

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
MALAWI
RAPID RESPONSE
FLOOD
JANUARY 2015**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Ms. Mia Seppo

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

A flood response AAR was conducted on 22 July 2015. The exercise was attended by UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNWomen, UNFPA, WHO, FAO, UNHabitat, government ministries on both national and district levels, and non-government organizations including World Vision International, Save the Children, Plan International, Care (Malawi), IOM, Malawi Red Cross Society, ICRC, Goal Malawi, and OXFAM.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

Report shared with members of the Humanitarian Country Team who comprise: Government, UN Agencies, International Non-Governmental Organizations , National NGOs, and the Red Cross Society

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 80,833,031		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	6,961,397
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable)	3,843,476
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	22,295,127
	TOTAL	33,100,000

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 30-Jan-15			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-004	Education	248,775
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-005	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	400,000
FAO	15-RR-FAO-002	Agriculture	1,001,909
UNHCR	15-RR-HCR-001	Non-Food Items	570,760
IOM	15-RR-IOM-002	Non-Food Items	866,694
WFP	15-RR-WFP-004	Food Aid	3,073,239
WFP	15-RR-WFP-005	Common Logistics	800,020
TOTAL			6,961,397

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/ IOM implementation	5,443,961
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	1,475,201
Funds forwarded to government partners	42,235
TOTAL	6,961,397

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In early 2015, Malawi experienced its worst flooding disaster of the past 50 years with more than one million people affected. On 13 January 2015, the Government of Malawi declared a state of disaster in 15 affected districts: Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Zomba, Rumphu, Karonga, Thyolo, Machinga, Mangochi, Ntcheu, Chiradzulu, Mulanje, Balaka, Salima and Blantyre. Overall, the floods displaced 336,000 people (230,000 people in camps). 104 people lost their lives and 153 people were reported missing. The floods also caused extensive damage to crops, livestock and infrastructure – including damage to schools and health facilities. A total of 64,000 hectares of agricultural land was affected. Of the 15 districts, the worst affected were Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe in the south of Malawi where 174,000 people were displaced.

An inter-agency assessment was conducted on 12 January 2015, and was carried out by UNDAC. It showed that the floods seriously impacted food availability, housing, infrastructure (including access to roads), and water and sanitation facilities. The high numbers of people living in displacement camps also meant that there was a need for the provision of protection services to the affected populations. By extension, the floods also affected the ability of school-going children in continuing their education. Farmers also suffered total loss of crops from the rushing flood waters and water logging conditions from standing flood waters. Access problems also meant that the affected population was unable to access health services.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The floods affected 15 of 28 districts and the following sectors suffered high impact: housing, agriculture, food security, education, WASH, and transportation. Disaster Needs Assessments revealed that needs included immediate food needs, shelter, WASH, protection, education and health support, agricultural support and protection. Further analysis of the impact of the floods revealed that 3 of 15 districts (Nsanje, Chikwawa and Phalombe) accounted for over 50 percent of the needs as these districts were severely affected by the floods. It was then agreed that prioritization of CERF would first be geographically determined by focusing on the severely affected districts. Afterwards, the government, HCT and UNCT would have established an in-country and international resource mobilization mechanism.

The next step in the prioritization process was to decide on which areas to focus on, as the CERF-funded interventions were meant to complement other actions already in place but alone were insufficient to respond to the critical needs in the affected areas. Donors had started making pledges towards the response following a UN Partner briefing that was held in Geneva and also through the local Malawi Humanitarian Window. So CERF funding was restricted to time-critical and lifesaving activities.

These critical activities were classified as follows:

- Immediate needs for 3 months to ensure the basic survival needs of displaced households were met.
- Resuming basic services including protection and education.
- Preventing secondary health disasters and degradation of health status.
- Restoring livelihoods.
- Ensuring humanitarian access to flood affected population.

Under immediate needs, it was agreed that shelter and camp management interventions aimed at ensuring protection and minimum standards of living conditions to the displaced population were to be prioritized. These activities involved systematic and comprehensive data collection, registration of displaced communities, provision of lifesaving NFIs and establishment of emergency shelters in relocation sites. Since the floods occurred early in the season, it was felt that the displaced population would stay longer and need to be protected from rains that were continuing at that time. This component targeted 174,000 displaced people. Another priority was given to meeting immediate food needs of the affected population. A total of 270,281 affected people were targeted with food assistance. These individuals were prioritized because most of them lost their food stocks and the floods also made it difficult for them to engage in other livelihood activities that would provide them with resources to obtain food.

The other pillar of this response focused on resuming basic services including education services for school-going children in the displaced populations. The priority was given to the provision of safe educational and recreational activities for children. Education was seen as a priority because it provided protective spaces for 28,879 flood-affected learners.

Realising also that the floods had damaged safe drinking water sources but also interfered with disposal of human waste, it was felt that the risk of outbreaks of water borne diseases (like cholera) was high. This prompted the HCT to also consider prioritizing WASH for CERF funding. This component targeted 25,000 flood affected people, with the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services. Of the many camps, 25 camps were selected on the basis that they were congested. Priority activities were provision of safe water, temporary sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion services.

In order to empower the flood-affected population in resuming their livelihood activities, knowing that it was still early in the rainy season, the humanitarian community also agreed to prioritise the provision of agricultural inputs for replanting. 16,000 households were thus targeted, which translated to about 88,000 direct beneficiaries (50,000 women and 38,000 men). This aimed to re-establish the flood-affected population's food production cycle and ensure timely access to food.

The floods had rendered most access roads impassable, such that the delivery of relief supplies using available vehicles was almost impossible. Populations were completely cut off in some places like in the East bank of the Shire River at Makhanga, and in parts of Phalombe. Thus, this component focused on the provision of lifesaving Humanitarian Aviation Services, Logistics Augmentation and Cluster Coordination in Response to Floods, as a last resort. It was considered important as it enabled national authorities and humanitarian actors to reach the most vulnerable in the three most affected districts (Nsanje, Chikwawa and Phalombe).

While prioritisation was mainly based on geographical targeting and sectoral focuses, consideration was given to other funding available to the various clusters. For instance, the logistics cluster had not received any funding. Funding towards logistics had only been made available through an Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) grant of \$50,000, yet the needs for the cluster stood at \$8.4 million. For the agriculture cluster, only \$0.5 million out of \$15.9 million had been sourced and, due to the time-sensitive nature of agricultural activities, it was necessary to identify funding to support immediate replanting. Thus, the CERF contribution was not meant to cover 100 percent of the needs of the clusters, but was used to complement where sector funding was either lacking or underfunded.

III. CERF PROCESS

Initial prioritization was done with support from OCHA. This guided the inclusion of activities within the Preliminary Response Plan. This process further guided prioritization in terms of which activities are lifesaving. As a follow up, and also in order to make the process as consultative as possible, a UN Country Team meeting took place on 26 January 2015. This meeting sought to establish consensus among the UNCT on which clusters required funding for kick-starting response activities. The discussion also touched on which clusters would be prioritised for CERF funding. These discussions led to agreement on which sectors should be focused on. These were based on the prioritisation done during the PRP process, the Strategic Objectives identified and the confirmed contributions received by the various clusters. A decision was thus made to focus the CERF Rapid Response Application on six (6) key sectors: Shelter and Camp Management, Protection, Food Security, Agriculture, Transportation and Logistics, Education, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). In addition, the CERF Application prioritised interventions in the three most negatively impacted districts: Phalombe, Nsanje and Chikwawa. Targeting the most vulnerable groups from the affected population, particularly those displaced by the floods, it was also agreed to develop proposals for a maximum of 3 months.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR¹

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 1,101,364									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Education	14,146	0	14,146	13,692	0	13,692	27,838	0	27,838
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	10,344	15,516	25,860	7,803	11,705	19,508	18,147	27,221	45,368
Agriculture	23,630	40,236	63,866	21,899	33,316	55,215	45,529	73,552	119,081
Non-Food Items	51,424	41,308	92,732	39,856	29,475	69,331	91,280	70,783	162,063
Food Aid	70,686	67,915	138,601	67,915	65,250	133,165	138,601	133,165	271,766
Common Logistics	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

The combined response reached an approximate total of 138,601 females and 133,165 males in the three targeted districts of Nsanje, Chikwawa and Phalombe bringing the total to 271,766. This figure represents the highest number of beneficiaries reached through the food security response. However, due to delays in sourcing supplies, by the time UNHCR managed to procure supplies, those who arrived in Nsanje, Chikwawa, and Phalombe had received enough NFI so UNHCR distributed in the Zomba, Mulanje, Machinga and Phalombe districts. UNHCR reached a total of 38,420 people in the four districts. Because the total beneficiary number of 271,766 includes beneficiaries in Phalombe, to avoid double counting, the total number was arrived by using the following calculations: 271,766 (the total number of those reached by all except UNHCR) added to 38,420 (the total reached by UNHCR). Thus, the total is 310,186. From this figure, 9,210 (those reached by UNHCR in Phalombe) was deducted. The final beneficiary number equates to 300,976.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING²

