



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
MALAWI
RAPID RESPONSE
DROUGHT**

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.

The after action review was combined with the annual regional review of the entire humanitarian response activity and these were organized in two regional workshops which took place on 15 July 2014 for the Central Region these targeted NGOs, District officials and UN Staff both at the implementation level and coordination level., 16 July 2014 for the UN CERF focal points and 17 July 2014 for the Southern Region of the country. At these meetings, the following people were represented: Government officials and Non-Governmental Organizations, at the district level, where all implementation of projects take place and also at the national level where the overall decision making occurs. The Agencies included UNICEF, FAO and WFP.

- 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

The report was not discussed per se by the UNCT but each sector held a consultation on the content of the report for their sector and also at the regional evaluation meetings with mostly HCT members represented. Due to ongoing reviews of the humanitarian coordination structure, the HCT was not meeting but findings from the evaluations and after action review were however presented to the UNCT on 24 July 2014.

- 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

The report was shared with all members of the HCT, including sector leads and NGOs as implementing partners of the recipient UN Agencies, as well as government ministries.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 112.4 million ¹		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	8,049,782
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	-
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	79,432,873
	TOTAL	87,482,655

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 18-Oct-2013			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	13-RR-CEF-140	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	190,426
FAO	13-RR-FAO-040	Agriculture	2,023,884
WFP	13-RR-WFP-071	Food	5,835,472
TOTAL			8,049,782

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	6,886,851
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	953,731
Funds forwarded to government partners	209,200
TOTAL	8,049,782

¹ This amount took into consideration a contingency amount of \$40million incase of an increase in the case load following the MVAC update assessment .

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Malawi's agriculture experienced climatic shocks during the 2012/13 cropping season which have negatively impacted the livelihoods of the rural population, the majority of which rely on rain fed smallholder farming. The rainfall pattern was characterized by a mixture of late onset of rains and localized, prolonged dry spells and floods during crucial stages of the growing season, especially for the main staple food crop – maize. The season saw the country experiencing these localized, but widespread, dry spells and floods from December 2012 to March 2013, not only in the disaster-prone south, but also in the traditional surplus agriculture producing areas of the central and northern regions. This, coupled with high market prices of agriculture inputs last year, led to people buying less fertilizer, planting less acreage and harvesting far less produce from their main staple crop, maize.

The above factors caused serious disruption in the crop production cycle for the majority of smallholder farmers resulting in problems of food insecurity at household level in twenty-one districts, namely: Karonga, Mzimba and Rumphi in the Northern Region; Dedza, Dowa, Kasungu, Mchinji, Nkhota-kota, Ntchisi and Salima in the Central Region and Balaka, Blantyre, Chikhwawa, Chiradzulu, Phalombe, Machinga, Mangochi, Mwanza, Neno, Nsanje and Zomba in the Southern Region. The Northern Region was affected most, followed by the Central Region and then Southern Region. The total number of people who were at risk of food insecurity during the 2013/14 consumption period was 1.85 million representing 12 per cent of national total population. The affected districts had annual food deficits ranging from 2 to 5 months. **(Source: Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) Update Report November 2013)**. At the time of the annual assessment exercise in May/June 2013 some households were found to have already exhausted food from their own production and were in need of immediate assistance.

Three to four consecutive years of recurrent food shortages in some areas has weakened resilience and the ability of some households to cope with additional shocks. At the same time, the price of maize - Malawi's staple food – kept on rising thereby rendering most households unable to access it from the market. The price increase was largely driven by the devaluation and subsequent depreciation of the local currency (by 95 percent since May 2012), very high inflation at 28 percent and reduced availability². Price trends remained higher in 2013 compared to the past 5 years. The MVAC projected that prices would reach Malawi Kwacha 200/kg (representing 141 percent increase from the prices in May 2013) during the peak lean period (December 2013-January 2014) which further implied reduced access to food, particularly for resource constrained households.

