: 9 million (TBC by MVAC Assessment)



Funding required:
USD 179,522,772.34

Overview

The vulnerable population affected by prolonged dry spells and floods will need food assistance during this period to meet their missing food entitlements. The Food Security Cluster therefore aims to address these food needs of the affected population. Preliminary assessment shows that close to 2 million farming households have been affected. Specifically, 749,113 hectares of maize have been affected, representing 44.3 percent of the national crop area. The most urgent need in these 23 districts is food with large number of people at risk of hunger. Upon verification by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC), the initial estimate requirement is close to 600,000 metric tonnes of maize. However, factoring in the ongoing interventions to support farmers to cultivate using residual moisture, winter cropping and irrigation, the requirements for humanitarian emergency response is projected to go down.

Strategic Objectives

1. To undertake a vulnerability assessment and analysis to determine the food situation across the country to facilitate an informed humanitarian response programme
2. To provide lifesaving food assistance to women, girls, men and boys of different age groups affected by food insecurity during the period April, 2024 to March 2025.
3. To protect livelihoods assets of the food insecurity affected women, girls, men and boys of different ages.

Cluster Expected Results

1. Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households;
2. Timely food assistance provided equitably to affected women, men, girls and boys in right quantities and quality in shock affected districts; and
3. Reduction in negative coping strategies by targeted beneficiaries.

Activity Description

Activity 1: Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis

The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) is mandated by the government to conduct Vulnerability Assessments and Analysis (VAA) to deliver timely early warning information regarding the food security situation in the country. Central to this process are the following activities that will be comprehensively carried out: a Household Survey, Market Survey, HEA Data collection, IPC Analysis, and IPC Results Validation. Upon completion of all these activities, MVAC will be able to estimate the affected population to inform the implementation of the 2024/2025 Lean Season Food Insecurity Response Programme.

Activity 2: Provision of food assistance

Food provision to the affected population through in-kind food distribution or cash transfers. The response will be led and coordinated by the government through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs with support from development partners and other humanitarian actors. Joint planning and execution through the Food Security Cluster and the Social Support sub-cluster will be leveraged. Depending on resourcing, the monthly food package will comprise cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and corn soya blend.

It is estimated that over 2 million households will be food insecure over the period April 2024 to March 2025 with different response periods for different districts depending on the severity of food insecurity as it will be determined by the MVAC Assessment under Activity 1 above. Factoring in the prospects of production by farmers that will be supported under the agriculture component to cultivate using residual moisture and irrigation and would lessen the food deficit, it is estimated that a total 400,000 metric tonnes would be required for humanitarian assistance to meet the food needs. Based on the previous resourcing trends, it is further estimated that 40% of the requirements would be reached through cash transfers while 60% would be reached through in-kind food distribution which could be acquired from national stocks or importation.



Summary Requirements by Activity

Scenario: Maize Distribution/ Cash Transfer

Activities	Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)
MVAC Assessment	203,040,000.00	117,093.43
Cash Transfers (Maize equivalent - 160,000 MT)	120,000,000,000.00	69,204,152.25
Procurement of Maize (Local & in-kind - 140,000 MT)	105,000,000,000.00	60,553,633.22
Procurement of Maize (Importation- 100,000 MT)	115,566,000,000.00	66,000,000.00
Associated costs (handling, technical backstopping, registration, distribution costs, monitoring etc)	3,500,000,000.00	2,018,454.44
Total	344,269,040,000.00	197,893,333.34

Note: Transportation costs covered under Transport and Logistics Cluster.

Total Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirements (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Food Security	197,893,333.34	11,267,761.00	7,102,800.00	179,522,772.34

6.4. NUTRITION

Lead agency: Department of Nutrition

Co-Lead Agency: UNICEF

Contact information: felixphiri8@gmail.com – Director of Nutrition, Cluster Lead;
svmwase@unicef.org – Nutrition Specialist – Cluster Co-lead



People In need: 3,982,040

- 2,385,726 children under five
- 676,800 Pregnant and breast-feeding women (PBW)

People Targeted: 2,442,748

- 1,908,580 children 6-59 months
- 360,960 Pregnant and breast-feeding women



Funding required:
USD 7,182,247.50

Overview

The devastating impact of the El Niño has affected 9,000,000 people who will require humanitarian assistance. A total of 3,982,040 people will require nutrition support, of which 2,385,726 are children under-five, 676,800 Pregnant and breast-feeding women have been affected.

Taking into account the level of destruction and loss on crops, it is certain that El Niño effects will accelerate undernutrition through several pathways, some of which include food security, negative coping mechanism on child feeding practices, environmental health and access to health services. The adverse conditions due to effects of El Niño may worsen the already existing nutrition gaps amongst the people with chronic diseases including AIDS and high blood pressure considering the prevailing poor food and dietary deficiency.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

Overall Objective

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

Specific Objectives

- 1.To improve early identification, referral, and management of acutely malnourished children, pregnant and breast-feeding women.
- 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

Expected results

- 1.Children under five years in affected areas are screened regularly for the early detection of acute malnutrition, and those malnourished are referred for treatment services.
- 2.Enhanced access to essential lifesaving nutrition commodities for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls have access to life saving nutrition supplies
- 3.Affected populations have timely access to culturally appropriate, gender- and age-sensitive information and interventions that promote the uptake of diets, services and practices that improve their nutritional status.