	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	70,686	87,830	158,516
Male	67,915	83,545	151,460
Total individuals (Female and male)	138,601	171,375	309,976

² Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

CERF RESULTS

Meeting immediate needs to ensure survival of affected communities

This component of the response planned to reach 270,281 people with food items for a period of 3 months. These were populations who had lost their food supplies but also lost a means to earn a living due to floods that not only devastated their almost ready harvests from summer gardens but also food reserves. The floods further rendered the communities unable to engage in daily livelihood activities that help in earning income and food. Markets were also disrupted due to accessibility problems. Under this component, 271,766 people were reached during a 3-month period with a variety of food stuffs (such as high energy biscuits) delivered to populations previously cut off in the East Bank. Of the 271,766 people, 67,915 were women and 138,601 were children. With CERF funding, WFP distributed a total of 99 percent of the planned tonnage, including 615 mt of pulses (68 percent of planned), 232 mt of vegetable oil (86 percent of planned), 1,242 mt of Super Cereal (140 percent of planned), and the twinning/distribution of 4,941 mt of maize donated as an in-kind contribution from the Government of Malawi's Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) (98 percent of planned).

Resuming basic services of protection and education

The floods experienced early in 2015 were unprecedented in that a lot of people were displaced within a few days with massive destruction of dwelling places and reports of disruption of services. With CERF funding, displaced people were able to access shelter materials. It should be noted that the flooding occurred at the start of the rainy season in January so those who were rendered homeless were likely to be exposed to harsh weather conditions. With CERF funding, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided emergency shelter kits (tarpaulins, timber, nails and tools) in relocation sites across the three worst affected districts. International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) had started procuring shelter materials in large quantities, but this would not suffice to cover the gaps in shelter. Therefore, IOM utilized IFRC's pre-established pipelines to augment the number of shelter materials and shelter kits and rapidly respond to actual and anticipated shelter needs. The provision of emergency shelter items to sizable numbers of individuals who had no shelter, as well as to those who were living in critically overcrowded conditions (up to 50 households were placed in classrooms and tents), allowed for temporary solutions to preserve life. Shelter kits were also distributed for households returning to partially destroyed homes. 300 shelters for 300 households were constructed, to decongest family tents in Nsanje while 2,450 emergency shelters were provided to returning and resettling IDPs across the hardest hit districts. A total of 13,750 individuals benefited from shelters assistance. Additionally 38,420 people were reached with sleeping materials, blankets, mats and mosquito nets. This helped reduce further outbreaks of mosquito borne diseases like Malaria, but also helped reduce outbreaks of pneumonia among children and chronically ill beneficiaries.

From the CERF funds, IOM also provided camp management and coordination support. The lack of skilled camp managers would have meant that registration, distribution and protection services of at-risk populations would not have been delivered. Thus, IOM trained locals who were then deployed as camp managers. Having trained camp managers ensured that humanitarian standards were being maintained while ensuring non-duplication of relief delivery and proper identification of displaced community members. A total of 125 staff members from implementing partners received a camp management induction training which was important in equipping partner organizations with skills to better manage camps during the emergency period. A total of 19 government officials, 12 males and 7 females, were trained in CCCM before being deployed in the hardest hit districts in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Zomba, Phalombe, Mulanje and Blantyre to supervise and monitor camp management in 202 displacement sites (where 162,063 IDPs were seeking refuge).

Another component of this response focused on the provision of safe educational and recreational activities for children. Education was seen as a priority because it provided protective spaces to 27,838 flood-affected learners. Under this component, a total of 14,146 female and 13,692 male learners benefited. The support comprised provision of emergency education supplies as well as engagement of volunteer teachers to cover the period of the emergency. This ensured that at least 27,838 learners did not experience major disruption to their learning. This further helped in keeping the learners safe from any potential protection issues they might likely have encountered around the displacement sites.

Preventing secondary health disasters and a degradation of the health status

Typical of extensive floods, access to safe drinking water and the disposal of human waste was a problem, which prompted fears of outbreaks of waterborne diseases. A total of 25,000 people in 25 camps were targeted with a range of WASH interventions including the provision of safe water, temporary sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion services. Due to high congestion in camps, this component

reached a total of 45,368 people in 15 camps with a wide range of the planned WASH interventions. Although there was an outbreak of cholera in the districts of Nsanje and Chikwawa at the time of the response, not one displacement site reported a cholera case. Additionally, incidences of diarrhoeal disease were also very minimal.

Restoring affected people's livelihoods

Under this objective, affected communities were supported to resume farming activities. Affected households received hybrid maize seeds, beans, vegetable seeds (onions, tomato and cabbage) in Phalombe, Chikwawa and Nsanje. Additionally, households received maize, beans and vegetables in Mulanje (the CERF project covered the operational cost of distributing). Households were also supported in livestock farming through a restocking initiative where families received goats in a revolving scheme, these were organized in groups and trained.

The project has also contributed to the improvement of the economic status of the targeted households through the sales of vegetables. With earnings, vulnerable rural households have been empowered to buy food and accumulate assets.

The project also enhanced diversification through distribution of tubers and legumes to 12,651 households.

The project managed to produce important quantities, including surpluses, of food (maize, vegetables, sweet potatoes and beans) for household consumption and trade.

The project also involved transfer of skills and knowledge in modern methods and technologies. The project trained lead farmers on crop production, agroforestry, seed multiplication, crop post-handling techniques, disaster risk reduction and climate change.

Ensuring humanitarian access to flood affected population

With this component, WFP sourced three helicopters and various types of boats to open access for the humanitarian community to reach parts of 10 flood-affected districts that had hard-to-reach/cut off areas due to torrential rains that rendered traditional surface transport options unviable. The use of tailored logistics assets ensured that the operation remained as efficient as possible, while maintaining sufficient capacity to swiftly augment the response in case of a health disaster (cholera outbreak) affecting people in the inaccessible areas. By air and boat, the Logistics Cluster was able to provide the only safe access to the 42,000 people stranded on the island. WFP worked hand-in-hand with the Government of Malawi through the Ministry of Transport and Public Works to successfully run the logistics operation. By the end of the Logistics Cluster flood operation on 30 June, the Cluster had transported a total of 1,373 mt of life-saving humanitarian cargo and 1,795 humanitarian passengers on behalf of 17 organizations. This component ensured that communities in areas cut off by floods had access to relief items.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

When the floods occurred there were many efforts to mobilize funds and many agencies had received pledges of assistance but not actual cash as such it was impossible to commence response. With CERF funds, agencies were able to kick-start the response. For instance, delays in the availability of funds would have resulted in outbreaks of water related diseases given the sensitivities of the WASH situation following the devastating floods. WASH interventions started early enough and a huge problem was avoided.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES PARTIALLY NO

¹ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

The floods occurred very early in the rainy season and as such delays in response would have led to serious consequences. For instance, time was of the essence to ensure that food, shelter, education, WASH and logistics support was provided, delays would have led to loss of many lives

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

Because the needs were big CERF funding reduced the gaps but also made it easier for the unfunded clusters to lobby for funds to complement efforts where CERF funds were not reaching.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The flood response required a large number of responders as well as funds for responding. This made it imperative for agencies/organizations to seek out partnerships with others because no single agencies had sufficient resources both human as well as financial resources to cover all needs. This led to greater collaboration among the institutions. For instance due to access problems all agencies had to coordinate and make use of the logistics cluster to reach hard to reach populations. The same applies at the national level organizations greatly pushed for the greater role of the HCT in bringing players together.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

Some of the agencies that accessed funds through CERF do not have a huge presence on the ground. This thus pushed for greater use of local organizations for instance UNHCR worked with a local NGO and this resulted in strengthening capacity of the local organization.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
After the response , it is challenging to bring teams together to do the reporting	Agencies should be alerted a month before the expiration of the grant on the reporting requirements	UN Resident Coordinator

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	13/02/2015 – 12/08/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-004		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Education Cluster Flood Response					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 5,748,874	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 948,611	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 232,682	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 248,775	▪ Government Partners:			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	14,146	13,692	27,838	14,146	13,692	27,838
Adults (above 18)						
Total	14,146	13,692	27,838	14,146	13,692	27,838
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs	7,000		7,000			
Host population	20,838		20,838			
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	27,838		27,838			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>						