A study conducted in 2013 to assess the impact of recurrent food shortages in three districts reported on food insecurity for four consecutive years and found that many vulnerable households exhausted their asset base, and as such had limited options in coping mechanism.³ This is complemented with MVAC findings that showed a significant proportion of households (12 percent) in the assessed population were already reported to have poor consumption during the time of annual food security assessment in May 2013, a situation least expected during the post-harvest season. Furthermore, a large proportion of households (66 percent) were engaged in negative coping strategies to access food. Expenditures on food were more than 75 percent for 42 percent of the households, indicating high levels of severe food insecurity in the assessed districts.

Available information on child protection in Malawi showed an estimated 2.4 million children were growing up in violent homes, witnessing domestic violence and experiencing its negative effects. The recent Welfare Monitoring Survey indicated that 17 per cent of children experience physical violence, 5 per cent reported experience of rape, while 11.6 per cent reported different forms of sexual harassment in the last 12 months prior to the survey in 2011. Children also experience other protection concerns. One in four children is involved in child labour, while one in two girls marries before the age of 19. The situation tends to get worse with food insecurity. Data

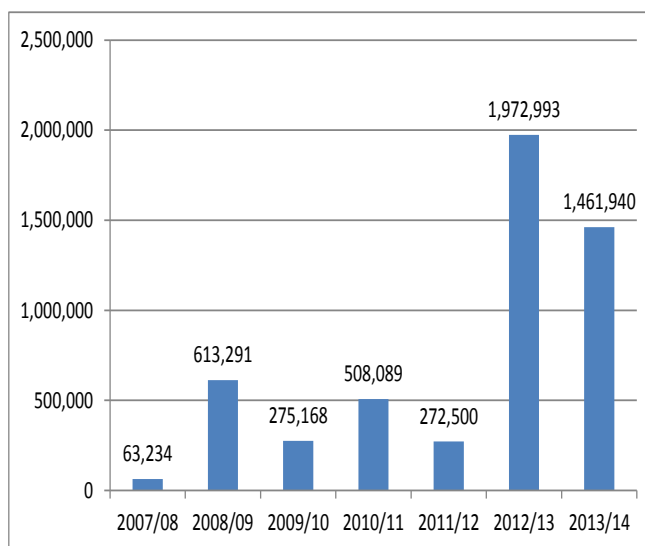


Figure 1: Food insecurity trends 2007-2014

² 2012/13 Projected surplus of 194,000 MT is 75 per cent lower than the last years but also based on conservative methodology which uses 12.9 per cent rate as opposed to 17.7 per cent.

³ Study by Makoka and Kumwenda "Study into impact of recurrent dry spells on livelihoods in Nsanje, Chikwawa and Balaka".

coming out of the various protection service points in Malawi indicated that by June 2013, over 15,000 cases of violence against women and children had already been registered in victim support units across the country.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The MVAC undertook the annual food security assessment in June 2013. The assessment report was officially presented to the Humanitarian Response Committee (HRC) of 17th July 2013, at a meeting where Government ministries and departments, UN agencies, NGOs, donors and private entities were represented.

The MVAC report showed that while in previous years, affected population were mostly concentrated in the southern region of Malawi and few parts of the central region, current year food insecurity has affected a large part of traditionally food surplus areas of the centre and north. This meant that the humanitarian response was going to cover a much wider geographical area than in previous years.

In anticipation of the release of the MVAC report, the HCT had preliminary discussions with the Government at a preparatory meeting on 19 June 2013 in which it was agreed that focus be given to three key sectors namely: Food Security, Nutrition and Protection. With support from the HCT, the Government through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) facilitated the review of response plans in Food Security and Agriculture, Health and Nutrition, with a focus on Nutrition and Protection.

The response plan was developed within the national contingency planning framework; different agencies participated through the cluster mechanism under the leadership of the Government. WFP co-leads two clusters in that process: logistics and agriculture/food security, while FAO co leads the Agriculture sub-component of the food security, with UNICEF co-chairing Protection and supports all other clusters. All partners, including Government, UN agencies and NGOs, interact at the cluster meetings to make sure the response is well coordinated at all times. This approach also aims to reduce duplication of efforts. The consolidated response plan required \$70.8 million dollars, of which \$53 million was for immediate food needs, \$13.6 million for agriculture, and \$3 million for nutrition and \$1.2 million for protection. These funds were required to meet needs of the initial 1.46 million people as identified in the MVAC June report.