Targets

- 1,908,580 children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition (sex, district)
- 55,871 children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment (sex, district)
- 135,986 Children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition treated (sex, district)
- 360,960 primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counseling (sex, district, camp)
- 1,105,982 Children 6-59 reached with Vitamin A supplementation (sex, district)

Summary Requirements by Activity

Activities	Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)
Promote optimal age specific feeding practices (including breastfeeding, young child, maternal and adolescent nutrition), community-led complementary feeding and learning sessions (CCFLS)	1,751,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Strengthen early case identification and referral of acute malnutrition including family MUAC	1,610,920,000.00	920,000.00
Procure and distribute supplies for management of moderate acute malnutrition	2,627,991,852.00	1,500,852.00
Procure and distribute supplies for management of severe acute malnutrition	4,659,260,414.00	2,660,914.00
Conduct Vitamin A supplementation campaigns for children 6-59 months	196,826,408.00	112,408.00
Improve access to diversified diets for children under-five and PBW through strengthening backyard gardens	875,500,000.00	500,000.00
Procure and distribute top up CSB as part of General Food Assistance (GFA) basket to prevent malnutrition among children under-five and pregnant and breastfeeding women	1,383,290,000.00	790,000.00
Disseminate nutrition messages through social and behavior change, community engagement and risk communication	875,500,000.00	500,000.00
Conduct nutrition survey using SMART methodology	875,500,000.00	500,000.00
Strengthen monitoring and reporting to ensure a timely and agile response	245,140,000.00	140,000.00
Total	15,100,928,674.00	8,624,174.00

Total Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirements (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Nutrition	8,624,174.00	1,441,926.50	0.00	7,182,247.50

6.5. EDUCATION

Lead agency: Ministry of Education

Co-Lead Agency: UNICEF, SCI

Contact information: vcgeresomo@yahoo.com; sjmolendijk@unicef.org



Population in Need: 4,585,877 learners

People Targeted: 2,425,028 learners

Cluster Target: 70% of people targeted (1,697,519 learners)



Funding required:
USD 41,079,794.00

Overview

The 2024 El Niño conditions affected the following 27 education districts: Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre Urban, Blantyre Rural, Thyolo, Mulanje, Phalombe, Chiradzulu, Zomba Urban, Zomba Rural, Machinga, Mangochi, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, Lilongwe Urban, Lilongwe Rural West, Lilongwe Rural East, Mchinji, Ntcheu, Salima, Dowa, Dedza, Ntchisi, Kasungu, Nkhotakota, and Karonga. There is need for emergency school feeding programme in all affected districts. There are 4,585,877 learners in the affected districts. Current school feeding is reaching out to 1,631,749 learners from the affected districts.

The El Niño Response Plan is targeting 70% of affected learners (1,697,519) that are left out from the current school feeding programmes.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

The overall objective of Education Cluster is to ensure that teaching, learning and instruction continue in all learning institutions in areas affected by disasters and that special attention will be given to learners with disabilities, those injured or traumatized by the disaster and vulnerable children. Specific to the lean season, the response plan will ensure continued quality teaching and learning through provision of emergency school feeding to 1,697,519 learners (70% of total learners in need) in 27 education districts for a period of one academic year (3 school terms equivalent to 200 feeding days).

Cluster Expected Results

The following are expected results:

1. Learners in affected schools are accessing nutritious food at school
2. Monitoring and reporting system in place for MoE



Activities

1. Provide emergency school feeding to affected learners.
2. Support MoE to monitor implementation of activities in schools

Summary Requirements by Activity

Activities	Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)
Provide emergency school feeding to affected learners	64,047,414,508.00	37,345,431.00
Support MoE to monitoring implementation of lean season activities	6,404.741,450.80	3,734,543.12
Total	70,452,155,958.80	41,079,974.12

Total Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirements (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Education	41,079,794.00	0.00	0.00	41,079,794.00

6.6. WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Lead agency: Ministry of Water and Sanitation

Co-Lead Agency: UNICEF

Contact information: tsitolo@gmail.com; vtembo@unicef.org



Population in Need:

1,500,000

People Targeted:

160,000



Funding required:

USD 2,400,000.00

Overview

Approximately 160,000 individuals urgently require Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) assistance in the Nkhotakota and Karonga districts due to flooding that has inflicted damage on water supply and sanitation infrastructure. In Karonga, the floods have impacted 5 cluster villages within the jurisdiction of Traditional Authority Kyungu, while in Nkhotakota, those affected hail from Traditional Authority Kanyenda, Mphonde, and Malenga Chanzi. Notably, Nkhotakota Boma Dwanga trading centre, piped water supply systems were washed away, leading to disruptions in water provision for approximately 16,000 residents. Additionally, seven boreholes and approximately 1,200 sanitation facilities sustained varying degrees of damage.

Following the onset of floods in the two districts, WASH partners have initiated emergency response efforts, focusing on providing WASH services to individuals in both camps and communities. It is imperative to sustain this support to the affected population to facilitate their recovery and prevent potential outbreaks of diseases resulting from the deterioration of vital WASH services. This action plan outlines the primary intervention areas prioritized by the WASH cluster to assist the affected individuals in Karonga and Nkhotakota.