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Restoration of temporary safe learning spaces and the continued provision of quality education and psychosocial support for children and schools affected by flooding in Malawi		
10. Outcome statement	Continued quality teaching and learning and psychosocial support provided to 27,838 disaster affected learners in 87 schools.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	27,838 learners in schools affected by the disaster in 3 districts accessed quality teaching and learning materials in safe learning spaces		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of affected pupils with improved access to teaching and learning including learning materials(School in a box, chalkboards, etc)	27,838	27,838
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of school in a box kit, chalk board and other materials	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Transportation/distribution of school materials	World Vision Malawi/Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MOEST)	World Vision Malawi/MOEST
Activity 1.3	Volunteer teachers deployed to support survival skills and quality education in affected schools in 3 districts	World Vision Malawi/MOEST	World Vision Malawi/MOEST
Output 2	27,838 learners in schools affected by disaster in 3 districts provided with psychosocial support including recreation and sports		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of affected learners accessed psychosocial support including sports and recreational kits	27,838	27,838
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Procurement of 600 recreational kits for learners in affected districts	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 2.2	Transportation and distribution of recreational materials	World Vision/MOEST	World Vision/MOEST
Activity 2.3	Teachers deployed for psychosocial support to learners affected by the disaster in 3 districts	World Vision/MOEST	World Vision/MOEST

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
All planned outcomes (27,838 learners) were met for this contribution. Note that in the context of the wider education cluster response, the project reached the target of 150,000 affected learners.	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
Respective school communities participated in the planning and actual distribution of the emergency supplies. Additionally, Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and School Management Committees (SMCs) in affected communities were trained on disaster risk reduction and were involved in the process of managing activities at affected school camps. Furthermore, teachers in affected schools were trained on real time monitoring enabling them to provide timely data on a regular basis on the situation.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
An evaluation was partially carried out. The volunteer teacher program was evaluated covering the area between January and June 2015. Report attached.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	12/02/2015 – 11/08/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-005		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	WASH Emergency Cluster Response to Flood Affected Population in Malawi					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 3,615,413	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,915,036	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 282,267	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 400,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 42,235	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	7,500	7,500	15,000	10,344	7,803	18,147
Adults (above 18)	5,000	5,000	10,000	15,516	11,705	27,221
Total	12,500	12,500	25,000	25,860	19,508	45,368
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs	25,000		45,368			
Host population						
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	25,000		45,368			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>			More people were reached than planned because of the high population concentrations in the IDP camps. Compared to the planning estimate of 1,000 IDPs per camp, many camps had from 2,000 to over 5,000 people. In addition, the surrounding host communities benefited from some of the services provided. Some services were provided using simpler and cheaper approaches, like household water treatment and storage.			

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To prevent the outbreak of water-borne and water related diseases, such as cholera, and other diarrhoeal diseases in areas affected by disasters.		
10. Outcome statement	Affected population have protected and reliable access to sufficient, safe water and sanitation and hygiene facilities.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	To maintain access to safe water to affected populations including the vulnerable populations especially in camps		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of water plants and/or treatment operational in affected areas	25 camps	15 camps
Indicator 1.2	# of affected people receiving safe water through chlorination as per standards	25,000	35,390
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Conduct rapid assessment for water, irrigation, sanitation and hygiene on affected population and determine the duration of the impact. (15 districts)	District councils with support from targeted and experienced WASH-related NGOs	DCs, Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) and NGOs (Water Missions International & GOAL Malawi)
Activity 1.2	Mobilise and operate plants (mobile water treatment plant and water tank truck) to affected areas	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development	MoAIWD, DCs NGOs (Water Missions International)
Activity 1.3	Provide a minimum of 15 litres of safe water per person per day (Sphere Standards 2011) to the affected populations	District councils with support from targeted and experienced WASH-related NGOs	MoAIWD, DCs and NGOs (Water Missions International)
Output 2	To provide temporary sanitation facilities that are gender-responsive for the affected populations equitably especially in camps		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of emergency affected population provided with access to sanitation as per agreed standards	25,000	34,719
Indicator 2.2	# of latrines and handwashing facilities as per standard	250	668
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Provide basic water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and equipment, which include chlorine/water purification tablets, plastic sheeting, 20 litre buckets and soap water testing kits.	District councils with support from targeted and experienced WASH-related NGOs	DCs and NGOs (GOAL Malawi)

Activity 2.2	Construct temporary latrines (based on sphere standard and/or national guideline); and hand washing facilities to provide adequate sanitation for displaced people and for those remaining in households in the disaster areas considering accessibility for the elderly and physically challenged in a camp situation	District councils with support from targeted and experienced WASH-related NGOs	DCs and NGOs (GOAL Malawi)
Output 3	To conduct hygiene education to populations affected by floods and the general public.		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	# of people exposed to hygiene campaigns in emergency camps	25,000	45,367
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Conduct hygiene campaigns to promote good hygiene practices among the affected populations (3 districts)	District councils (particularly health education units) with support from targeted and experienced WASH-related NGOs	DCs and NGOs (Water Missions International & GOAL Malawi)

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

of water points and/or treatment operational in affected areas was planned for 25 camps and reached 15 camps with larger camp populations. This was due to the prioritisation of districts, camps and those reaching most affected. Initially displaced people were scattered in smaller camps. However, as the response got more organized, the smaller camps were merged and moved into properly managed larger camps where UNICEF concentrated; and the population in these targeted fewer camps was very large. This larger population camps allowed UNICEF take advantage of an economy of scale and respond to much more people than planned within the budget available. In addition hygiene and sanitation promotion activities also covered surrounding host communities as well as communities affected but not displaced which again increased the number of reached beneficiaries.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The cluster coordination system was rolled out early in the emergency, at both national and district level, under the leadership of the government. This enabled harmonised participation of a number of agencies in the assessments and planning. It also enabled sharing of information throughout project implementation.

The CERF proposal was prepared based on the national appeal, participatory needs assessment, and the corresponding cluster targets. Implementation progress was monitored very closely through the National and District WASH cluster coordination mechanisms as well as field visits and 4W and situation reports.

Affected populations were involved in needs assessment and detailed planning, and were made aware of partnership arrangements for implementation. During implementation they played various appropriate roles, including:

Village and District level Civil Protection Committees participated in needs assessments and they were actively involved in distribution of relief items to the affected population.

Designs adopted for facilities made provisions for special people with needs, where appropriate (access, distance, etc.).

The Press and CSOs were encouraged to visit, talk to affected communities, and report back through news media and/or at coordination meetings. Indeed reports on the emergency response were reported and published in the mass media.

At the end of the response a lessons learned review was conducted, bringing together key agencies involved in the response. Feedback obtained from the affected communities by these agencies was built into a lessons learned report.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
The lessons learned review at the end of the response action came up with some useful information.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Preparedness: Having critical WASH supplies pre-positioned at district level enabled prompt initiation of response action. However a number of prepared actions are required for future response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated district level Contingency Plans and data from the Post Disaster Needs Assessment; ▪ Water point mapping, to assess water coverage in designated IDPs sites and potential for expanding supply from existing sources; and ▪ Standardized approaches – hygiene promotion (including key messages) and media; designs for WASH facilities (latrines, bathing shelters, and water points) – for prompt and consistent response direction by implementing agencies. <p>Cluster approach: Immediate activation of the WASH cluster, with twice weekly meetings, was important for coordination purposes. At district level an additional NGO focal point led cluster coordination, supporting the smooth flow of information.</p> <p>WASH actors: An available pool of existing WASH actors, particularly NGOs, who were flexible enough to change their existing scope of work boosted response capacity and pace.</p> <p>Phasing: Emergency response is better phased – aiming for an initial rapid provision of basic services to a set minimum standard for the first phase (say 1:60 latrine ratio), followed by a second phase that improves service levels to the accepted standard (1:20 latrine ratio).</p> <p>Coordination: More clarity is required from authorities on designated evacuation sites (including selection criteria) and possible numbers to be accommodated at each, to help in preparedness actions. And exchange of information among neighbouring countries regarding Cholera or other epidemics is important as part of an effective early warning system.</p> <p>Accountability: Mechanisms for a feedback/complaints mechanism could be strengthened.</p> <p>Vector control: could have been referenced more strongly considering malaria was the single biggest health problem reported in camps</p> <p>Recovery: Construction of semi-permanent latrines at schools (using lined pits) contributed to longer term school sanitation, as the schools they can build permanent superstructures and use them beyond the emergency.</p> <p>A lessons learnt was carried out at the end of the response and below are the findings:</p>	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	FAO		5. CERF grant period:	12/02/2015 – 11/08/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-FAO-002		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Agriculture			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency Assistance to Support Food Insecure Rural Communities whose Food Production Cycle was Severely Disrupted by Floods during the 2014 – 2015 Cropping Season in Nsanje, Phalombe and Chikwawa Districts in the southern region of Malawi					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 15,965,067	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project (FAO):	US\$ 1,501,909	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 239,014	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,001,909	▪ Government Partners:			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)				23,630	21,899	45,529
Adults (above 18)				40,236	33,316	73,552
Total	50,000	38,000	88,000	63,866	55,215	119,081
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs	88,000		75,021			
Host population			10,717			
Other affected people			33,343			
Total (same as in 8a)	88,000		119,081			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>			By the end of April 2015, FAO requested CERF for a programme revision on the project to include Mulanje within the activities planned (This revision was duly approved by the CERF). The addition of this district represented an increase in the planned beneficiary caseload. Also, due to synergies with other interventions conducted by FAO and savings from the procurement processes, FAO managed to increase the number of people reached in all the districts (Phalombe, Chikwawa, Nsanje and Mulanje). Due to the large			

