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Emergency appeal

Malawi: Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Emergency Appeal n° MDRMW012	25,000 people to be assisted	Appeal launched September 2015
Glide n° DR-2015-000136-MWI	CHF 3,590,677 revised Appeal budget	Appeal revision n° 1 issued 25 May 2016
	3,035,975 Swiss franc funding gap	Appeal ends March 2017

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks **3,590,677 Swiss francs** (increased from 749,268 Swiss francs) to support the **Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS)** to reach **25,000 people (increased from 10,000 people)** with a focus on **food security, nutrition and livelihoods (carried out through cash distributions)**. The revised plan reflects the worsening drought situation throughout the country, and the increasing number of affected people, estimated to reach 3 million (20% of the population). It will be updated and adjusted based on the evolving nature of the crisis, new developments and assessments (as they are carried out).

Given the regional scope of the food insecurity situation, the IFRC intends to scale-up its support to food insecure families throughout the southern Africa region by focusing on the effects of climate change and the need for the humanitarian community to unite in its efforts to respond at a scale that reflects the needs and risks that millions of people are facing in southern Africa. This requires greater investment in efforts to strengthen resilience to specific threats such as climate change and food insecurity. The IFRC aims to support one million people who are food insecure through a strong coalition of partners in seven countries: Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. *<click here for the current [Emergency Plan of Action](#)>*

The disaster and the Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date

- **January 2015:** A slow onset of the rainy season was followed by severe flooding that destroyed crops. A long dry spell followed, resulting in yields below the five-year average
- **September 2015:** [Emergency Appeal](#) launched for 749,268 Swiss francs to assist 10,000 people. 74,900 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) as start-up funding.
- **February – March 2016:** the overall number of food insecure rural population rose to some 3 million (20% of the population). Assessments carried out on the worsening situation, with a revised Appeal planned.
- **25 May 2016:** revised Emergency Appeal issued for 3,590,677 Swiss francs to support 25,000 people.



Drought-affected crops in the affected farming Nsanje district. Source: MVAC February 2016

The operational strategy

Needs assessment and beneficiary selection

Since September 2015 the MRCS has successfully distributed cash through a mobile provider to 2,000 families in two districts of Nsanje and Phalombe. The National Society is now seeking, through this revised appeal, to reach more beneficiaries in three additional districts with cash transfer to meet immediate food needs and farming inputs for an additional 3,000 households.

A Pre-Harvest Assessment was carried out during the last week of February and first week of March 2016 by the Malawi Vulnerability and Capacity Committee (MVAC) that all the 28 districts have been affected in one way or another by the El Nino event that has also hit most countries in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Region. The Northern part of the country has been affected by dry spells as well as floods while the Centre and the Southern regions have been affected by prolonged dry spells. The worst affected districts in the North include: Karonga, Rumphu and Mzimba; while in the Central Region, Salima, Ntcheu, Dowa Mchinji, Kasungu and Dedza have been hard hit. In the Southern Region, Balaka, Chiradzulu Mangochi, and Machinga are the worst affected.

The food security situation (provided by District Agricultural Development Offices, or DADOs) at the end of February 2016 shows that 30% to 47% of farm families in the Southern Region, 15% to 42% in the Central Region, and 5% to 19% in the Northern Region have exhausted their own food stocks and are relying on local markets for food. Households are employing various coping mechanisms that include the sale of firewood and charcoal, petty trading, and sale of livestock. Second round crop production estimates expected to be officially out shortly will shed more light on how the season has performed since these findings were based on early indications in the growing season.