WASH partners/Institutions Responding

Both public and private sector institutions and organizations have been actively involved in providing WASH interventions in Karonga and Nkhotakota districts. It is anticipated that they will continue to support activities outlined in this action plan. The following entities are engaged in these efforts:

- Malawi Government through its agencies
- Malawi Red Cross Society,
- UNICEF, Feed The Children Inc – Akule Ndi Thanzi
- Self Help Africa,
- Canadians Physicians for Aid and Relief
- Illovo Sugar (in Dwangwa Nkhota-kota)

Cluster Response Plan Objective

The overarching 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. Specifically, the cluster key intervention areas lined up for this response include access to safe drinking water, access to standard sanitation services and promotion of hygiene. WASH sector will further respond to support institutions which will be affected by the increase in number of children and pupils in NRUs and CBCC due to food insecurity by improving sanitation and hygiene.

Cluster Expected Results

By implementing the activities detailed in the prioritized interventions, the cluster aims to play a role in decreasing mortality and morbidity among those impacted by food shortages, including marginalized groups. This will be achieved through enhancing access to safe drinking water, expanding the availability of well-managed sanitation services, and sustaining a status of open defecation-free environments. Additionally, the cluster seeks to provide access to social and behavioral change messaging related to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), along with the necessary WASH supplies.

Activities

It is estimated that 160,000 people will be targeted the response interventions. Funds required for the response has been estimated at (US\$) 2,400,000.00 to be used on the following specific interventions:

- Provision of safe water to affected communities through rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure
- Provision of water treatment chemicals targeting affected households in their communities as well as cholera treatment centres (CTCs), Schools and other public spaces.
- Routine water quality monitoring and surveillance
- Provision of WASH supplies to affected communities.
- Construction of temporary sanitation facilities in CTCs.
- Conduct community engagement and awareness activities focusing on risks involved and measures to be adhered to prevent diseases.
- Develop, pretest and air sanitation and hygiene messages related to response and recovery to floods and drought
- Conduct village and food premises sanitation inspections campaigns to promote and enforce sanitation and hygiene.
- CLTS triggering and follow ups to enhance sanitation and hygiene in flood affected areas
- Construction of climate resilient toilets in public places and institutions markets, schools to increase coverage and prevent diseases
- Desludging and emptying toilets to ensure reuse of available but full toilets

Summary Requirements by Activity

Activities		Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)
Provision of Water Supply	Rehabilitation of piped water supply systems	262,650,000.00	150,000.00
	Rehabilitation boreholes	262,650,000.00	150,000.00
	Water quality monitoring and surveillance	175,100,000.00	100,000.00
	Distribution water treatment chemicals	875,500,000.00	500,000.00
Provision of sanitation services and Hygiene promotion activities	Construction of emergency latrines (with handwashing facilities) and bathing shelters in affected areas in institutions and public premises such as markets, affected schools.	87,550,000.00	50,000.00
	Provision of handwashing and bathing soap	525,300,000.00	300,000.00
	Conduct community sensitizations and hygiene campaign promotions	525,300,000.00	300,000.00
	Conduct hygiene promotion in Schools and CCBCs	87,550,000.00	50,000.00
	CLTS triggering sessions and follow ups	875,500,000.00	500,000.00
	Sanitation and hygiene Inspections in markets, business premises to enforce and promote sanitation and hygiene and prevent diseases	175,100,000.00	100,000.00
	Desludging and emptying of toilets to restore use of filled toilets and septic tanks	175,100,000.00	100,000.00
	Develop sanitation and hygiene messages for use by the communication clusters	175,100,000.00	100,000.00
Total		4,202,400,000.00	2,400,000.00

Total Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirements (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	2,400,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,400,000.00

6.7. HEALTH

Lead agency: Ministry of Health

Co-Lead Agency: World Health Organization (WHO)

Contact information: Mr Allone Ganizani Health cluster secretariat (0999268537 amganizani@gmail.com); Dr Gertrude Chapotera Country Preparedness & IHR Officer Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR)WHO ; 0881765802 chapoterag@who.int; Trish Araru Jere : Health Cluster coordinator 0881160169 ararutrish@gmail.com



Population in Need: Total 8,926,716 (50% population in 23 districts) Males : 4,324,598 Females: 4,602,118

Women of child bearing age:

2,142,412 (Estimates only awaiting MVAC assessment)

People Targeted: Total 8,926,716 (50% population in 23 districts)

Severely malnourished children requiring critical care over the 12 months: 6,285



Funding required:
USD 3,899,136.00

Overview

The health impacts of drought and food insecurity are multifold: Increased poverty as a result of food insecurity impacts both directly and indirectly on nutrition and health especially for the most vulnerable including lower income groups; under-fives, pregnant women and the elderly and disabled. Lack of availability of food and income, will have a catastrophic negative impact on individual and community health and timely access to health services as out of pocket expenditures increase such as transport costs. This will predispose pregnant women to unsafe home deliveries (displacement sites/camps inclusive) which will result in preventable maternal and neonatal deaths. 15% of pregnant women will require access to emergency obstetric care services with 30.8% of adolescent girls beginning childbearing with a higher risk of complications and potential increases in child marriages as a result of poverty and food insecurity.