	<p>impact of the floods in the Southern Region of Malawi and the limited support channelled to Mulanje district, discussions were held with Agriculture Cluster members by March/2016 to support affected communities in this geographic location. With UN-CERF funding was possible to support additional 4,000 households (near 22,000 persons) of the initially 16,000 households (88,000 persons) planned for Phalombe, Chikwawa and Nsanje districts. Additional 9,081 households were reached in Phalombe, Chikwawa and Nsanje due to project savings with treadle pumps, fertilizers and planting materials that were procured with savings obtained due to the depreciation of local currency at the time of project implementation.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Restoring the food production capacity of the most affected farming households through agricultural input and livestock distribution for replanting by taking advantage of the remaining period of the rainy season as well as residual moisture.		
10. Outcome statement	Agricultural production activities of flood affected households restored		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Increased access to essential agricultural inputs and livestock for 16,000 flood affected households in Nsanje, Phalombe and Chikwawa by end of February 2015		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Total acreage of farmland replanted	3,200 hectares	Phalombe: 335 ha Chikwawa: 928.5 ha Nsanje: 973 ha Mulanje: 770 ha TOTAL: 3,006 ha
Indicator 1.2	Total production of maize harvested	5,900 mt	Phalombe: 1,050 mt Chikwawa: 1,400 mt Nsanje: 1,712 mt Mulanje: 1,012 mt TOTAL: 5,174 mt
Indicator 1.3	Total production of cassava	1,412 mt	Phalombe: N/A Chikwawa: N/A Nsanje: N/A Mulanje: N/A TOTAL: N/A Following the suggestion of the Agricultural Research Department of the MoAIWD the project did not distribute cassava cuttings.
Indicator 1.4	Total production of beans	133.3 mt	Phalombe: 33.2 mt Chikwawa: 40 mt Nsanje: 56 mt Mulanje: 14 mt TOTAL: 143.2 mt
Indicator 1.5	Total production of sweet potatoes	2,800 mt	Phalombe: Cancelled due to dry-spells. Chikwawa: 750 mt Nsanje: 1,350 mt Mulanje: N/A TOTAL: 2,100 mt

Indicator 1.6	Total production of cow peas	325 mt	Phalombe: Cancelled due to dry-spells. Chikwawa: 150 mt TOTAL: 150 mt
Indicator 1.7	Cabbage	220 mt	Phalombe: 501 Chikwawa: 415 TOTAL: 916 mt Farmers preferred to receive tomato and onions in some of the districts selected.
Indicator 1.8	Tomato	630 mt	Phalombe: 223 mt Chikwawa: 164 mt Nsanje: 196 mt TOTAL: 583 mt
Indicator 1.9	Onion	770 mt	Phalombe: 394.3 mt Chikwawa: 65.7 mt Nsanje: 163 mt TOTAL: 623 mt
Indicator 1.10	Household dietary diversity	≥ 5	Phalombe: ≥ 4 Chikwawa: ≤ 4 Nsanje: ≥ 4 Mulanje: ≥ 4
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Harmonize and operationalize the implementation plan together with key stakeholders including MoAIWD, DoDMA, District Authorities, Local leaders, NGOs and UN	FAO	The agriculture cluster led by the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development, co-led by FAO and encompassing all humanitarian institutions working in agriculture provided technical guidance and agreed on guiding principles for the implementation of the response to the floods. The cluster also worked in close collaboration with other clusters such as the Food Security and Shelter clusters. The guiding principles were used by INGO, National NGOs, Government authorities and international agencies.
Activity 1.2	Procurement of inputs for rainfed cultivation by second week of February 2015 and for residual moisture by end of February and of goats by end of February. All inputs to be procured locally (except if supply is out of stock)	FAO	Procurement of sweet potatoes and cowpeas started in February 2015. Cassava distribution was cancelled due to limited time to resume production. In turn, due

			<p>to the protracted dry-spells faced by the entire country between February and March 2015, the distribution of sweet potato was cancelled in Phalombe and compensated with goats. In the annex II, FAO provides details about the quantities procured with CERF resources for Phalombe, Chikwawa and Nsanje. The inputs for Mulanje were sourced with other contributions.</p>
Activity 1.3	Carry out seed inspection and goat health inspection to ensure quality inputs are procured	FAO and MoAiWD.	<p>Seed inspections were conducted in March and April 2015 by the Ministry of Agriculture Research Department in all the districts. Additional inspections were supported by FAO to check the quality of fertilizers delivered to the areas affected as well as the de-worming and vaccination activities</p>
Activity 1.4	Confirm and contract implementing partners to distribute the agricultural inputs to beneficiaries	FAO	<p>One implementing partner per district was selected in February 2015. In Annex II more details about each of the contracts are provided. The IPs supported the targeting processes, technical evaluation and distribution of inputs as well as measurement of impacts.</p>
Activity 1.5	Procurement and delivery of goats to beneficiaries by March 2015	FAO	<p>Technical specifications for the country were defined in March 2015 and the tender was launched in April/2015. Some issues with the technical agreements and with the lack of inventories at the district level delayed the process by one month.</p>

			The distributions started in May/2015.
Activity 1.6	Delivery of agricultural inputs (18 MT of Maize, 250 MT of fertiliser, 16 MT of cowpeas, 4,000 bundles of cassava cuttings, 24,000 bundles of vines, 2000 packets of cabbage, 20MT of beans, 3,500 packets of Tomato, and 3,500 packets of onion	FAO	Detailed information of the inputs distributed is provided in Annex II.
Activity 1.7	Mobilise communities and identify 16,000 beneficiaries	NGO (Evangelical Lutheran Development Services (ELDS), Emmanuel International, Concern Universal, Concern Worldwide), District Authorities, Local leaders	The partners selected were CADECOM (Phalombe), ELDS (Chikwawa), Concern Worldwide (Nsanje) and OXFAM GB (Mulanje). All IPs finished the targeting process in March 2015 in close coordination with local government and traditional authorities.
Activity 1.8	Distribute agricultural inputs	NGO (ELDS, Emmanuel International, Concern Universal, Concern Worldwide)	The distribution of inputs started in March/2015 and was finished by May 2015 (especially for winter cropping activities that normally start this month). Distributions of goats started in May and lasted until July 2015.
Activity 1.9	Conduct a post distribution assessment	FAO, NGOs, MoAIWD, DoDMA	All the partners were requested to undertake data collection and analyze collected information in their reports.
Activity 1.10	Process monitoring and reporting	FAO, NGOs	FAO has undertaken field visits and revision meetings with government at national and district levels, with traditional authorities. It also provided information on a monthly basis to the Agriculture Cluster.
Output 2	16,000 flood affected households sensitised on good agricultural practices		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Proportion of beneficiary households practicing good agricultural practices	70%	Phalombe: 83% Chikwawa: 85% Nsanje: 68.% Mulanje: 71%
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)

<p>Activity 2.1</p>	<p>Conduct hands-on training on good agricultural practices for at least 160 Community Based Facilitators drawn from the beneficiary households</p>	<p>NGOs, MoAIWD</p>	<p>Phalombe: DADO Office (Ministry of Agriculture) and CADECOM (Implementing partner). Chikwawa: DADO Office (Ministry of Agriculture) and ELDS (Implementing partner) Nsanje: DADO Office (Ministry of Agriculture) and Concern Worldwide (Implementing partner) Mulanje: DADO Office (Ministry of Agriculture) and OXFAM GB (Implementing partner).</p>
<p>Activity 2.2</p>	<p>Community based facilitators sensitise 16,000 households on good agricultural practices</p>	<p>NGOs, MoAIWD</p>	<p>Phalombe: DADO Office (Ministry of Agriculture) and CADECOM (Implementing partner) – 5,000 households sensitized. Chikwawa: DADO Office (Ministry of Agriculture) and ELDS (Implementing partner) – 5,850 households sensitized. Nsanje: DADO Office (Ministry of Agriculture) and Concern Worldwide (Implementing partner) – 6,801 households sensitized Mulanje: DADO Office (Ministry of Agriculture) and OXFAM GB (Implementing partner) – 4,000 households sensitized</p>

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

Improved availability and access to agricultural inputs for winter/irrigation farming and livestock

The project managed to distribute hybrid maize seeds, beans, vegetable seeds (onions, tomato and cabbage) to 6,000 households in each of the three targeted districts i.e. Phalombe, Chikwawa and Nsanje. Additionally, nearly 4,000 households also received maize, beans and vegetables in Mulanje (the CERF project covered the operational cost of distributing similar inputs as for the other districts). The project reached over 70 percent in number of livestock restocking rate across Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe. According to field reports from implementing partners and FAO monitoring reports, the project has reduced the food gap by 5 months on average based on maize production alone for the beneficiaries. The project has also contributed to the improvement of the economic status of the targeted households through sales of vegetables. With the earnings, vulnerable rural households have been empowered to buy food and accumulate assets like bicycles, furniture and disposable income thereby enhancing their resilience and early recovery. For instance in Chikwawa, the project managed to produce 24 percent of the maize production lost due to the floods (5,919,281 kilograms, DADO Chikwawa district, 2015). Finally fertilizers and treadle pumps were distributed to boost food production during the irrigation season.