Separate cluster prioritization meetings were held where priority needs for each cluster were identified and agreed. At a prioritization meeting, the food security cluster agreed that priority needs were food. It was agreed that vulnerable households be supported with cash, or food. Although contributions towards food security were received, the funds were not enough to purchase grain. Furthermore, the government pledged to provide 25,000 MT and WFP needed funds for logistics. Drawing lessons from the implementation of 2012 CERF supported agricultural activities, the HCT agreed that food insecure communities' productive capacity be sustained as a priority. It was also agreed that vulnerable households be targeted with rain fed agricultural support only, which would include inputs and training farmers in recommended agricultural practices. With this associated costs WFP hoped to reach 715,000 of which 328,900 were children while FAO planned to reach 165,000 of which 4,538 were children.

It is a known fact that food insecurity triggers protection challenges like gender based violence, abandonment of vulnerable categories of the population. This combined with further thinking at how the implementation of humanitarian response opens windows for possible protection issues; it was agreed that it is vital that monitoring and management of protection issues be strengthened. With the CERF funding last year, 16 districts benefited from protection initiatives that helped to identify, monitor and address protection challenges emerging from the humanitarian response. There was a need to expand protection monitoring and management systems to cover districts implementing humanitarian response for the first time after a long time, i.e 5 districts, while activating the structures in 16 districts. The intervention was hoped to reach a total of 1,461,940 people of which 250,000 were children.

III. CERF PROCESS

Following the findings of the 2013 Malawi VAC report, the Government, through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs in Malawi (DoDMA), in consultation with UN agencies and other NGOs made an appeal for humanitarian assistance. The first consultative and preliminary meeting was held on 19 June 2013 where it was agreed that there was a need to implement a humanitarian response intervention. In this regard, the HCT supported the government in working with four clusters within the national contingency framework namely: Food Security and Agriculture, Health and Nutrition, Education and Protection Clusters. The clusters came up with response plans in order to spell out the interventions and the resources that would be required to respond to the situation. The total budget of these plans amounted to US \$ 70.8 million dollars, out of which US\$ 44 million had been resourced.

The Agriculture sub-cluster response plan amounted to US\$ 13.6 million, with no funding received at the time of CERF application. The protection sectors also did not get funding. Considering the time critical nature of these responses, i.e rain-fed agricultural response relies on rains which normally start from October, it was agreed that a CERF application be made to ensure that these activities started on time. For the food security component, however, there was a gap in terms of availability of funding for associated costs. The response plans were brought to the attention of development partners within the country through the HCT in collaboration with Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). After realizing there was no indication for funding yet, it was decided that an application for funding be made to CERF. The clusters thus went back to their groups to refine the applications taking into account what were the critical needs within the clusters themselves. For the agricultural component, it was agreed to target more people that were not benefiting from the Government financed Farm Input Subsidy Program under rain-fed agriculture. These discussions thus revealed that it was vital to secure funding for the associated costs for the immediate food needs, to allow stocking for emergency response to occur. On the other hand protection activities had to commence alongside the distribution of food while agricultural activities had to commence with the rains. It was agreed thus a CERF application focussing on budgets associated with the activities mentioned above be submitted.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 1.85 million⁴				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	26,993	23,372	50,365
	Agriculture	97,000	60,438	157,438
	Food	353,430	339,570	693,000