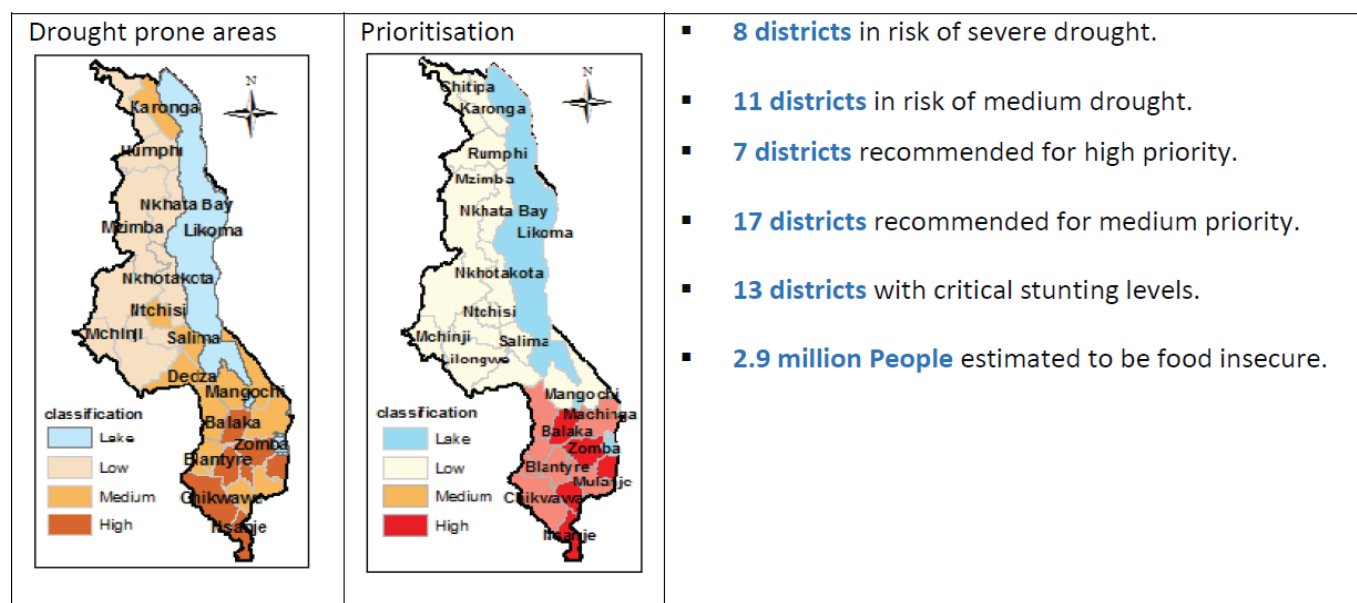


Figure 1: El Nino forecast and expected impact in Malawi: Source: WFP February 2016

Based on these analyses and recommendations, the MRCS proposes to continue its interventions of cash transfer, medium-term livelihoods support to 10,000 affected people in two districts of Nsanje and Phalombe, and to reach another 15,000 people in three other districts of Balaka, Chikwawa and Salima. These three districts together with the previous two districts are categorized as high and medium-prioritized areas.

Beneficiary selection continues to be informed by a community based selection approach which is participatory and community led. The MRCS will ensure that the selection of beneficiaries is consistent with IFRC's commitment to strive for gender equality and diversity, and to ensure non-discrimination in the provision of services to the most vulnerable. The Ministries of Social Services, Agriculture as well as the District Civil Protection Committees will also

be consulted to inform the development of the selection criteria. Based on the MRCS vulnerability selection criteria, the MVAC report, as well as reports and recommendations provided by WFP, the selection criteria in the targeted communities includes:

- elderly, orphans or vulnerable children (OVC's), chronically ill and / or HIV-infected persons.
- persons with disabilities.
- child-headed households.
- female-headed households.
- the ultra-poor.
- children under 5.
- pregnant or lactating woman.

The beneficiary selection process takes place using participatory methods in close coordination between Village Civil Protection Committees, village members, the MRCS staff and volunteers using an open vote selection process which identifies the most vulnerable. Given the high rate of HIV infection in Malawi and the causal link with malnutrition, on-going assessments will factor this in with appropriate targeting, screening, and referral approaches to be developed accordingly, including methods to measure how households can be prevented from falling to food insecurity situations.

The MRCS and the District Civil Protection committees will conduct beneficiary registration to consider the demographics of each selected family. This process will be carried out with the support of the beneficiary Village Civil Protection Committee's. Primarily recipients of this intervention will be the women, as the responsibility of feeding households lies with them.