Improved availability and access to locally adapted varieties for replanting

The project managed to distribute sweet potato vines and cowpeas to 12,651 households. The quality inspection of the planting materials and seeds represented an enormous challenge after the floods, however, FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture mobilized their respective capacity to ensure distribution of high quality seeds and planting materials to all households targeted.

Due to technical and logistical problems, there were delays in the distribution of sweet potatoes, which were quickly addressed with agriculture authorities and implementing partners. The project managed to produce important quantities of food for household consumption and also surpluses for trade, especially with maize, vegetables, sweet potatoes and beans. Those results led to a net improvement of the food security and nutritional status of the targeted households with an estimated household dietary diversity score of equal to or more than 4 food groups from a baseline of equal to or less than 2.

Re-stocking of livestock was key to resume food production where residual moisture was not enough and to strengthen assets at the household level

The project distributed 4,750 female goats to near 3,600 households each getting one goat but organized in groups of 10 to 20 members (depending on the local ties and community-based agreements). A total number of 205 groups were established. The goats at the time of reporting were performing well, some of them have conceived. This is attributed to the capacity building trainings and vaccination activities that were conducted prior to distribution. It is expected that by next year another similar number of households will get goats from the pass-on system that has been put in place as the second line beneficiaries. This pass-on system is an agreed system between the communities, the primary beneficiaries, government officers, local leaders and implementing partners in Phalombe, Chikwawa and Nsanje who are bound by a written agreement per group/club duly signed by all parties. The primary beneficiaries commit themselves to provide one wined kid to an already known second beneficiary, this will be witnessed by the committees and the government officers together. This also applies to sweet potatoes, beans and cowpeas in Chikwawa and Nsanje. FAO and DADO officers will continue to make follow-ups and make sure that the pass-on system is implemented as agreed.

Improved skills and knowledge of farmers in agricultural practices

The project managed to equip farmers with knowledge and skills in different fields and sectors. This has contributed to the success of the project as farmers were able to apply modern methods and technologies in crop and livestock production which have resulted in a significant reduction of households' food gap and early recovery. The capacity building trainings will also assist the farmers to prepare, mitigate and respond to future disasters. The project equipped a total of 600 lead farmers in crop production, agroforestry, seed multiplication and crop post-handling techniques, disaster risk reduction and climate change knowledge. In crop production a total of 242 community facilitators (146 male and 96 females) were trained in land preparation, weeding, planting spaces, how to make farming as a business, soil fertility and fertilizer application, type of seed varieties according to the district climatic conditions, pest and disease control. A total of 88 community facilitators (47 males and 41 females) were trained in agroforestry, soil and water conservation that included topics on "what is agroforestry, agroforestry methods including nursery management, types and species of agroforestry trees, soil conservation methods and water conservation methods". A total of 239 community facilitators (175 males and 64 females) were trained in seed multiplication methods of different crops, seed protection methods, food/crop processing and storage methods. In Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change, a total of 17 Civil Protection Committee members (9 males and 8 females) at the District Level were trained in the definition of disaster risk reduction, effects of climate change, relationship between

DRR and Climate Change, implementation strategies of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, strengthening governance to manage disaster risk at the community level, and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response. FAO, DADO authorities and implementing partners together facilitated the establishment of demonstration fields across the EPAs (53 maize, 19 beans, 25 sweet potato and 11 cowpeas) that assisted in practical learning of farmers in modern technologies and methods.

Improve coordination, collaboration and facilitation of agricultural emergency interventions in the districts of operation

The project conducted sensitization meetings at the district level with 169 participants, Area Executive Committee meetings with 430 traditional authorities' participants and community meetings. At the district level, joint planning meetings with District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) officers were conducted. The implementing partners conducted monitoring missions with FAO, Principle Secretary to the Ministry, SVADD Programme Manager, and DADOs). The implementing partners also performed input inspection/post distribution monitoring and review meetings with the agriculture officers (AEDOs) and seed inspectors from research stations.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

After the floods, there have been a series of needs assessments that involved the affected populations: District Agricultural Development Offices (DADOs) consulted farmers about the type of crops affected and also about the possibilities of using residual moisture to produce food. In February 2015, a UNDAC mission collected relevant information on the urgent needs to be covered in order to resume food production in the affected areas. This information was reviewed and discussed within the agriculture cluster at the national level and, in some cases, at the regional level to harmonize and improve the design of technical packages to be distributed to affected farmers. The design of this project was based on the results of these discussions.

At the start of project implementation, FAO, through the district officers, consulted the farmers to ascertain that the technical packages identified during the design were still adequate. Thanks to these consultations, it appeared that cassava planting activities in March were not suitable in the planned districts due to prolonged dry spells that decreased the residual moisture which the plants normally rely on. Likewise, the decision to train and target communities were addressed through consultation with traditional district authorities and communities.

The beneficiary selection was based on the agricultural cluster recommendation and local consultations. The following criteria were utilized:

- a) First priority was given to displaced people in camps as they were displaced from the Shire plains and riverbanks where they all cultivate winter maize, rice and vegetables. These HHs planned to access their fields when the flood water receded, and plant crops in the winter.
- b) Second priority was given to displaced people (in camps and in host families) that had access to their fields and the ability to replant some varieties (tubers) or continue livestock rearing activities.

The project also conducted Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) activities after distribution of all project inputs. Among the four supported districts, the exercise showed that people were satisfied with the FAO/MoAIWD/ implementing partner intervention, especially in regards to the inputs received. Beneficiaries regarded this as an opportunity to recover from the disaster that affected them. Similarly, beneficiaries expressed satisfaction regarding the fact that the inputs were designed to provide food through the lean season. Communities also acknowledged that the livestock support helped them with income through the selling of chicks, eggs, and food which also improved their nutritional status.

However, some communities complained that the number of beneficiaries was small in relation to the extent of the flood impact. Many people wanted to be included in the project. Because of this, there were a few issues concerning inclusion and exclusion where some deserving beneficiaries were left out and others were included in the project. However, proper mechanisms were put in place to ensure that these issues were discovered in time and corrective measures taken. FAO reviewed the situation with the implementing partners and also requested DADO officers to address and solve the issues at the village level.

Some beneficiaries also complained about low germination rates for the distributed beans in Mulanje. Officials suspected that weather conditions in the concerned area were not conducive for bean growth. Farmers also complained about the seed quality. Procured

seed quality was checked by research institutions and, as a result, some suppliers were asked to urgently provide better quality seeds.

Finally some beneficiaries complained about the provided varieties of seeds and expressed their desire to have been given a choice. As a mitigation measure, nothing could be done. However, FAO conducted a seed security assessment in April 2015 with additional funding from another source to understand whether, in the future, a fair approach to seed provision could replace the central procurement approach in order to become more responsive to individual farmer's demand and needs. The seed security assessment recommended that seed fairs, instead of central procurement, should be conducted. This was taken into account in the subsequent CERF proposal that was submitted in September as a response to the food security crisis in Malawi.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluation of the project will be conducted following the standard procedures observed by FAO which are agreed with UN-CERF.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNHCR IOM	5. CERF grant period:	01/02/2015– 31/07/2015			
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-HCR-001 15-RR-IOM-002	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Non-Food Items		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
4. Project title:	IOM : Camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and Emergency Shelter assistance response to severe flooding and displacement in Malawi UNHCR: Provision of Emergency Assistance to 7,000 Most Vulnerable Flood Affected Households in the Worst Affected Districts of Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe in Malawi					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$ 17,929,130	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$1,437,454	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>			US\$ 322,417
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,437,454	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	65,169	68,995	134,164	51,424	39,856	91,280
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	65,169	68,995	134,164	41,308	29,475	70,783
Total	130,338	137,990	268,328	92,732	69,331	162,063
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>	N/A			N/A		
<i>IDPs</i>	229,828 (IOM) & 38,500 (UNHCR)			162,063 (IOM) & 44,660 (UNHCR)		
<i>Host population</i>	N/A			N/A		
<i>Other affected people</i>	N/A			N/A		

