

Emergency appeal operation update Malawi: Food Insecurity



Emergency Appeal n° MDRMW012	Operation start date: 17 September 2015
Date of Issue: 27 April 2016	Expected end date: 30 June 2016
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Hung Ha Nguyen, Disaster Preparedness Delegate, IFRC, Southern Africa	Point of contact (name and title): Hastings Kandaya; Programmes Director; Malawi Red Cross Society
Appeal budget: CHF 749,268	Expected timeframe: 9 months
Total number of people affected: 2.8 million	Number of people to be assisted: 10,000 individuals (2,000 HH)

Host National Society presence Malawi Red Crescent Society, 17 Staff and 350 volunteers actively engage on Emergency response in four districts of Chikwawa, Nsanje, Blantyre and Phalombe.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Danish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, ICRC, IFRC Southern Africa Country Cluster Office (SACCO).

Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA) is coordinating the disaster response activities at country level, WFP, Goal Malawi, Oxfam, Christian Aid, Irish Aid, Save the Children, World Vision, Norwegian Church Aid, COOPI, UNICEF are all active in Malawi.

Appeal History

- This <u>Emergency Appeal</u> was launched on 17 September 2015 for CHF 749,268 Swiss francs to enable
 the IFRC to support the Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) to respond to the food security needs of
 10,000 drought and flood-affected beneficiaries for six months. The strategy entailed the immediate
 provision of food assistance (carried out through cash transfer programming) and strengthening
 community resilience in two southern districts of Nsanje and Phalombe to allow vulnerable households to
 meet their basic food needs.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 74,900 was allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society to start up the operations by meeting immediate needs of affected people.
- Operations Update n° 1 was issued on 5 October 2015.
- Operations Update n° 2 was issued on 26 October 2015.
- Operations Update n° 3 was issued on 18 April 2016 to extend the operation for three months.
- This presents a six month summary of activities done since the launch of the operation.

IFRC, on behalf of Malawi Red Cross would like to thank all those that have contributed to this Emergency Appeal, including Canadian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.

<cli>k here to view the contact details and here to go directly to the interim financial report >

Summary: Malawi, typically a self-sufficient maize producer, suffered poor crop performance this year (2016) due to a late and erratic start to the rainy season, followed by damage from severe flooding in the southern half of the country, and periods of prolonged dry spells across most parts of the country for the latter half of the season. The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) report of July 2015 indicated that maize production reduced by 30% from last year. The national consumption requirement for 2015/16 was reported to be 3,000,000 MT of maize. The estimated maize deficit was therefore reported to be 223,723 MT.

The prolonged dry spells and floods not only affect maize production but other crops such as ground nuts whose harvests were down by 21%, rice 13% cotton and tobacco cash crop reduction was also down by 31% and 5% respectively. This left more than 2.8 million people in Malawi food insecure for a period of between three to 8 months, October 2015 – March 2016. 25 out of the 28 Districts in Malawi were affected. Of the 2.8 million people affected 886,204 were living in the hard hit flood-affected districts and 1,947,008 were in districts affected by poor rainfall. An estimated 20% to 40% of Malawi's population were at that time reported to be in need of humanitarian assistance to help them cope with the acute food shortage.

The national market assessment conducted by WFP in July 2015 indicated that 40% of markets had the capacity to support cash interventions, whilst 60% of markets did not and therefore would benefit from inkind/food distribution interventions. The peak price of maize on the markets during the lean period (October – March) was dependant on the government response to the crisis and levels of maize imported. National average maize prices were already at 61% above the three-year average at a period when prices were normally at their lowest. Price projections, based on month-to-month price trends, estimated that average national maize prices would likely be about 50% above the three-year average between July and September, possibly rising to levels that were 55% above the three-year average between October and December. During the July-December period, prices for alternative food commodities, particularly cereals, pulses, and cassava, would likely be about 20-50% above average prices.

The national Market Assessment (July 2015) indicated that:

- The national average maize market price was MK 117/kg, which was above the MK105 for 2014/15 and MK102 for 2013/14 consumption season.
- For the 2015/16 lean season, projected maximum maize prices of MK 250/kg was expected compared to maximum prices of MK 200/kg obtained in the past two marketing seasons. This was largely due to high demand against low supply.