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

The estimated number of beneficiaries to be targeted by the CERF intervention largely depended on the expected amount of funds which were to be made available for implementation of the proposed intervention, while taking also into account prices of inputs on the market. As already explained in the preceding section, the actual number of households reached differed from that of the planned households in the submitted proposal from 30,000 to 28,625 households. Using the National Statistics Office's average household size of 5.5 people by household, the CERF funds supported 157,438 instead of the planned 165,000 individual beneficiaries with agricultural support. However because in cases where a household benefited from food distribution by WFP and agricultural recovery project by FAO, that household was recorded once in the beneficiary list to avoid double counting. This figure is included in the number benefitting from food as such the only additional number would be 50,365 as protection activities tended not focus only on those benefitting from the response. This was made possible by cross checking their names in the beneficiary lists compiled by the two agencies. There were no major challenges in estimating the number of beneficiaries as the process involved a large number of stakeholders including IPs, district agricultural officers and area development committees in the project impact districts. However, note that this only applied to districts where the agricultural component was being implemented. For protection however the target group might slightly fall outside as mostly were targeting community based organizations and these reached out to the food insecure population beyond those targeted by food and agriculture intervention. The total number reached is thus 743,365 people.

⁴ The MVAC report of June showed an affected population of 1.46 million but this figure was revised upwards to 1.85 million following the update assessment of November 2013.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	498,506	379,116
Male	438,831	364,249
Total individuals (Female and male)	937,337	743,365
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	333,438	323,110

CERF RESULTS

Protection

The CERF funded protection intervention strengthened the capacity of District Social Welfare Offices to coordinate Community Based Organisations (CBO) in emergency response activities. Community Based Childcare Centres (CBCC) operate at the village level and are, therefore, closer to communities and well placed to identify and provide support to community members affected by emergencies. This program thus enabled the expansion of protective services available at a district level to include CBOs. Community Based Child Care Centres (CBCC) are based at group village headperson level unlike the community victims support units which only exist at traditional authority level. Engaging CBOs are violence service providers therefore expands the existing protection services. The other protection services are Police Victim Support Units (PVSU), Community Victim Support Units (CVSU), CBCC and Children's Corners. The community dialogue sessions focused on ensuring that all service points at community level are referring cases of violence to appropriate services.

In addition to CBOs, the program also strengthened the capacity of community leaders such as village head persons, CBCC care givers, child protection workers, primary and secondary school teachers. These groups supported the identification of victims of food insecurity and referred them to protection services. Additionally, community members were oriented on how to access key protective services in the event of experiencing or witnessing violence, abuse or neglect such as PVSUs, CVSUs, CBCCs. A total of 12,000 community members were reached with messages on the effects of food insecurity through the community meetings which the CBO representatives organised. Further, through these meetings, over 6,000 individuals were identified and given support to access protection services. Out of the 6,000 people reached, over 1,200 were referred to protection services such as CVSUs, community child protection workers or CBCCs.

To facilitate provision of psychosocial support to children attending CBCCs, the program provided stationery supplies to CBCCs to facilitate caregivers' work in the centres. The centres provide psychosocial activities that support the healing and recovery of children who have experienced abuse and neglect during the food crisis. It was found during the inception phase that most CBCCs were closing down due to their inability to purchase or source key materials, primarily stationery, which in addition to toys, are the major components of CBCC kits provided for this purpose. This need was identified during the planning phase of the program where it was noted that because of the food insecurity most CBCCs were closing down because of lack of materials for running these centres. In total, 420 CBCCs were supported with such materials and close to 20,000 children attending services in these centres benefitted. In the targeted areas, over 14,000 children also attended children's corners. Caregivers in these centres were oriented on referring those in need of support to relevant protection centres.

In addition, the CERF funding allowed communities to engage in discussions on coping with emergencies, and this contributed to the building of community resilience. During the community dialogue sessions, communities were able to discuss mitigation factors to food insecurity. In most cases, communities identified long term interventions such as addressing poverty, assistance with school fees, adopting modern farming practices and deforestation as a way of preventing violence in the communities.

Food Security and Agriculture

Through CERF funding, 28,625 vulnerable households (157,438 individuals) were able to access quality seeds and fertilizers. The total quantities of agricultural inputs procured and delivered were as follows: 650 metric tonnes of fertilizer, 39 metric tonnes of hybrid maize seed, 35,000 bundles of cassava cuttings, 42,000 bundles of sweet potato vines, 30 metric tonnes of pigeon peas, 30 metric tonnes of cow peas and 5 metric tonnes of millet seed grown under rain fed agriculture. These inputs were duly inspected and approved by experts from government research institutions such as Chitedze, and Bvumbwe research station to ensure that farmers were provided with quality seed and clean planting materials.