Coordination and partnerships



The Government of Malawi (GoM) leads the overall coordination of disaster response through its Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) under the Ministry of Local Government. The Malawi Red Cross Society takes part in the coordination meetings held at DoDMA as part of monitoring and sharing information at national level. The Humanitarian Country Team is the coordination platform for partner institutions (UN agencies, WFP, INGO's, NGOs); its mandate is to build common strategies related to humanitarian response and policy issues. WFP plays a major role in the formulation of any response planning, and the funding of food distribution. This forum is well established and is chaired by UNDP. A food security cluster will shortly be established by Ministry of Agriculture in which the Malawi Red Cross will participate.

The USAID/FFP has provided more than \$38.1 million in emergency food assistance to support drought-affected populations in Malawi. This total includes more than \$21.1 million of in-kind food assistance and approximately \$17 million for local and regional procurement of food, which includes the transport and distribution of maize from the strategic grain reserve of the GoM.

The GoM launched a national Humanitarian Response Plan in September 2015, requesting \$146 million for emergency food assistance, as well as agriculture, humanitarian coordination, and protection activities. As of December 2015, the GoM had secured \$71 million of the requested \$146 million (nearly 50%). In coordination with WFP, the GoM reached 2.4 million people across 24 districts with food - including cereals and pulses - and cash-based assistance in January 2016. Taking into account the harvest timing, WFP plans to continue providing assistance through the end of the lean season in April, but is facing a funding shortfall of \$38 million to source maize. The GoM is implementing seed fairs and providing direct seed distributions in 23 districts of Malawi with support from FAO. Agricultural assistance is targeting an estimated 300,000 farmers with short-season seed varieties of legumes, maize, millet, sorghum, and tubers. In addition, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and GoM are providing protection mainstreaming training and conducting supplementary feeding activities in 24 districts.

In February 2016, of the 2.86 million people in need of food assistance, WFP as co-lead of the national Food Security Cluster was to reach 2.4 million with food and cash based assistance. As per the Humanitarian Response Committee decision, WFP began assisting from March the additional 32,390 people identified as in need of assistance by the MVAC. The most recent data available indicates that for February WFP had reached more than 1.7 million people, including 1.3 million with in-kind food assistance and 413,000 with cash-based transfers. Due to funding constraints, pulses remained at a reduced ration (6kg instead of 10kg) for the fifth month in a row, while Super Cereal also had to be reduced from 6kg to 4.5kg, putting in jeopardy the nutritional status of women and children. Meanwhile, some 1,600 people in Chikwawa district continued to benefit from e-payments, a delivery platform using a card-based system with Standard Bank.

WFP is leading the response in 24 affected districts of Malawi except including Balaka, Blantyre rural, Chitipa, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Dedza, Dowa, Mangochi, Machinga, Mchinji, Mulanje, Mwanza, Mzimba, Kasungu, Karonga Ntcheu, Nkhotakota Neno, Ntcheu, Phalombe, Rumphu, Salima, Thyolo and Zomba. It works through NGOs who are divided according to geographical response of their activities. The NGOs are World Vision, Save the Children, Emmanuel, Cooperation International (COOPI), Committee International Delo Suplementao (CISP) (Italian), Development Action for People to People (DAPP), Adventist Development Relief Agency, Circle for Integrated Community Development (CICOD), Forum for care Relief and Development (FORCARD) and Concern World Wide.

An INGO consortium (Save the Children, Goal Malawi, Oxfam and Concern World Wide) is disbursing cash in 8 districts of Nsanje, Chikwawa, Mzimba, Blantyre, Zomba, Mwanza, Ntcheu and Lilongwe rural.

Operational strategy

This revised Emergency Appeal is based on the MRCS targeting the five districts of Balaka, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe and Salima to deliver assistance to 5,000 households (25,000 beneficiaries). In these districts, MRCS will assist 100% of the households already being targeted in their existing programmes running in Nsanje and Phalombe (2,000 households) as the original appeal. In addition, 3,000 households will be targeted in Balaka, Chikwawa and Salima. The MRCS will continue to review the programme as the drought situation unfolds, as initial readings point to a severe lean season from October 2016 to March 2017.

The operational strategy and emergency plan of action for this intervention has been developed in cooperation between IFRC and other Movement partners, the MRCS implementing branches and the MRCS technical staff. This plan of action reflects the MRCS's role as auxiliary to the Government. It has been drawn from in-depth analysis of the MVAC, non-Red Cross partners, Government and in consultation with IFRC. The MRCS will also work in line with Government's Food Security Intervention Plan, as it is developed and the overall response plan defined by the Government of Malawi. The objectives of these plans are to provide food assistance in the form of cash transfers for the targeted beneficiaries.