Complications from pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading causes of death among girls aged 15-19 years old, constituting 20% of maternal mortality in Malawi. Under nutrition leaves people more susceptible to infectious illnesses and vector borne disease such as skin conditions, Malaria, respiratory conditions, STI, vitamin deficiencies and diarrheal disease such as cholera . Poor nutrition in pregnant women will result low birthweight and potential disability for babies. 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 in food insecure households.

The risk of malnutrition as a result of food insecurity is already beginning to show worrying trends with reports from District Level Nutrition Rehabilitation Units showing increasing numbers of children being admitted to both Outpatient and inpatient therapeutic units, 15 % of severely malnourished children are expected to experience complications and need inpatient care at a district hospital level.

Projections from the Nutrition Cluster estimate that 55,871 severely malnourished children will require therapeutic feeding, 75% of these children will be treated as outpatients with 8,380.65 severely ill children expected to be admitted to an NRU over a twelve-month period requiring specialist care (both human resources medicines and supplies). Reported NRU death rates across Malawi is currently averaging approximately 9%, however some districts are reporting much higher ranging from over 10% to 40%. Of the 565 children were admitted into NRUs in January 2024, 40 were reported to have died with contributing factors to these extraordinary high death rates in some facilities include: lack of critical medicines and supplies; shortage of skilled personnel; late presentation by patients. The lack of targeted supplementary feeding program in times of food insecurity will result in increased admissions to already overstretched and under resourced (both in terms of skilled health staff and critical medicines and supplies) therapeutic out and inpatient services to ultimately increased deaths.

The current epidemiological situation marked with an active cholera outbreak will require more intervention to avoid a high morbidity and mortality especially in districts affected by food insecurity among cyclones and floods affected population. With poverty and hunger being one of the key determinants of increased morbidity and mortality due to cholera and other diarrheal disease.

In regards to vector borne diseases It has been noted that 30% of patients attending outreach clinics in flood affected districts of Nkhosvota and Karonga have been treated for Malaria.

Health Cluster Response Plan Objectives

1. Increase the Provision of and access to quality Essential Emergency Health Services and referral of severely malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls in districts affected by flooding and food insecurity
2. Strengthening diseases surveillance to prevent, detect and respond to disease outbreaks avoid excess morbidity and mortality due to water borne and epidemic diseases in districts affected by Flooding and food Insecurity.

Cluster Expected Results

1. Increased access and provision of quality health services , for children at risk of dying from Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) , for pregnant and lactating women , adolescent girls at risk of complications of pregnancy and women and girls of child bearing age in at risk districts.
2. Improved detection and response to potential disease outbreaks especially in those districts and populations affected by food insecurity.

Activities

- Procure additional essential critical emergency medicines and supplies for Nutrition rehabilitation units and Emergency obstetric care facilities and other emergency kits.
- Provide support to districts to ensure adequate provision of Emergency health services for children, adolescents pregnant and lactating women elderly and disabled
- Provide support for disease surveillance and rapid response for emergencies in affected districts.
- Provision of support for Risk Communication and social behavior change interventions in at risk districts



Summary Requirements by Activity

Activities		Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)
Increase the Provision of and access to Essential Emergency Health Services for severely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls in Districts affected by flood and food insecurity	Provide essential emergency health services through static and mobile clinics	2,252,479,396.00	1,286,396.00
	Provision of Emergency critical medicines supplies and equipment	4,324,439,447.00	2,469,697.00
Strengthening diseases surveillance to prevent, detect and respond to disease outbreaks avoid excess morbidity and mortality due to water borne and epidemics diseases in districts affected by floods and food insecurity	Provide support for disease surveillance and rapid response for emergencies	525,300,000.00	300,000.00
	Provision of support for Risk Communication and social behavior change interventions for health	875,500,000.00	500,000.00
Total		7,977,718,843.00	4,556,093.00

Total Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirements (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Health	4,556,093.00	523,357.00	133,600.00	3,899,136.00

6.8. SHELTER

Lead agency: Ministry of Lands

Co-Lead Agency: Shelter; Malawi Redcross (MRC) CCCM; International Organisation of Migration(IOM)

Contact information:



Population in Need:

22500

HH Targeted:

5000



Funding required:

USD 961,415.10

Overview

The floods experienced in Karonga and Nkhotakota districts damaged houses, household items and public infrastructure. Most people were displaced as 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.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

- 1.Ensure timely provision and effective shelter and camp management for displaced populations.
- 2.Minimize risks and ensure access to essential services in camps.
- 3.Facilitate the return, relocation, repatriation, and reintegration of displaced persons to their communities when safe and feasible.
- 4.Strengthen community resilience and preparedness for future climate-related events

Cluster Expected Results

- 1.Adequate temporary shelters established and provided for displaced populations.
- 2.Essential services such construction of temporary latrines in camps to IDPS.
- 3.Shelter materials and non-food items (NFIs) distributed to affected households
- 4.Minimum support for the return, relocation repatriation, and reintegration of displaced persons into their communities
- 5.Maximum support on community engagements for IDPs by developing action points on resilience and preparedness for future climate-related events