Access to improved crop seeds, clean planting materials of cassava and sweet potato and inorganic fertilizers helped beneficiaries boost their crop production, achieve food and nutrition diversity, increase household income through sales from farm produce such as sweet potatoes, potato vines and legumes and in the end build their resilience to future shocks. On average, a farmer who received 3 kg of hybrid maize seed has been able to harvest 300 kg of maize from his or her 0.10 ha field compared to the average of 140 kg realised from the same piece of land during the previous seasons. The 300 kg average is however lower than the expected 540 kg of maize a farmer can get from the same 0.1 ha maize field assuming that there is good rainfall and the farmer has followed all the recommended agricultural practices. Nevertheless, the 300kg of maize translates into an average yield of 3 metric tonnes per hectare which is above the national estimated average yield of 2.1 tonne/ha. If the maize seed was planted with the first good rains (normally falls during the first week of November 2013) and if the rain had not tailed off early in the season, beneficiaries would have achieved more yield than the 3 metric tonnes per hectare. This is a clear indication that if smallholder farmers are provided with quality seed and fertilizers, coupled with training on agricultural good practices and good rains, the result is a satisfactory harvest.

In terms of immediate food needs, CERF funds enhanced vulnerable population's food consumption. A post-distribution monitoring survey conducted by WFP showed that 90 per cent of the sampled beneficiaries reported an acceptable per cent to 62 per cent indicating that affected communities had more options for coping than before being reached with food assistance. With 28 percent of the CERF funds, WFP was able to swiftly procure over 630 mt of Supercereal and 1,560 mt maize locally as part of the humanitarian food basket. The remaining 72 percent of CERF funding was used for twinning costs (i.e. associated costs) to transport and distribute the in-kind maize from the Government of Malawi that helped meet the urgent food needs of the affected population going through the lean season

In addition to the results above, the project has developed capacities, skills and competencies of Implementing Partners and Government Extension Services in the areas of crop production and management, community-managed seed multiplication system, conservation agriculture, and appropriate post harvest handling techniques. A total of 110 district level field staff were trained in the above mentioned areas. The trainees in turn trained lead farmers at the community level in their respect project impact areas in order to pass on skills to participating farmers.

The project has also enhanced coordination and collaboration among implementing partners through review and planning meetings and joint supervisory and monitoring visits. These events were instrumental in providing timely support through on spot technical backstopping to targeted beneficiaries, promoting best practices and cross learning.

The capacity building of lead farmers and project beneficiaries has further led to the establishment of communal seed banks with beneficiaries contributing 2 to 4 kg of either legumes or millet so that other farmers can benefit as well through a pass on programme. One of the groups in Chikwawa district has already mobilised 350 kg of millet as seed for secondary beneficiaries. Besides the establishment of seed banks, seed multiplication (cassava and sweet potatoes) has been initiated and promoted both at individual and group level to ensure availability of improved planting materials during the next growing season, which will be shared among members.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

Across the three sectors of food security, agriculture and protection, response activities could not commence in good time due to a lack of funds. As such, accessing CERF allowed implementers to start delivering assistance fast. This was particularly evident in food distribution where the government donated 25,000 MT but this tonnage was failing to reach beneficiaries due to lack of funds for bagging and transporting. Beneficiaries could have waited for long while stakeholders were trying to mobilize resource, with CERF funding this tonnage was release and moved to vulnerable populations.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs⁵?