Total (same as in 8a)	268,328	206,722
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Additional districts were targeted because the initially targeted district of Zomba could not readily provide the much needed beneficiary list which would aid distribution and accountability. They were thus provided items to match the list they provided and the balance was given to an additional district of Mulanje following consultations.	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	<p>IOM: To address critical gaps in humanitarian service provision through strengthening Camp Management and Camp Coordination Functions (including improving the profiling and management of sites/IDPs) and through the provision of emergency shelter support,</p> <p>UNHCR: To procure and deliver emergency non-food items to most vulnerable households in coordination with The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and other Implementing Partners. (UNHCR)</p>		
10. Outcome statement	<p>IOM: Strengthened humanitarian response in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Mulanje, Blantyre, Zomba and Phalombe districts, Malawi.</p> <p>UNHCR: Most Vulnerable and displaced households provided with basic NFIs to safeguard against effects of bad weather, enable them live dignified lives and rebuild their lives.(UNHCR)</p>		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	<p>IOM: Critical gaps filled in CCCM</p> <p>UNHCR: 7,000 most vulnerable households have access to critical and basic non-food items(UNHCR)</p>		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	<p>IOM: Number of camp managers deployed to displacement sites in affected areas</p> <p>UNHCR: Number of sleeping mats procured, delivered and distributed</p>	<p><75% (60 camp managers)</p> <p>12,000</p>	<p>IOM conducted CCCM trainings for Malawian officials in 2014. When floods hit Malawi in January 2014, IOM contacted these officials to request their support in camp management across the affected district to be in charge of the displacement sites.</p> <p>16,100 were reached with sleeping mats in four districts</p>

<p>Indicator 1.2</p>	<p>IOM: Number of displacement sites supported by CCCM experts</p> <p>UNHCR: Number of kitchen sets procured, delivered and distributed</p>	<p>>50%/60</p> <p>7,000</p>	<p>IOM developed a CCCM Training Package for Malawi; successfully delivered a training to 125 camp managers from different organisations including Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS), Concern worldwide etc. in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Zomba, Mulanje, Blantyre and Phalombe districts during the emergency period and Networking and partnership which we hope will help in future programming. 7,385 kitchen sets were procured and distributed in four districts reaching 7,385 households</p>
	<p>Coaching and technical guidance on camp management</p>	<p>IOM</p>	<p>IOM also formalized partnership with Malawi Red Cross Society for continued collaboration in disaster risk management and CCCM; Enhanced coordination and information sharing amongst partners, Displacement Tracking and Monitoring (DTM) tool; enhanced awareness of CCCM and Disaster Risk Management</p>

			(DRM) to stakeholders; effective support to disaster response through deployment of CCCM trained officers to flood affected areas during the emergency period
Indicator 1.3	UNHCR: Number of mosquito nets procured and distributed	20,012	8,000
Indicator 1.4	UNHCR: Number of blankets procured and distributed	20,500	15,640
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Identify and deploy IOM-trained camp managers to sites in the most vulnerable districts. Nonfood items procured and distributed	IOM UNHCR	IOM UNHCR
Activity 1.2	Deploy CCCM experts to fill critical skills gaps in camp management Nonfood items transported	IOM UNHCR / Participatory Rural Development Organization (PRDO)	IOM UNHCR/PRDO
Activity 1.3	Coaching and technical guidance on camp management	IOM	IOM
Output 2	Critical gaps filled in Shelter		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	IOM: Most vulnerable HH receiving emergency shelter kits Number of assessments, planning, monitoring and administration activities undertaken and reports provided (UNHCR)	50%/800 6	IOM constructed a total of 2,750 emergency shelters in Nsanje, Chikwawa and Zomba districts to decongest IDP Camps and to support return and relocation of IDPs from camp sites. Each household received a shelter kit comprising of 11 timber pieces, 3 tarps and nails for

			<p>construction of a shelter.</p> <p>10 monitoring visits were undertaken by UNHCR. This was due to the changes of targeted districts</p>
Indicator 2.2	<p>Most vulnerable HH benefit from emergency shelters constructed through supply of timbers/poles in partnership with other shelter actors</p> <p>Most vulnerable HH benefit from additional supply of tarpaulin sheets for shelters.</p>	<p>10% 5,000</p> <p>1,000</p>	<p>2,750 emergency shelter kits for an equivalent number of households were provided through IOM support in 3 districts reaching out to 13,750 individual IDPs.</p> <p>The first phase of assistance focused on decongesting IDP camps and this saw 300 shelter being constructed in Nsanje District and 600 in Zomba District. During the same phase IOM complemented Malawi Red Cross Society's efforts in emergency shelter provision by providing 1000 timbers for MRCS to construct 100 shelters in Nsanje districts</p> <p>In line with the Government of Malawi (GoM) directive to focus more on returning/relocating IDPs, IOM adjusted its shelter interventions to target returnees and to provide the returnees with</p>

	Monitoring and evaluation reports prepared, reviewed and shared (UNHCR)	12 (weekly)	shelter kits to help them to construct temporary shelters to live in until they were able to rebuild their homes. 1,750 returning and relocating IDP households received shelter kits and were supported by locally trained carpenters to erect the shelters. 10 Monitoring visits undertaken and four reports were prepared
Indicator 2.3	List of most vulnerable households developed (UNHCR)	1	UNHCR jointly worked with community and district leaders who developed the list of most vulnerable households in the respective communities. And provided
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Distribution of emergency shelter kits	IOM/Malawi Red Cross/IFRC	IOM/MRCS/AHV
Activity 2.2	Construction of emergency shelters	IOM/Malawi Red Cross/IFRC	IOM/MRCS/All Hands Volunteers (AHV)
Output 3	7,000 most vulnerable households have access to shelter and non-food relief items		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Most vulnerable HH receive assistance	50%	75%
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Procure and distribute NFIs in affected areas	UNHCR	UNHCR/PRDO
Activity 3.2	Determine the locations and the numbers reached	UNHCR	UNHCR

Activity 3.3	Distribute via existing humanitarian distribution mechanisms	UNHCR	PRDO
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12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The project managed to meet its target and main objective of addressing the critical gaps in the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance to populations displaced during the Malawi Flood Disaster although there were some challenges encountered along the way. In Malawi, the action seeks. These challenges included: land tenure issues in case of shelter, and land for relocation and resettlement, and dishonesty among Site Management Committees when providing essential information to the enumerators

Unavailability of adequate land in and around camp sites was a challenge with regards to decongestion of camps. Without enough land it was not possible to provide shelters to decongest camps. Advocacy efforts to avail land for relocation from camps were stepped up.

The GoM has no control of land which is directly under Traditional Authorities (TAs). Often than not negotiations for land among TAs stalled thereby hampering progress the provision of shelter for relocating IDPs. More engagement of local authorities was undertaken by IOM and other partners to further engage TAs to avail land for IDP relocation without any strings attached.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The affected populations participated in the selection of the most vulnerable households among them along with community and district leaders and verified the lists during distributions to ensure it was genuine. Items were distributed in the open whereas the entire community observed and community members were encouraged to point out any possible discrepancies in the lists generated. Some members of the respective communities formed part of the distribution team that handed out the items.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No evaluations planned as this was a one off assistance provided by UNHCR Malawi to displaced populations not affected by conflict UNHCR focus is normally on persons displaced by conflict and as such the operation may not have the time and other resources to devote to an evaluation.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	17/02/2015 – 16/08/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-WFP-004		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Aid			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency Food Assistance to People Displaced by Floods in Malawi					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 26,124,834	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 26,124,834	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 382,729	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 3,073,239	▪ Government Partners:			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	70,300	67,543	137,843	70,686	67,915	138,601
Adults (above 18)	67,543	64,895	132,438	67,915	65,250	133,165
Total	137,843	132,438	270,281	138,601	133,165	271,766
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs	174,000		179,119			
Host population						
Other affected people	96,281		92,647			
Total (same as in 8a)	270,281		271,766			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	WFP was able to reach a maximum of 271,766 flood victims with life-saving food assistance with funding from CERF, reaching 101 percent of beneficiaries planned. This slight overachievement is due to variation in actual household size when compared to the average household size of 5.5 used for planning purposes.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To provide life-saving food assistance to the 49,142 (270,281 beneficiaries) flood affected households in the first 3 months of the 6.5 month response period in Chikhwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe Districts		
10. Outcome statement	Ensure provision of minimum standard food assistance for improved food consumption for 270,281 beneficiaries in the first 3 months of the 6.5 month response period in Chikhwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe Districts		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Food and nutritional products distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted 270,281 flood affected beneficiaries in Chikhwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe Districts		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type of commodities (5,021 mt of maize, 900 mt of pulses, 885 mt of Super Cereal and 270 mt of vegetable oil) , as % of planned	100% (all commodities planned)	99% of all commodities planned, including: 4,941 mt maize twinned and distributed (98% of planned); 615 mt pulses (68% of planned); 1,242 mt Super Cereal (140% of planned); Vegetable oil (86% of planned)
Indicator 1.2	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by beneficiary category, sex as % of planned	100% (138,000 females, 132,000 males)	Females: 101% (139,380) Males: 101%(133,320)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of commercial transport services for transporting maize from the Government's Strategic Grain Reserve to the millers, extended delivery points and final distribution points. Maize dispatches will be based on food distribution plans	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.2	Procurement of pulses, Super Cereal and vegetable oil ²	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.3	Community sensitizations including raising awareness on the prevention of SGBV, verification and registration of the targeted flood victims	NGO partners – GOAL, World Vision and ADRA Malawi and district councils- Chikhwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe	NGO partners- GOAL, World Vision and ADRA and district councils- Chikhwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe

² Stock borrowing from other ongoing projects will enable to the flood response to timely reach the affected people with the needed food assistance; as the procurement lead time is estimated to run from 2- 4 weeks.