Activities

- Preposition shelter & NFIs in pre-identified warehousing facilities close to disaster-prone areas
- Conduct rapid and detailed assessments to determine the immediate shelter and camp management needs.
- Establish and manage temporary shelters, ensuring they meet humanitarian standards.
- Facilitate tent mounting in camps, schools, and health facilities to provide temporary shelter for IDPs, learners, and health services
- Identify and recommend safe evacuation sites for hosting IDPs
- Provide NFIs such as blankets, sleeping mats, hygiene kits, cooking utensils, and shelter materials.
- Construct temporary latrines, bathing, and handwashing stations including safe drinking water points in camps or places hosting IDPs.
- Organize community engagement sessions to involve displaced populations in decision-making and planning for future events related to climate –Change.
- Provide support for the return, relocation repatriation, and reintegration of the IDPs
- Train camp management committees and volunteers on camp coordination, protection, and emergency response protocols.
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of shelter and camp management activities regularly.

Summary Requirements by Activity

Activities	Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)
Conduct a detailed assessment to determine Shelter and CCCM needs	35,000,000.00	20,588.00
Organize community sessions to involve IDPs, making and planning for future events related to climate change	15,000,000.00	8,823.00
Provision of support for the return, relocation, repatriation, and reintegration of IDPs	1,500,000,000.00	882,353.00
Monitoring and evaluation of shelter and camp management activities regularly	15,000,000.00	8,823.00
Orientation of camp management committees targeting fishing villages in Nkhotakota	15,000,000.00	8,823.00
Establish and manage temporary shelters	15,000,000.00	8,823.00
Provision of shelter and NFIs (estimated at Mk 300,000 / USD 177 per HH)	1,500,000,000.00	882,353.00
Construction of temporary latrines	10,000,000.00	5,882.00
Total	3,105,000,000.00	1,826,468.00

Total Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirements (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Shelter, NFI & CCM	1,826,468.00	865,052.90	0.00	961,415.10

6.9. PROTECTION

Lead agency: Ministry of Gender Community Development and Social Welfare

Co-Lead Agency: UNICEF

Contact information: Justin Hamela, MoGCDSW: 0999 956 866; Martin Nkuna, UNICEF: 0995 981 173



Population in Need:

9,000,000

HH Targeted:

5,340,000



Funding required:

USD 600,000.00

Overview

Initial assessments indicate that over 2 million farming households have been affected by the drought and late onset of rains resulting in 600,000 metric tons of food deficit. Food insecurity increases protection risks especially for children, women, and adolescent girls. Humanitarian response also increases risks of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.

Overall Objective of Protection Cluster

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.

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.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented by the Protection Cluster:

- Strengthening mechanisms for prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) including awareness and establishment of complaints and feedback mechanisms in all food distribution points.
- Provision of case management to children, adolescent girls and young women in need of care and protection
- Provision of the mental health and psychosocial support to vulnerable populations.
- Identifying gender dynamics, needs, experiences and challenges of women, men, adolescent girls and boys and implementing GBV risk mitigation and response measures.
- Strengthening coordination of protection actors at district level including information management.



Summary Requirements by Activity

Activities	Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)
Strengthening mechanisms for prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse including awareness and establishment of complaints and feedback mechanisms in all food distribution points.	350,200,000.00	200,000.00
Provision of case management to children, adolescent girls and young women in need of care and protection	350,200,000.00	200,000.00
Provision of the mental health and psychosocial support to vulnerable population	525,300,000.00	300,000.00
Identifying gender dynamics, needs, experiences and challenges of women, men, adolescent girls and boys and implementing GBV risk mitigation and response mechanisms.	175,100,000.00	100,000.00
Strengthening coordination of protection actors at district level including information management	87,550,000.00	50,000.00
Total	1,488,350,000.00	850,000.00

Total Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirements (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Protection	850,000.00	250,000	0.00	600,000.00

6.10. TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS

Lead agency: : Ministry of Transport and Public Works

Co-Lead Agency: World Food Programme (WFP)

Contact information: kondwanikondwani@gmail.com; mbachi.munthali@wfp.org



Population in Need:
9,000,000



Funding required:
USD 30,700,000.00

Overview

The cluster will provide transportation for in-kind food assistance required to support the El Niño response. Given the estimated need of 600,000 metric tonnes required for humanitarian needs, the below budget assumes 50% of the need will be covered with cash distribution and 50% in-kind food support. With this, the budget estimates costs for transport, storage, and commodity tracking of 300,000 metric tonnes of food commodities.

Cluster Expected Results

Transport and storage of in-kind food commodities.

Activities

To facilitate transport, storage, and commodity tracking of the relief commodities under the humanitarian response programme.