YES PARTIALLY NO

For the agricultural component which is dependent on the rainfall season, vulnerable households were reached with inputs which enabled them to produce some food. Delays were however a result of delayed planning at the country level which in turn affected timing for the CERF request and the eventual availability of the funds. However for the food distribution, it helped to meet the timely requirements for the food commodities.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

As highlighted above for the immediate food component, it can be said that the availability of CERF allowed for the release of the 25,000 MT from the Government as CERF had contributed about US\$ 5.8 million. While for protection, the funds led to access of more funds as District Social Welfare Officers used the CERF Program as a platform for requesting additional funding from the UNICEF Child Protection Program to implement journey of life sessions which the government of Malawi used to mobilise communities on violence prevention and response. NGO partners were also able to utilize the response plans for CERF thus developed to mobilize funds.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funding opportunities significantly contributed to coordination during the preparation as well as the implementation phase. For example, for the first time in Malawi, FAO and WFP coordinated their activities by providing food items and agricultural inputs to the same beneficiaries in order to ensure maximum impact. A recent evaluation mission reported that these synergies showed very positive results on the ground. Coordination with other implementing partners took place through planning and information sharing fora. For example, FAO worked closely with district level agricultural extension workers to ensure that the CERF beneficiaries were not under the Farm Input Subsidy Program list of beneficiaries. Civil protection committees at district and local levels were also used to share information and follow up on activities going on in the areas where CERF implementation was being implemented. The OCHA regional office, UN agencies, DoDMA, district agricultural offices, and implementing partners carried out joint monitoring visits in order to assess progress of the project and get feedback from beneficiaries.

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

Apart from the provision of inputs, the CERF project has helped to build the capacity of farmers in recommended agricultural practices through lead farmer trainings. Some of the beneficiary farmers through the guidance of agricultural extension workers have managed to mobilise themselves into groups and established seed multiplication nurseries (for sweet potatoes) and seed banks (for millet and legumes) so that other farmers can also benefit from the project through a pass-on programme. These farmer groups also serve as entry points for dissemination of extension messages and platforms for sharing of knowledge and experiences among farmers themselves. In addition, the CERF project has enabled a greater coordination between food distribution, agricultural input distribution and the Government Farm Input Subsidy Program. Linkages amongst these different activities are the back bone of any sustainable resilience approach. This successful approach will be repeated in the future, should another humanitarian crisis occur.

⁵ 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.).

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Need to support vulnerable farmers through the irrigation component as well since it performed better than the rain fed agriculture which normally is challenged by floods and erratic rainfall pattern. This was evidenced during the first CERF funding when resilience of affected households was actually built through irrigation farming	CERF should be flexible on the period of project implementation especially in the case of agricultural interventions that are very time-bound. This would allow other beneficiaries with access to wetland to be supported through irrigation farming, which usually falls out of the required 6 month time frame. The rain fed and irrigation agricultures complement each other well and substantially and sustainably help to save the lives of farmers affected by shocks. This two-fold approach will more likely move vulnerable people out of the vicious cycle of emergency assistance each time there is a climatic shock.	CERF secretariat
Limited monitoring and supervisory missions by UN staff and DoDMA due to short implementation period of the project. A six-month time frame has proved to be challenging. It is difficult to conduct all the activities and make sufficient follow up to ensure project effectiveness.	Agricultural interventions can derive maximum results if they are adequately followed up as it involves smallholder farmers who have very limited literacy level such that technology uptake is usually very slow. In view of this, agricultural interventions should be considered for a no cost extension when certain key activities are still outstanding. This will also enable project staff to carry out adequate follow ups with the beneficiary farmers.	CERF secretariat
Time period for implementation of CERF programs (6 months) in not enough, leading to frequent challenges encountered.	Revision of the time period for implementation of CERF projects	CERF Secretariat
Definition of Life Saving Criteria too restrictive such that important interventions are not supported.	Flexibility on the nature of activities that can be allowed under the CERF funding. Especially irrigated cropping as one rainy season countries have a tighter time limit when it comes to rain fed agricultural support.	CERF Secretariat