Activity 1.4	Food distribution to the flood affected victims	NGO partners and district councils (names as indicated above)	NGO partners and district councils as noted above.
Activity 1.5	Monitoring and reporting on the programme implementation	WFP, Government and NGO partners	WFP, Government and NGO partners

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

Within 72 hours of the President of Malawi's declaration of a state of disaster in 15 of the country's 28 districts, WFP began dispatching maize, beans, vegetable oil and Super Cereal to some of the worst flood-affected districts. WFP was able to quickly respond to sudden onset of the floods disaster by re-prioritizing existing in-country food stocks that had been originally designated for a separate lean season food insecurity response and that were later replaced with additional contributions.

To facilitate swift beneficiary sensitisation, targeting and registration and distribution of the food assistance, WFP engaged the same NGO partners selected for the lean season food insecurity response. These NGO partners had already been oriented on the implementation of an emergency food assistance programme, including gender and nutrition-sensitive behaviour change communication messages to disseminate at distribution sites during community sensitizations. Partners were also trained on monitoring and evaluation, reporting, warehouse management for prepositioned food stocks. As an important element of the partnerships, WFP and NGO partners identified linkages to be made with other resilience-building and on-going development projects in the catchment areas to help facilitate a more seamless transition of beneficiaries from relief to recovery and resilience.

With CERF funding, WFP distributed a total of 99 percent of the overall planned tonnage, including 615 mt of pulses (68 percent of planned), 232 mt of vegetable oil (86 percent of planned), 1,242 mt of Super Cereal (140 percent of planned), and the twinning/distribution of 4,941 mt of maize that was donated as an in-kind contribution from the Government of Malawi's Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) (98 percent of planned).

Fewer pulses were procured than planned due to prices increases from the time of budget planning and actual procurement (i.e. budgeting was done at US\$ 560/mt while local market prices for actual procurement was US\$650/mt). Due to a complementary in-kind contribution of vegetable oil during this time period, WFP procured fewer mts of vegetable oil and more mts of Super Cereal than planned to balance the overall response food stock. Meanwhile, slightly less maize was distributed than planned because a portion of it was processed into maize meal, which involves a usual production loss that was about 10 percent. WFP provided maize meal, instead of maize, in worst hit areas for the initial distributions so that it could be immediately prepared and consumed. This was especially important for female-headed households who experience higher poverty levels than those headed by men, especially in the midst of disasters, and are less likely to have cash incomes to afford milling costs.

The PDM results reveal progress towards the outcome of stabilizing or improving food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households. In total, 90 percent of beneficiaries had a borderline to acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) with the proportion of beneficiaries with acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS) improving by 46 percentage points from the time of the baseline assessment (collected in December 2014 just before the response) to the time of the second PDM exercise in May. An acceptable FCS indicates that a household is consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses and occasionally meat, fish and dairy. Coping strategy index (CSI) for beneficiaries also signalled an improved food security situation, decreasing from 19.6 at the baseline to 14 in the second PDM, indicating that beneficiaries were adopting fewer coping mechanisms to feed their families – for instance, reducing the number or sizes of meals per day or selling off household assets. Notably, while beneficiaries had a CSI of 14, non-beneficiaries registered a worse CSI at 17.9 at the end of response, demonstrating to the positive impact that had provision of food assistance had on reducing stress experienced by targeted households.

Given that intake of micronutrients such as Iron and Vitamin A are among public health concerns in Malawi, this year WFP specially targeted households with pregnant and lactating women and children under two to receive rations of Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus, respectively. Super Cereal has been documented to prevent deterioration in micronutrient status where diets are predominantly cereal-based with low diversity of other nutritious foods. These specialized nutritious foods were also essential for a Minimum Acceptable Diet for vulnerable groups. According to the PDM, dietary diversity was maintained, with beneficiaries consuming at least

four food groups per week. The calculation methodology for dietary diversity scores does not consider blended foods like Super Cereal, however, which would have otherwise contributed to further improved food security outcomes.

While food security outcomes are positive, they were impacted by the high sociocultural tendency to share food benefits, resulting in household rations lasting less than the planned 30 days and therefore not having food to cover the entire month. PDM findings showed that 32 percent of flood affected households voluntarily shared their rations with others in their community. The majority of that percentage, 75 percent, shared the rations voluntarily while the rest felt obligated to share through community leaders, and family members. Additional efforts will be made in future relief operations to increase sensitization on sharing to households and community leaders through innovative communication platforms, such as community theatre.

Recognizing the need to contribute towards positive behaviour change in an effort to address the underlying drivers of food insecurity and the break the hunger cycle, WFP supported the development and dissemination of Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) messaging with a special focus on nutrition information, such as diet diversity and proper infant and young child feeding practices, at all distributions. According to results of the second PDM, 60 percent of beneficiaries were able to identify key messages on nutrition and were twice as likely to be able to as non-beneficiaries.

Additionally, in consultation with the agriculture, protection and nutrition clusters, WFP developed radio messages on nutrition, agriculture (i.e. crop diversification, agroforestry, composting), gender and protection that were broadcast on national radio stations to reach the targeted beneficiaries and general population. The PDM for flood response revealed that about 25 percent beneficiaries recall hearing these messages, which should help facilitate behaviour change on dietary diversification and other important issues.

WFP also rolled out an early recovery plan together with the food security cluster after working with the government, partners, including NGOs and UNFPA, to complete Malawi's first rapid Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) exercise in Nsanje, Chikwawa and Blantyre districts to serve as a foundation for expanding early recovery activities to severely flood-affected districts. Nutrition and gender-sensitive actions are being mainstreamed across the recovery response, with potential activities to include supporting construction of sanitary facilities, provision of diversified seeds for winter cropping, and promotion of energy saving stoves. Through its cooperating partners. WFP is encouraging beneficiaries with labour to implement recovery activities for their households or communities, examples of such activities include road rehabilitation, irrigation farming, afforestation and shelter reconstruction to simultaneously support early recovery in the aftermath of crisis.

To systemize linkages in future responses that will swiftly, and where possible concurrently, transition relief beneficiaries from relief assistance into early recovery and resilience-building initiatives, WFP and partners are facilitating the finalization a Food Security Cluster Strategy. The cluster strategy will build off the lessons learned from the good linkages made in this emergency response.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

WFP delivered assistance in a safe, accountable and dignified manner. Monthly distributions took place in the morning hours to ensure that beneficiaries would be able to travel to and from the distribution sites in daylight, when risk of violence is lower. Sites were established through a participatory mapping exercise that was carried out with communities including women, the elderly, disabled and other vulnerable groups, in consultation with Area Development and Civil Protection Committees. This ensured that WFP distribution points were sufficiently close together in order to be reached relatively quickly and easily, in line with the WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy and corporate guidelines. By reducing the time required to collect assistance, WFP also increased the available time beneficiaries had to dedicate to other household responsibilities, such as family care work or preparing their gardens for the upcoming harvest season.

According to the PDM, a total of 85 percent of beneficiaries indicated they knew the criteria for receiving assistance and what people were meant to receive. This exceeds the 80 percent target and is result of high community participation in frequent sensitization meetings where partners explained the programme details. Information of the type and amount of assistance was also posted at all distribution sites in both English and the vernacular. Good awareness of targeting criteria helps beneficiaries understand the objectives of the programme and avoid potential conflict over assistance.

Security incidents were overall very low at 2.8 percent and were mainly related to once-off food theft and bullying occurring while travelling home from a distribution site. WFP handled these few incidents as well as other grievances using the in place complaints mechanisms, including a complaints desk and/or a suggestion box present during distributions, and referred them on to local authorities as necessary. Food Management Committee members worked with Village Civil Protection Committees to manage the

complaints process with support from WFP and cooperating partner staff. Ensuring that feedback and complaints mechanisms are robust enough to deal with (communicate, receive, process, respond to and learn from) complaints is one of five key components of WFP's commitment to Accountability to Affected Populations (APP) as agreed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee humanitarian principals.