Based on previous experience and results, the strategy aims to take a dual approach, addressing both emergency and medium-term needs. For the emergency response, the MRCS will provide immediate support in five districts of Balaka, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe and Salima to a total of 5,000 households (25,000 people) to access basic needs through a cash transfer (direct cash distribution, via mobile cash transfer). On medium-term needs, the MRCS aims at supporting 1,000 households (5,000 individuals) with agricultural input distribution (seeds and fertilizers), in order to increase the resilience of communities to future food crisis. Additionally, 100 lead farmers will receive agricultural training in best use of seeds, and production of organic fertilizers. These 100 lead farmers will each have responsibility for dissemination of their knowledge to a further 10 farmers in their local community.

The MRCS has been working closely with its traditional partners, and is currently in discussion with WFP on working together on food distribution to those areas where cash transfer is not an option due to a lack of functional markets or distance to markets. In addition, regular market assessments will be jointly conducted with the INGO Consortium members to inform decision makers and revise interventions if required.

The National Society's staff and volunteers will receive training to improve their knowledge of planning and implementation in cash interventions, assessment and targeting of beneficiaries, and providing support to agricultural production.

Given the regional scope of the food insecurity situation, this revised Appeal is also linked to efforts to scale-up support to food insecure families throughout the southern Africa region by focusing on the effects of climate change and the need for the humanitarian community to unite in its efforts to respond at a scale that reflects the needs and risks that millions of people are facing in southern Africa. This requires greater investment in efforts to strengthen resilience to specific threats such as climate change and food insecurity. The IFRC aims to support one million people who are food insecure through a strong coalition of partners in seven countries: Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. Food insecurity will be addressed through cash transfer programmes or direct food aid when needed in 2016; resilience to drought and food insecurity will be increased through targeted programmes in community-based disaster risk reduction over the next five years; National Red Cross Societies will be better equipped to respond to emergencies and support communities in their respective countries; humanitarian actors will be united in building resilience to food insecurity with vulnerable communities in the region.

Immediate intervention

Immediate response to assist 25,000 people: (5,000 households) that are in a severe food insecurity situation in Balaka, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe and Salima districts through:

- **Cash transfer intervention** for 25,000 people (5,000 households) by direct cash distribution of MWK 25,000 per household per month (equivalent to 40 CHF per household/month) considering a rate of 5 persons per household, to allow most vulnerable households to meet their basic needs. The amount to deliver has been calculated based on the prices of the composition of the Malawi Government's standard food basket (50kg bag of maize, 10kg pulses, 6kg super cereal plus for pregnant and lactating women per month. 6Kg super cereal plus for children under 5 years, 2 litre cooking oil). This does not fulfil the calorific value of 2,100 Kcal/person/day however the MCRS cash transfer will act as a top-up to beneficiaries existing food resources; the most likely option as a payment modality are "unconditional direct cash distribution" using mobile phone transfer. The national market assessment found that a good number of traders are aware of the cash transfer mechanism, but that there are very few private traders with knowledge and experience with the voucher system. The cash transfer system will take into account market days of a given locality. This will ensure beneficiaries are receiving cash payments in line with days when food is available in the market. Airtel will deploy mobile agents during days of cash transfers to avoid beneficiaries travelling longer distances to cash.
- Cash transfers will be carried out through the use of mobile phone money transfer mechanisms via Airtel Malawi who have a great deal of experience in implementing humanitarian cash transfers. Free SIM cards are being provided and Airtel will undertake to train staff and volunteers in the modality and registration systems. Airtel will also be required to conduct information dissemination sessions with beneficiaries to help them and educate them on the use of mobile money platforms. In addition to these sessions they will be requested to produce Factsheets/FAQs on mobile money transfer in local languages to be distributed to beneficiaries. Airtel are also negotiating for reduced price handsets from a provider to be given to those beneficiaries who are assessed and do not have existing handsets.