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
There were timely monitoring missions during the critical period of project implementation. For instance, OCHA regional office appreciated the need for a timely delivery of inputs to affected farmers when they visited some of the project sites where crops were wilting because the rains had tailed off early.	OCHA should continue to conduct frequent monitoring visits so that they become aware of what works well and what less.	OCHA regional office
CERF Funding for the agriculture window should come in September at the latest in order to ensure that affected farmers are able to plant good quality seeds with the first good rain.	The DoDMA should ensure that the MVAC report upon which agencies base their justification for the CERF funding is out on time. This will allow agencies to start CERF application process in good time so that funding is secured by September/early October and procurement and delivery of inputs are carried out on time to catch up with the planting rain.	DoDMA, Funding Applying Agencies
Establishment of communal seed banks and seed multiplication systems by farmers to ensure project sustainability.	This kind of model should be promoted and replicated in all project impact areas as community-based disaster preparedness mechanism.	IPs and district agricultural offices.
Disjoint between CERF components i.e protection and the other interventions	Implementing Agencies should ensure that coordination of CERF activities at the district level is strengthened and supported by the UN Agencies	Implementing Agencies
Protection interventions need to be sustained, considering that the effects of disaster have long term impact.	Children corners, CBCCs and Community Based Organisations supporting them need to be supported to continue supporting the survivors of emergency situations.	Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
Community based organisations should be partnered with for provision of emergency services since they are closer to people. Supervision of their work should be encouraged and supported.	Need to develop program for provision of protection services through community based organisations.	Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
Plans for emergency should be made in advance to ensure timely provisions of support to the effected districts.	Early planning for emergency response	Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
The protection cluster coordination needs to be strengthened at both national and district levels.	Stakeholders providing emergency interventions should be able to report to the parent Ministry.	Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
Delays to start because of restrictions disbursing funds to Government Departments who were identified in the proposal as the implementing partners	Responding to protection concerns during emergencies should be integrated in normal country programming. Government should pre-select key NGO partners to support in scaling up interventions during emergency periods.	All stakeholders, government, UN and NGOs

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

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CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	[13.11.2013 – 12.05.2014]
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-CEF-140	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Protection Response to Food Insecurity and other Emergencies		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1, 219, 600	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 190,426	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 190,426	▪ Government Partners: US\$159,840
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	760,209	26,993	The 500,000 target for children reached with psychological aid under CERF outcomes was the planned estimate for the whole protection cluster response. The actual figures reported only pertain to the one activity that was supported by the CERF grant on provision of psychological first aid.
b. Male	701,731	23,372	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	1,461,940	53,366	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	250,000	9,072	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>In line with Joint Sector Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare of empowering vulnerable groups, this project aimed at strengthening existing protection services to care for victims of natural disasters in the 21 food insecure districts in Malawi. The objectives were as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen existing mechanisms for the prevention, protection and response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect in the affected districts and communities. To provide psychosocial support and integrated services to children and women affected by emergencies 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable groups specifically girls and women in the affected districts are aware of Protection referral mechanisms in their local communities and protection services provided to victims of violence Women and girls are empowered to cope and survive emergencies with dignity Women and children affected by emergencies provided with psychosocial first aid through community based organisations. Report on protection cluster response to food insecurity. 			
Result area	Main indicators	Targets	
Provision of psychosocial support and integrated services on GBV	1. # of children affected by food insecurity reached with psychosocial first aid 2. # of victims reached with integrated services for GBV	500,000 3000	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased awareness in the areas affected by food insecurity of protection referral mechanisms and protection services for victims of violence, although much focus was given to women and children, men also benefitted from this awareness. 2. Community empowerment on coping mechanisms for emergencies 3. Over 6,000 women and children affected by food insecurity provided with psychosocial first aid through community based organisations and 1,200 victims of violence referred to protection services. 4. Enhanced capacity of the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare to take on an increased leading role in the protection cluster. 5. Strengthened capacity of District Social Welfare Offices to coordinate efforts for responding to emergencies within the districts. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
It was estimated that 500,000 beneficiaries would be reached by whole protection cluster response as outlined under expected outcomes in the CERF proposal. The figures reported as reached only pertain to the one activity that was supported by the CERF grant on provision of psychological first aid.	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): the project deliberately involved vulnerable members of the society especially women in committees, and most activities targeted women, children and the elderly.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
The project was supporting existing protection programmes under the Government of Malawi/UNICEF Child Protection Strategy.	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:	[01.10.2013 - 31.03.2014]
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-WFP-071	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Targeted relief food assistance to vulnerable populations affected by natural disasters		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 93,805,030 ⁶	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 74,432,873	NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 513,731
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 5,835,472	Government Partners: US\$ 49,360
Results			
8. Total number of direct beneficiaries planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	364,650	353,430	The discrepancy is due to unexpected price increase which reduced the amount of commodities purchased.
b. Male	350,350	339,570	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	715,000	693,000	
d. Of total, children under age 5	328,900	318,780	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The funding is requested to kick-start and provide food assistance to vulnerable households adversely affected by food shortages, in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the immediate food needs and protect livelihoods of the victims of natural disasters and economic shocks, and • Preserve productive assets of communities and households in order to improve resilience to future shocks. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved food consumption over assistance period for 715,000 people • Food consumption score (FCS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Target: 80 per cent of targeted households have at least borderline or acceptable FCS • Coping Strategies Index (CSI): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Target: CSI of 80 per cent of targeted households is reduced 			