On 12 April 2016, the President of Malawi declared a state of national disaster as a result of prolonged dry spells during 2015/2016 season. The declaration referred to reports from the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services which indicated that cumulative rainfall performance from October, 2015 to end March, 2016 had been below average in most parts of the Southern and Central Regions of the country. Average to above average rainfall amounts were only received in the Northern Region of the country.

This resulted in a sharp decline in maize production rendering 2.8 million people in 25 districts food insecure. While the government, with support from development partners and other stakeholders, has been responding to the 2.8 million food insecure people, the country has experienced yet another severe prolonged dry spell during the 2015/2016 growing season due to the strong El Niño.

Most of the affected districts are the same districts that were affected by the 2015 floods later on by the prolonged dry spells. The second round Agricultural Production Estimates Survey which the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development undertook between mid-February and March this year, estimates maize production for the season at 2,431,313 metric tons (MT), representing 12.4% decline in production as compared to the 2014/2015 final round estimate of 2,776,277 MT.

In responding to the declaration, MRCS is conducting further studies in those districts and working on detailed plan of intervention to further assist affected in accessing to food and livelihoods. It is unclear the next level operation scope at this stage but will be reflected in revised emergency appeal in the coming days.

Immediate intervention: 10,000 beneficiaries (2,000 households) receive food assistance over 5 months through cash transfer (direct cash or vouchers) in Nsanje and Phalombe Districts:

- A total of MWK 818,150 (Nsanje MWK 420,075 and Phalombe MWK 398,075) was distributed to 2,000 households for a period of 5 month (November 2015 to March 2016). At the end of March, each household had received a total of MWK 84,015 in Nsanje and 79,615 in Phalombe. The transfer was sufficient to meet the immediate food needs of a household of 5. The cash transfer value was calculated based on the prices of a standard food basket (50kg bag of maize, 5kg beans, 2 litres cooking oil).
- 15 NS staff including the Director of Finance, Head of PMER and Field Level staff were trained on CTP.
- The training was facilitated by IFRC to provide a general introduction to cash transfer programming (CTP) as a tool in emergency response.
- 2,000 households were identified, targeted, registered and their names validated through a community based targeting criteria
- Through the bidding process, one service provider was identified to facilitate the cash transfer exercise for five months. The operation used mobile money transfer, working in partnership with the mobile service

provider (Airtel Malawi) who had extensive experience in implementing humanitarian cash transfers. Free sim cards were provided and Airtel trained staff and volunteers in the registration and transfer systems. Airtel also conducted information dissemination sessions with beneficiaries to build and transfer knowledge on the use of mobile money platforms. Factsheets/FAQs on mobile money transfer were also distributed to beneficiaries.

- 2,000 mobile phones were procured and distributed to 2,000 households in order to ease the process of monthly cash transfers
- Four district civil protection committee (DCPC) meetings were held at district level during the month of October – November 2015 and January – February 2016. Issues related to implementation of cash transfers were highlighted including market prices, feedback and complains from the community.
- The CTP operation adopted an existing community structure feedback complain mechanism through group village heads (GVHs), chiefs, district civil protection committee (DCPC) members and Red Cross volunteers.

Coordination and partnerships

Malawi Red Cross (MRCS) conducted stakeholders meetings with WFP at their Head Office in Lilongwe, Nsanje and Phalombe and District Executive Committees in the week beginning 12 October 2015. The District Executive Committee (DEC) is composed of technical departments in government, the Red Cross as well as humanitarian agencies including Goal Malawi, WFP, Concern, CARE and MSF among others. The meetings served as inception meetings where Malawi Red Cross shared their plans, modalities of the transfers as well as emphasising the need for coordination with other agencies to avoid overlapping and double targeting of beneficiaries. In addition to the coordination meetings bi-lateral meetings were also held with Goal Malawi in Nsanje and the Ministry of Gender in Phalombe district. The objectives of the bi-lateral meetings were to share detailed plans as the two organisations were implementing Cash Transfer Programmes in the respective districts. MRCS also held a bi-lateral meeting in Phalombe district with the Ministry of Gender who were implementing a Social Cash Transfer programme in the same district that was being targeted by the National Societies.