Medium-term intervention

In the medium-term the National Society will support 1,000 households (5,000 people) through:




- **Support to agricultural production** to 1,000 households through the provision of agricultural inputs in the form of hybrid seeds of maize, and top and base fertilizers for the 2016/17 growing season. The MRCS is in discussion with the Danish Red Cross to support winter farming to 100 farmers (500 individuals) through the provision of fertilizer and maize seed. The market will be assessed as to its capacity to support seed requirements. The option of making payments through Agro dealers by use of vouchers will also be explored. This will keep the logistics burden of distribution to a minimum and is the system that the GoM uses to distribute farm inputs.

- **Provision of agricultural training** to 100 lead farmers. Lead farmers will be selected and trained; each lead farmer will be responsible for cascading knowledge and skills to 10 follower farmers.

The National Society will ensure that all programmes are aligned with the IFRC's commitment to achieve gender equality and diversity, by adapting appropriate beneficiary selection criteria.

These activities are accompanied by technical and specialized support in cash transfer programming, food security, and livelihoods to create and strengthen the capacities of the MRCS to design, implement and monitor cash transfer and livelihoods programming.

Proposed sectors of intervention

 Food security	 Nutrition	 Livelihoods
Outcome 1 Immediate food needs of 25,000 beneficiaries (5,000 households) are met over a period of 18 months		
Output 1.1 5,000 households (25,000 beneficiaries) receive cash distribution in order to purchase food (CHF 40 per month per household)		
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting process, identification and registration of beneficiaries • Volunteer training in beneficiary selection methods and in managing of mobile cash transfers • Validation of beneficiary list and establishment of an accountability mechanism (beneficiary communication, feedback systems, etc.) • Planning and preparation of monthly mobile cash transfer and uploading of the plan • Beneficiary training and sensitization on mobile cash transfers • Engaging local service providers for cash distributions • Notification of community of distribution date and time • Distribution of cash amounting to CHF 40 per month to 2,000 households for 18 months and 3,000 households for 11 months • Post distribution monitoring, reporting and feedback to partners 		
Outcome 2 Livelihoods of 1,000 households are reinforced to build community resilience in 5 targeted regions (200 households per district)		
Output 2.1 Appropriate agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilisers) are distributed and training provided to 1,000 households (5,000 persons) in rural areas		
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment to identify most vulnerable households that have capacity to work and have available land for planting • Conduct specific needs assessment via the Ministry of Agriculture to identify most appropriate items to be distributed depending on the market availability and period • Assess capacities of local traders to provide proposed seeds and fertilizers • Organize procurement of seeds and fertilizers for 1,000 farmers • Training of 100 lead farmers in agricultural production and nutrition • Cascading of agricultural production and nutrition training to 1,000 farmers • Distribute seeds and fertilizer by volunteers • Monitoring and evaluation of the activity 		
Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors (assessments, monitoring and evaluation)		
Outcome 3 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive assessment, monitoring and evaluation system		

Output 3.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders

Activities planned:

- Conduct District Executive Committee (DEC) meetings for 50 stakeholders in 5 districts
- Conduct awareness meetings and beneficiary identification
- Briefing of MRCS volunteers in beneficiary identification, registration and verification, market assessment and onsite monitoring and post distribution monitoring
- Evaluation of activities
- Conduct Beneficiary satisfaction survey (ODK/RAMP)
- Review and Lessons learned meeting and final evaluation



Programme support services

Human Resources: The MRCS has the following human resources to support implementation of this operation: 7 trained RDRT staff in water and sanitation, emergency health, shelter and general emergency response, 20 staff and 23 volunteers trained as National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members, 650 volunteers and 41 staff trained as Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) volunteers and 70 volunteers trained as Community Based Disaster Response Team (CBDRT) members, 645 volunteers trained as first responders, 1 DM staff trained for CTP and 16 staff members trained in the basics of CTP. To implement this food security appeal, the MRCS will employ the services of 7 additional staff (5 district field officers, one for each district, a PMER assistant and a driver). Additionally, existing staff will devote a percentage of their time to the programme delivery (DM manager, finance, administration and procurement, program assistant). 50 volunteers will be mobilized to implement the operation.