Summary Resource Requirements by Activity

Activities	Cost (MK)	Cost (USD)
Transport (based on 400,000 mt estimate)	52,530,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Storage (based on 400,000 mt estimate)	1,050,600,000.00	600,000.00
Information systems supporting DoDMA's Commodity Tracking System (CTS)	175,100,000.00	100,000.00
Total	53,755,700,000.00	30,700,000.00

Total Resource Requirements

Sector	Total Requirements (USD)	Received	Pledged	Gap
Transport and Logistics	30,700,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,700,000.00



7. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND MONITORING

The interventions will be implemented by the Government of Malawi with leadership by DoDMA through the humanitarian clusters. Government, in collaboration with the activated clusters and its humanitarian partners, will closely monitor the situation and interventions to ensure progress and accountability of the assistance delivered. At the central level, relevant government sectors and cluster co-leads in the relevant areas of interventions, will provide technical, coordination and leadership support to guide and prioritize interventions. Implementation will be coordinated by the District Councils in collaboration with the humanitarian clusters.

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY DRY SPELLS PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

DISTRICT	Area Affected (Ha)(Maize)					FARMERS AFFECTED		
	Area Planted (Ha)	Mild	Severe	Permanent	Total	Mhh	Fhh	Total
Phalombe	48,033	17,497	5,844	1,590	24,931	33,154	45,784	78,938
Mulanje	58,124	8,804	3,964	3,101	15,869	41,265	37,276	78,541
Mwanza	21,396	4,375	6,563	10,459	21,396	19,870	13,246	33,116
Neno	23,658	9,377	3,538	4,750	17,664	20,089	21,766	41,855
Chiradzulu	31,662	2,325	9,464	4,848	16,637	16,866	25,150	42,016
Blantyre	45,447	5,171	12,093	25,898	43,162	51,129	56,777	107,906
Thyolo	52,325	11,688	34,656	1,908	48,252	134,383	57,592	191,975
Dowa	75,798	1,398	14,785	0	16,183	14,227	14,585	28,812
Kasungu	103,382	16,923	0	0	16,923	21,755	11,023	32,778
Mchinji	32,954	10,972	11,973	8,531	31,476	6,321	4,555	10,879
Ntchisi	38,400	10,083	1,035	237	11,355	14,738	7,067	21,508
Karonga	23,706	6,859	242	225	7,326	19,858	8,515	28,373
Ntcheu	84,347	13,606	6,670	4,509	24,785	26,140	28,306	54,446
Dedza	102,169	32,368	4,636	766	37,770	48,070	41,790	89,860
Lilongwe West	113,243	18,371	29,400	65,442	113,213	118,767	157,435	276,202
Lilongwe East	61,289	0	0	21,212	21,212	37,121	15,909	53,030
Chikwawa	39,149	3,253	31,870	2,955	38,078	0	0	56,662
Nsanje	10,785	1,397	2,470	3,632	7,499	0	0	91,843

DISTRICT	Area Affected (Ha)(Maize)					FARMERS AFFECTED		
	Area Planted (Ha)	Mild	Severe	Permanent	Total	Mhh	Fhh	Total
Balaka	62,333	17,513	18,536	0	36,049	0	0	59,614
Machinga	50,686	13,005	19,609	0	32,614	0	0	133,944
Mangochi	122,633	34,888	57,601	0	92,489	0	0	197,951
Zomba	79,813	19,534	13,404	0	32,938	0	0	85,999
Salima	41,492	13,984	7,608	5,557	27,149	27,347	41,020	68,369
Nkhotakota	27,508	9,915	3,539	2,034	15,488	26,048	16,653	42,701
TOTAL	1,350,332	283,306	299,498	167,654	750,457	677,148	604,449	1,907,318

ANNEX 2: IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME

No.	Cluster	Activity	Timeframe			
			2024			2025
			Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
1	Coordination	Facilitate launch, resource mobilization and stakeholder engagement meetings				
		Facilitate inter-cluster coordination meetings				
		Conduct Joint-field monitoring visits				
		Establish and maintain resource tracking through dashboards, etc				
		Conduct Mid Term Review Meeting				
		Conduct After Action Review Meeting				
2	Agriculture	Smallholder Farmers Residual Cultivation				
		Utilization of existing irrigation schemes and targeting middle-scale farmers				
		Sub-contracting commercial farmers and companies				
		Enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector to climate change				
		Broadening ownership of small stock				
		Increase access of animal feeds and veterinary services among medium and small scale famers				
3	Food security	MVAC Assessment				
		Cash Transfers (Maize equivalent (160,000 MT)				
		Procurement of Maize (140,000 MT)				
		Procurement of Maize (Importation of 100,000 MT)				

No.	Cluster	Activity	Timeframe			
			2024			2025
			Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
		Associated costs (handling, technical backstopping, registration, distribution costs, monitoring etc)				
4	Nutrition	Promote optimal age specific feeding practices, community-led complementary feeding and learning sessions				
		Strengthen early case identification and referral of acute malnutrition including family MUAC				
		Procure and distribute supplies for management of moderate acute malnutrition				
		Procure and distribute supplies for management of severe acute malnutrition				
		Conduct Vitamin A supplementation campaigns for children 6-59 months				
		Improve access to diversified diets for children under-five and PBW through strengthening backyard gardens				
		Procure and distribute top up CSB as part of General Food Assistance (GFA) basket to prevent malnutrition among children under-five and pregnant and breastfeeding women				
		Disseminate nutrition messages through social and behavior change, community engagement and risk communication				
		Conduct nutrition survey using SMART methodology				
		Strengthen monitoring and reporting to ensure a timely and agile response				
5	Education	Provide emergency school feeding to affected learners				
		Support MoE to monitoring implementation of lean season activities				
6	WaSH	Rehabilitation of piped water supply systems				
		Rehabilitation boreholes				