Goal Malawi and CARE implemented food assistance operations in Nsanje district, Goal using Cash Transfers and CARE doing direct food distributions. In Phalombe district Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) was also implementing food assistance activities using direct food distributions. MRCS coordinated with these agencies in the selection and registration of beneficiaries to ensure no overlapping.

To ensure a consistent supply of food commodities the MRCS and IFRC held meetings and discussions with the Agricultural Development Marketing and Research Cooperation (ADMARC) the agency mandated by government to source and distribute cereal and pulses in the country. The visits to the ADMARC depots showed that the agency had capacity to meet increased cereal and pulses demand which will also help control the risk of inflation. ADMARC were selling cereal at 110 Malawi Kwacha per kilo with beans selling at 430 Malawi Kwacha per kilo. In Phalombe district ADMARC had 13 depots each with a capacity to sell 5,000kg of maize per day.

MRCS received technical support from in-country Partner National Societies (PNS) including Danish, Swiss Red Cross, Finnish and Icelandic Red Cross. Monthly coordination meetings were held with PNSs where programme updates were shared. The SACCO provided technical support to MRCS on the on-going operation and in November 2015 and January 2016, the Acting Regional Representative was in Malawi to support the implementation of the Emergency Appeal.

Operational implementation

Overview

CHF 74,900 was released from the DREF to start the operation. Surge Support was provided to the Malawi Red Cross to support in the start-up of the operation particularly the Cash Transfer System and beneficiary selection. The IFRC recruited an operations manager to provide technical support to the operation. The National Society started the recruitment process followed by a cash transfer programming training with support from the IFRC to MRCS staff in the implementation of the CTP activities under the operation. The CTP training was cascaded to volunteers at the divisional levels.

Coordination meetings with stakeholders resulted in the identification of operating areas in Nsanje where MRCS shared operating space with Goal Malawi in the two communities recommended for Cash interventions.

Hence, MRCS targeted a total of 2,000 households in Tengani (350) and Ngabu (650) Traditional Authorities (TA) and in Phalombe Districts, Kaduya (672) and Mkumba (328) Traditional Authorities. MRCS refined the beneficiary selection criteria using data and information collected from other agencies.

Through the DEC meetings, it was recommended that members of the Food Assistance Sub-committees in the two districts second a staff to support MRCS in the selection and registration processes for transparency and to ensure risks of overlapping are managed. MRCS also worked with Goal Malawi in the selection of Goal Malawi project beneficiaries.

Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of nonths	10,000 beneficiaries (2,000 households) are met over	a period of s	
Output	Activities planned	Progress	
 2,000 households (10,00 beneficiaries) receive cash i 		100%	
order to purchase food	Targeting process, identification and registration	100%	
	Survey verification	100%	
	 Training on beneficiary identification, registration, rapid assessment and field data collection and analysis 	100%	
	 Coordination with Ministry of Health for development of a referral system for malnourished people 	10%	
	Establishment of CTP and payment process	100%	
	 Operational training to staff and volunteers on CTP and monitoring on the utilization and adequacy of transfers to meet household food needs 	100%	
	 Validation of beneficiary lists and establishment of an accountability mechanism (including beneficiary communication and feedback systems) 	100%	
	Cash distributions	100%	
	 Mobile providers input into training of volunteers in mobile phone registration, provision of free Sim cards, reduced price handset provision to beneficiaries with no existing phone 	100%	
	Monitoring Malnutrition indicators	0%	
	 Coordination with Ministry of Health for monitoring of referral malnutrition cases 	0%	
	 Training and capacity building in CTP among the staff and volunteers 	100%	
	Development of CTP preparedness plan for future operations	0%	