The focus on CTP training and support for MRCS staff and volunteers in three districts (Balaka, Salima and Chikwawa) will be provided by a CTP delegate (for up to one 1 month) who will train and reinforce National Society capacities in all processes (targeting, beneficiary communication, payment mechanisms, procedures, monitoring, etc.). In addition to CTP technical support, additional support sought from the IFRC will include an IFRC operations manager that will also have CTP implementation experience to technically support the operation (refresher trainings, internal procedures to establish all the delivery and monitoring process and to support the capacity building of the MRCS staff).

Communications - advocacy and public information: The communications team will make regular trips to the affected areas to gather data (beneficiary profiles, photos, video, web stories, case studies on cash transfer activities and the results of the livelihoods interventions to draw lessons) and will ensure that information is shared with the IFRC for dissemination (electronic and print media). The MRCS, in collaboration with IFRC, will also prepare a media tour to the project sites and will coordinate various awareness and publicity activities to continue to sensitize the public, media and donors on the situation. In addition, both digital and social media will be used to raise awareness of the unfolding situation in Malawi, including through the IFRC Africa web page and Twitter account @IFRCAfrica.

Logistics: The MRCS will lease two 4x4 vehicles from IFRC for the duration of the operation and will engage a reputable national mobile operator to provide countrywide network coverage to ensure a smooth distribution of the cash. The MRCS is currently working with Airtel network provider for the process of mobile cash transfer and the company has assured the MRCS of their ability to provide agents where required to meet the needs of the beneficiaries. The MRCS tender committees will lead and manage all procurements.

Reporting, monitoring and evaluation: A project start-up meeting will be held to agree on operational processes required for monitoring and reporting under this appeal. The district project staff will receive training in ODK by trained teams within the MRCS, and volunteers will receive training in data collection, with the data used in monitoring and reporting. Field based assessments and data collection on feedback from beneficiaries, non-

beneficiaries and other field level stakeholders from the current operation will be collected and analysed, and will inform the next phase of distributions/cash transfers. A beneficiary satisfaction survey and end of implementation evaluation will be conducted jointly by the MRCS and IFRC to get feedback and a lessons learnt workshop will be held at the end of the operation.

Security

The security environment in the area is stable, but the MRCS will monitor the security environment and implement risk mitigation measures as required to safeguard programmes, personnel and assets.

€ Budget CHF 3,590,677

See attached budget for details.

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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:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION

24/05/2016

MDRMW012 Malawi Food Insecurity

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Bilateral Response	Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0		0
Shelter - Transitional	0		0
Construction - Housing	0		0
Construction - Facilities	0		0
Construction - Materials	0		0
Clothing & Textiles	0		0
Food	0		0
Seeds & Plants	50,000		50,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0		0
Medical & First Aid	0		0
Teaching Materials	0		0
Utensils & Tools	0		0
Other Supplies & Services	0		0
Emergency Response Units	0		0
Cash Disbursements	2,680,000		2,680,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	2,730,000	0	2,730,000
Land & Buildings	0		0
Vehicles Purchase	0		0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	50,000		50,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0		0
Medical Equipment	0		0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0		0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	50,000	0	50,000
Storage, Warehousing	0		0
Distribution & Monitoring	0		0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	54,100		54,100
Logistics Services	0		0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	54,100	0	54,100
International Staff	119,000		119,000
National Staff	16,500		16,500
National Society Staff	164,650		164,650
Volunteers	4,563		4,563
Total PERSONNEL	304,713	0	304,713
Consultants	10,000		10,000
Professional Fees	0		0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	10,000	0	10,000
Workshops & Training	111,000		111,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	111,000	0	111,000
Travel	21,000		21,000
Information & Public Relations	5,500		5,500
Office Costs	9,540		9,540
Communications	8,100		8,100
Financial Charges	5,000		5,000
Other General Expenses	0		0
Shared Support Services	62,575		62,575
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	111,715	0	111,715
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	219,149	0	219,149
Total INDIRECT COSTS	219,149	0	219,149
TOTAL BUDGET	3,590,677	0	3,590,677
Available Resources			
Multilateral Contributions	554,702		554,702
Bilateral Contributions			0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	554,702	0	554,702
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	3,035,975	0	3,035,975