No.	Cluster	Activity	Timeframe			
			2024			2025
			Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
6	WaSH	Water quality monitoring and surveillance				
		Distribution water treatment chemicals				
		Construction of emergency latrines (with handwashing facilities) and bathing shelters in affected areas in institutions and public premises such as markets, affected schools.				
		Provision of handwashing and bathing soap				
		Conduct community sensitizations and hygiene campaign promotions				
		Conduct hygiene promotion in Schools and CCBCs				
		CLTS triggering sessions and follow ups				
		Sanitation and hygiene Inspections in markets, business premises to enforce and promote sanitation and hygiene and prevent diseases				
		Desludging and emptying of toilets to restore use of filled toilets and septic tanks				
		Develop sanitation and hygiene messages for use by the communication clusters				
7	Health	Provide essential emergency health services through static and mobile clinics				
		Provision of Emergency critical medicines supplies and equipment				
		Provide support for disease surveillance and rapid response for emergencies				
		Provision of support for Risk Communication and social behavior change interventions for health				
8	Shelter	Conduct a detailed assessment to determine Shelter and CCCM needs				
		Organize community sessions to involve IDPs, making and planning for future events related to climate change				

No.	Cluster	Activity	Timeframe			
			2024			2025
			Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
8	Shelter	Provision of support for the return, relocation, repatriation, and reintegration of IDPs				
		Monitoring and evaluation of shelter and camp management activities regularly				
		Orientation of camp management committees targeting fishing villages in Nkhotakota				
		Establish and manage temporary shelters				
		Provision of shelter and NFIs (estimated at Mk 300,000 / USD 177 per HH)				
		Construction of temporary latrines				
9	Protection	Strengthening mechanisms for prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse including awareness and establishment of complaints and feedback mechanisms in all food distribution points.				
		Provision of case management to children, adolescent girls and young women in need of care and protection				
		Provision of the mental health and psychosocial support to vulnerable population				
		Identifying gender dynamics, needs, experiences and challenges of women, men, adolescent girls and boys and implementing GBV risk mitigation and response mechanisms.				
		Strengthening coordination of protection actors at district level including information management				
10	Transport and Logistics	Transportation of commodities (400,000 mt estimate)				
		Storage of commodities (400,000 mt estimate)				
		Supporting DoDMA's Commodity Tracking System (CTS)				

ANNEX 3: RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY BY PHASE

NO .	CLUSTER	ACTIVITY	IMMEDIATE		MEDIUM TERM	
			Cost (MWK)	Cost (USD)	Cost (MWK)	Cost (USD)
1	Coordination	Facilitate launch, resource mobilization and stakeholder engagement meetings	60,000,000.00	34,266.13	0.00	0.00
		Facilitate inter-cluster coordination meetings	30,000,000.00	17,133.07	0.00	0.00
		Conduct Joint-field monitoring visits	135,000,000.00	77,098.80	0.00	0.00
		Establish and maintain resource tracking through dashboards, etc	15,000,000.00	8,566.53	0.00	0.00
		Conduct Mid Term Review Meeting	40,000,000.00	22,844.09	0.00	0.00
		Conduct After Action Review Meeting	0.00	0.00	70,000,000.00	39,977.16
2	Agriculture	Smallholder Farmers Residual Cultivation	79,100,000,001.18	45,174,186.18	0.00	0.00
		Utilization of existing irrigation schemes and targeting middle-scale farmers	53,300,000,008.72	30,439,748.72	0.00	0.00
		Sub-contracting commercial farmers and companies	84,999,999,999.32	48,543,689.32	0.00	0.00
		Enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector to climate change	46,000,000,007.46	26,270,702.46	0.00	0.00
		Broadening ownership of small stock	9,999,999,994.77	5,711,022.27	0.00	0.00
		Increase access of animal feeds and veterinary services among medium and small scale famers	4,324,999,994.63	2,470,017.13	0.00	0.00
3	Food security	MVAC Assessment	205,030,595.93	117,093.43	0.00	0.00
		Cash Transfers (Maize equivalent (160,000 MT)	0.00	0.00	121,176,470,589.75	69,204,152.25
		Procurement of Maize (140,000 MT)	106,029,411,768.22	60,553,633.22	0.00	0.00
		Procurement of Maize (Importation of 100,000 MT)	115,566,000,000.00	66,000,000.00	0.00	0.00