In line with WFP's gender policy, WFP ensured ration cards were issued in the names of women wherever possible. For the floods response, women were the principle recipients, constituting 64 percent of ration card holders. Results of the PDM also found joint decision-making between men and women over the food assistance in 21 percent of benefiting households. Meanwhile, women were the primary decision-makers in more than half (61 percent) of benefiting households.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
WFP carried out an internal lessons learned exercise of this response to document best practices and inform future response.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	29/01/2015– 28/07/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-WFP-005		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Common Logistics			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Humanitarian Aviation Services, Logistics Augmentation and Cluster Coordination in Response to Floods in Malawi from January to July 2015					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 2,788,258	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,988,238	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 0	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 800,020	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>	N/A		N/A			
<i>IDPs</i>	N/A		N/A			
<i>Host population</i>	N/A		N/A			
<i>Other affected people</i>	N/A		N/A			
Total (same as in 8a)	N/A		N/A			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	N/A as WFP was providing logistics support to the humanitarian actors, therefore the activities did not directly involve beneficiaries.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provision of life saving Humanitarian Aviation Services, Logistics Augmentation and Cluster Coordination services in Response to Floods in Malawi		
10. Outcome statement	The uninterrupted flow of humanitarian community supply chain of relief supply is granted		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Transport and storage capacity available		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of aerial assessments carried out against number of requests;	6 assessments	7 assessments
Indicator 1.2	Tonnage of cargo transported against requested quantities by air	120 MT	82 MT
Indicator 1.3	Number of air passengers transported against number requested	20 PAX/day	37 PAX/day
Indicator 1.4	Tonnage of cargo transported against requested quantities by road	300 MT	20 MT
Indicator 1.5	Number of logistics hubs established	2	2
Indicator 1.6	Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	10	12
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Contracting and deployment of one cargo helicopter for a period of one month in order to facilitate aerial damage assessments, move humanitarian personnel and provide lifesaving cargo. Suitably qualified WFP Aviation staff will be deployed to manage the air transport component of the Special Operation. A Mi8 helicopter is foreseen to be operational from 26 January 2015. Requested CERF funds will cover the costs for the helicopter for a duration of 21 days.	WFP - UNHAS	WFP – UNHAS
Activity 1.2	Establishing Road transport capacity in form of shunting activities by road from storage hubs to distribution points and helicopter lifting points as required. The establishment of a dedicated commercial fleet to secure humanitarian capacity is envisaged and catered for. CERF funds are foreseen to cover the operational period for trucking for 50 days.	WFP – Logistics Cluster	WFP – Logistics Cluster
Activity 1.3	Establishing Temporary Storage Facilities (Wikhalls) and Operational Hubs in the affected regions for the set-up of fully equipped operation centers that may include cargo consolidation and temporary storage facilities as well as office facilities and the associated telecommunications infrastructure required, as and if needed.	WFP - Logistics Cluster	WFP – Logistics Cluster

Output 2	Coordinated Logistics Response		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of agencies and organizations using logistics coordination services	10	17
Indicator 2.2	Number of bulletins, maps, and other logistics information being produced and shared	20	21
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Establishing Logistics Cluster Coordination and Information Management. A Logistics Cluster Cells will be established in Lilongwe and Blantyre as needed, with possible representation in Bangula. A Logistics Cluster Coordinator, Logistics Officer, and Information Management Officer will be deployed to support the response effort.	WFP – Logistics Cluster	WFP – Logistics Cluster
Activity 2.2	Setting up a Cargo Tracking system. The Logistics Cluster’s Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA) may be deployed to monitor the transportation of relief cargo on behalf of the humanitarian community. A dedicated cargo tracking officer may be deployed to support the implementation of RITA.	WFP - Logistics Cluster	WFP – Logistics Cluster

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

Throughout the floods response, the WFP co-led Logistics Cluster offered to the humanitarian community the last resort means to access hard-to-reach areas and cut off populations in need of urgent assistance. To do this, three helicopters and various types of boats were deployed to open access for the humanitarian community to reach parts of 10 flood-affected districts that had hard-to-reach/cut off areas due to torrential rains that rendered traditional surface transport options unviable. The use of tailored logistics assets ensured that the operation remained as efficient as possible, whilst maintaining sufficient capacity to swiftly augment the response in case of a health disaster (cholera outbreak) affecting people in the inaccessible areas. By air and boat, the Logistics Cluster was able to provide the only safe access to the 42,000 people stranded on this island. WFP worked hand-in-hand with the Government of Malawi through the Ministry of Transport and Public Works to successfully run the logistics operation. This included close coordination to maximize efficiency and ensure best use of all available logistics assets, including the use of government helicopters and boats.

Funding from CERF enabled the use of one Mi8/UNHAS helicopter, with capacity to transport 15 passengers or 3 mt of cargo, for 21 days from end January to mid-February (approx. 29 Jan to 19 Feb). Between these dates, the Logistics Cluster transported by UNHAS helicopter 785 passengers (avg of 37 pax/day) and 82 mt of urgent humanitarian cargo, including water treatment tablets, medical kits, tents, food, latrine construction materials, clothing, vaccines and other WASH items on behalf of the health, shelter, food security, education and protection clusters. These figures represent an overachievement of planned passengers transported and an underachievement of planned cargo transported. This is due to the activation of two additional small helicopters contracted from South Africa that were able to transport only cargo (not humanitarian passengers). The Logistics Cluster therefore prioritized the transport of passengers and lighter tonnages of Non-Food Items (NFIs) on the CERF-funded UNHAS helicopter, while the South African helicopters transported greater quantities of food. During this time period, the Logistics Cluster managed to transport 20 mt of cargo by road as the vast majority of areas remain inaccessible by land due to continued rainfall.

Without the helicopter during this period, there would have been an access gap for the movement of life-saving humanitarian assistance and the transportation of aid workers. The helicopter also provided a viable evacuation option in the event that disaster

conditions worsened. In times of disaster where there are significant access constraints, there is a humanitarian imperative for the Logistics Cluster to provide these services.

To mitigate the impacts of a potential cholera outbreak in the isolated areas, the Logistics Cluster provided storage for pre-positioned cholera treatment kits in its warehouse in Bangula, Nsanje. This was a critical preparedness measure as it ensured that vaccines could be immediately loaded and flown to reach affected people in cut off areas.

Given the unreliable connectivity in Malawi, information sharing and management between Lilongwe, Blantyre and Bangula presented a potential implementation challenge especially when it came to collating information and reporting. Knowing that strong information management is paramount for a well-coordinated and efficient logistics response, WFP introduced a cloud-based technology through Google to track, input and report on passenger and cargo movement in real time. This was implemented in lieu of the Logistics Cluster's Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA) as it was faster to roll out, provided an easier interface to expedite training of field officers and provider greater flexibility. Another added benefit of this system was that it could be updated and saved off-line, and as soon as connectivity was restored the information would automatically upload for all users to access.

By the end of the Logistics Cluster flood operation on 30 June, the Cluster had transported a total of 1,373 mt of life-saving humanitarian cargo and 1,795 humanitarian passengers on behalf of 17 organizations.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

WFP was providing logistics support to the humanitarian actors, therefore the activities did not directly involve beneficiaries.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
An internal lesson learned review was carried out by WFP HQ to capture best practices and inform future responses both in Malawi and globally.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner
15-RR-CEF-005	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNODC	INGO	\$112,255
15-RR-CEF-005	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$170,012
15-RR-CEF-005	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$42,235
15-RR-WFP-004	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$138,322
15-RR-WFP-004	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$129,280
15-RR-WFP-004	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$115,127
15-RR-CEF-004	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$248,775
15-RR-HCR-001	Shelter & NFI	UNHCR	NNGO	\$50,430
15-RR-FAO-002	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$58,000
15-RR-FAO-002	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$50,014
15-RR-FAO-002	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$60,000
15-RR-FAO-002	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$71,000
15-RR-IOM-002	Camp Management	IOM	NNGO	\$94,571
15-RR-IOM-002	Camp Management	IOM	RedC	\$30,094
15-RR-IOM-002	Camp Management	IOM	INGO	\$30,213
15-RR-IOM-002	Camp Management	IOM	INGO	\$117,108

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AHV	All Hands Volunteers
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DADO	District Agricultural Development Office
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DTM	Displacement Tracking and Monitoring
FCS	Food Consumption Score
GoM	Government of Malawi
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development
MOEST	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
MRCS	Malawi Red Cross Society
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PRDO	Participatory Rural Development Organization
PTA	Parent Teacher Associations
SMC	School Management Committees
TA	Traditional Authority