Appropriate agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilisers) are distributed to 1,000 farmers (5,000)	Assessment to identify most vulnerable households that have capacity to work and have available land for planting	100%
people) in rural areas	 Conduct specific needs assessment via Ministry of Agriculture to identify most appropriate items to be distributed depending on the market availability and period 	100%
	Assessment to establish capacity of local traders to provide proposed seeds and fertilizers	0%
	 Organize procurement of seeds and fertilizers for 1,000 farmers 	0%
	 Training of 100 lead farmers in agricultural production and nutrition 	0%
	 Cascading of agricultural production and nutrition training 	0%
	 Conduct distributions of seeds and fertilizers with volunteers 	0%
	 Monitoring and evaluation of the activities 	0%
Quality programming / Areas common	to all sectors (assessments, monitoring and evaluati	on)
Outcome 3: The management of the or and evaluation system	peration is informed by a comprehensive assessmen	nt, monitoring
 Initial needs assessments are updated following consultation with 	Management of the implementation team	100%
beneficiaries and stakeholders	 Coordination and engagement with key stakeholders, partners and operational agencies 	100%
	 Joint monitoring of operations 	100%
	 Evaluation of the impact of assistance delivered 	100%

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.africa@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere**) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage**, **facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:







Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMW012 - Malawi - Food Insecurity

Timeframe: 17 Sep 15 to 17 Mar 16 Appeal Launch Date: 18 Sep 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters Reporting Timeframe * Programme MDRMW012 Budget Timeframe 2015/9-2016/3 Budget APPROVED Split by funding source Subsector: All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/ RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
. Budget		749,268				749,268	
3. Opening Balance							
ncome							
Cash contributions							
Finnish Red Cross		32,748				32,748	
Japanese Red Cross Society		24,700				24,700	
Red Cross of Monaco		5,397				5,397	
Swiss Red Cross		10,731				10,731	
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)		346,969				346,969	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		25,750				25,750	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		108,406				108,406	
C1. Cash contributions		554,702				554,702	
. Total Income = SUM(C1C4)		554,702				554,702	
. Total Funding = B +C		554,702				554,702	

^{*} Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/ RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income	554,702				554,702		
E. Expenditure	-443,499			-443,499			
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		111,202	2			111,202	

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III. Expenditure

				Exper	nditure			
Account Groups	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/ RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/ RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Variance
	Α						В	A - B
BUDGET (C)			749,268				749,268	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Seeds & Plants	40,000							40,000
Utensils & Tools	25,000							25,000
Cash Disbursment	442,900							442,900
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	507,900							507,900
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	10,000		1,618				1,618	8,382
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	10,000		1,618				1,618	8,382
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	15,400		1,544				1,544	13,856
Logistics Services			2,500				2,500	-2,500
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	15,400		4,044				4,044	11,356
Personnel								
International Staff	27,000		37,236				37,236	-10,236
National Society Staff	45,060		1,656				1,656	43,404
Volunteers	4,600							4,600
Total Personnel	76,660		38,892				38,892	37,768
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees	6,500							6,500
Total Consultants & Professional Fee	6,500							6,500
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	22,400		8,689				8,689	13,711
Total Workshops & Training	22,400		8,689				8,689	13,711
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,000		3,252				3,252	4,748
Office Costs	12,000							12,000
Communications			18				18	-18
Financial Charges	5,000		56,805				56,805	-51,805
Other General Expenses	36,069		35				35	36,034
Shared Office and Services Costs	3,609		245				245	3,364
Total General Expenditure	64,678		60,356				60,356	4,322
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			299,486				299,486	-299,486
Total Operational Provisions			299,486				299,486	-299,486
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	45,730		26,850				26,850	18,880
Total Indirect Costs	45,730		26,850				26,850	18,880
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,865				2,865	-2,865
Pledge Reporting Fees			700				700	-700
Total Pledge Specific Costs			3,565				3,565	-3,565
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	749,268		443,499				443,499	305,769
VARIANCE (C - D)			305,769				305,769	
							,	

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							_
Disaster response	749,268		554,702	554,702	443,499	111,202	
Subtotal BL2	749,268		554,702	554,702	443,499	111,202	
GRAND TOTAL	749,268		554,702	554,702	443,499	111,202	