NO	CLUSTER	ACTIVITY	IMMEDIATE		MEDIUM TERM	
			Cost (MWK)	Cost (USD)	Cost (MWK)	Cost (USD)
		Associated costs (handling, technical backstopping, registration, distribution costs, monitoring etc)	3,534,313,724.44	2,018,454.44	0.00	0.00
4	Nutrition	Promote optimal age specific feeding practices, community-led complementary feeding and learning sessions	1,751,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Strengthen early case identification and referral of acute malnutrition including family MUAC	1,610,920,000.00	920,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Procure and distribute supplies for management of moderate acute malnutrition	2,627,991,852.00	1,500,852.00	0.00	0.00
		Procure and distribute supplies for management of severe acute malnutrition	4,659,260,414.00	2,660,914.00	0.00	0.00
		Conduct Vitamin A supplementation campaigns for children 6-59 months	196,826,408.00	112,408.00	0.00	0.00
		Improve access to diversified diets for children under-five and PBW through strengthening backyard gardens	875,500,000.00	500,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Procure and distribute top up CSB as part of General Food Assistance (GFA) basket to prevent malnutrition among children under-five and pregnant and breastfeeding women	0.00	70.00	1,383,290,000.00	790,000.00.00
		Disseminate nutrition messages through social and behavior change, community engagement and risk communication	875,500,000.00	500,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Conduct nutrition survey using SMART methodology	0.00	0.00	875,500,000.00	500,000.00
		Strengthen monitoring and reporting to ensure a timely and agile response	245,140,000.00	140,000.00	0.00	0.00
5	Education	Provide emergency school feeding to affected learners	65,391,849,681.00	37,345,431.00	0.00	0.00
		Support MoE to monitoring implementation of lean season activities	6,539,185,003.12	3,734,543.12	0.00	0.00
6	WaSH	Rehabilitation of piped water supply systems	0.00	0.00	262,650,000.00	150,000.00
		Rehabilitation boreholes	262,650,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00

NO	CLUSTER	ACTIVITY	IMMEDIATE		MEDIUM TERM	
			Cost (MWK)	Cost (USD)	Cost (MWK)	Cost (USD)
6	WaSH	Water quality monitoring and surveillance	175,100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Distribution water treatment chemicals	875,500,000.00	500,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Construction of emergency latrines (with handwashing facilities) and bathing shelters in affected areas in institutions and public premises such as markets, affected schools.	87,550,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Provision of handwashing and bathing soap	525,300,000.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Conduct community sensitizations and hygiene campaign promotions	525,300,000.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Conduct hygiene promotion in Schools and CCBCs	87,550,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00
		CLTS triggering sessions and follow ups	875,500,000.00	500,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Sanitation and hygiene Inspections in markets, business premises to enforce and promote sanitation and hygiene and prevent diseases	175,100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Desludging and emptying of toilets to restore use of filled toilets and septic tanks	175,100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Develop sanitation and hygiene messages for use by the communication clusters	175,100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
7	Health	Provide essential emergency health services through static and mobile clinics	2,252,479,396.00	1,286,396.00	0.00	0.00
		Provision of Emergency critical medicines supplies and equipment	4,324,439,447.00	2,469,697.00	0.00	0.00
		Provide support for disease surveillance and rapid response for emergencies	525,300,000.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Provision of support for Risk Communication and social behavior change interventions for health	875,500,000.00	500,000.00	0.00	0.00
8	Shelter	Conduct a detailed assessment to determine Shelter and CCCM needs	36,049,588.00	20,588.00	0.00	0.00
		Organize community sessions to involve IDPs, making and planning for future events related to climate change	15,449,073.00	8,823.00	0.00	0.00

NO	CLUSTER	ACTIVITY	IMMEDIATE		MEDIUM TERM	
			Cost (MWK)	Cost (USD)	Cost (MWK)	Cost (USD)
8	Shelter	Provision of support for the return, relocation, repatriation, and reintegration of IDPs	1,545,000,103.00	882,353.00	0.00	0.00
		Monitoring and evaluation of shelter and camp management activities regularly	15,449,073.00	8,823.00	0.00	0.00
		Orientation of camp management committees targeting fishing villages in Nkhotakota	15,449,073.00	8,823.00	0.00	0.00
		Establish and manage temporary shelters	15,449,073.00	8,823.00	0.00	0.00
		Provision of shelter and NFIs (estimated at Mk 300,000 / USD 177 per HH)	1,545,000,103.00	882,353.00	0.00	0.00
		Construction of temporary latrines	10,299,382.00	5,882.00	0.00	0.00
9	Protection	Strengthening mechanisms for prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse including awareness and establishment of complaints and feedback mechanisms in all food distribution points.	350,200,000.00	200,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Provision of case management to children, adolescent girls and young women in need of care and protection	350,200,000.00	200,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Provision of the mental health and psychosocial support to vulnerable population	0.00	0.00	525,300,000.00	300,000.00
		Identifying gender dynamics, needs, experiences and challenges of women, men, adolescent girls and boys and implementing GBV risk mitigation and response mechanisms.	175,100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Strengthening coordination of protection actors at district level including information management	0.00	0.00	87,550,000.00	50,000.00
10	Transport and Logistics	Transportation of commodities (400,000 mt estimate)	52,530,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Storage of commodities (400,000 mt estimate)	1,050,600,000.00	600,000.00	0.00	0.00
		Supporting DoDMA's Commodity Tracking System (CTS)	175,100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00

NO .	CLUSTER	ACTIVITY	IMMEDIATE		MEDIUM TERM	
			Cost (MWK)	Cost (USD)	Cost (MWK)	Cost (USD)
TOTAL			657,819,743,763.79	375,682,320.82	124,420,760,589.75	71,056,973.50