⁶ Figure includes additional 40 million dollars to cater for an increase following the MVAC update assessment.

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption for 693,000 targeted beneficiaries improved • Food consumption score indicated that at least 90 per cent of the sample had borderline to acceptable food consumption score. • Coping strategy index – CSI has not reduced by 80 per cent. However it was noticed that the situation improved from 41 per cent to 62 per cent of the targeted households. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
The CSI was not achieved due to different ways of sharing food commodities by the beneficiaries. The sharing was done voluntarily or in some cases forced sharing was done.	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): The project deliberately increased participation of women in the processes from food distribution sites, targeting to food management by including them in the committees. The project also issued most of the relief cards in the women's names to ensure they have control over the received items. Also carried out a gender case study to understand the issues of sharing to establish whether there were gender connotations to the sharing.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Relevance of the operation: it was noted that the project was relevant to prevent severe food shortages and safeguard the nutritional wellbeing of vulnerable population.</p> <p>Timeliness of operation: Efficiency in food distribution dropped by mid-December 2013, mainly due to logistical problems and pipeline break. The pipeline break further resulted into failure/late prepositioning of food in some areas and actual late deliveries.</p> <p>Targeting: Overall, the inclusion error was at 6.5 per cent during the final post distribution monitoring. Although the rate is above the target of 5 per cent, the rate (6.5 per cent) is slightly lower than the previous rate which was at 7 per cent (as per December 2013 PDM findings)</p> <p>Monitoring and stakeholder coordination: The operation monitoring system included a wide range of activities at all levels of results with standardised data collection and reporting tools.</p> <p>Stakeholder coordination saw its improvement during the 2013/14 MVAC through the leadership of DoDMA at national level and District council (DC) at district level. The bi-monthly coordination meetings for all stakeholders (government departments, UN agencies, NGOs, donors and civil society and district council involvement at district level contributed to the success of the programme and improved capacity.</p> <p>Risk management: almost 70 per cent of the anticipated risks were successfully mitigated for while some 30 per cent remained throughout. Specifically these include, late funding and arrival of in kind donation, inaccessibility of some areas due to heavy rainfall which required timely food preposition and poor commodity and financial management.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	FAO	5. CERF grant period:	07/11/2013 - 06/05/2014
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-FAO-040	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security/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 Climatic Shocks during the 2012 – 2013 Cropping Season in Eleven most Affected Districts in Malawi		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$13,575,816	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 2,023,884	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 440,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,023,884	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	99,000	97,000	There was a difference between the planned and actually reached beneficiaries. Out of the 165,000 people targeted in the project proposal, the project managed to reach 157,438 people. This difference is explained by the fact that agricultural inputs were delivered late in some project impact areas and beneficiaries had already used their land to grow crops with recycled seeds which are mostly of poor quality. This resulted in the allocation of cassava cuttings and sweet potato vines to farmers who also received maize seed and fertilizers instead of targeting other farmers.
b. Male	66,000	60,438	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	165,000	157,438	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	4,538	4,330	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The overall aim of this project is to restore the food production capacity of the most affected farming households for the next planting season through agricultural input distribution by ensuring that basic method of climate-smart land, water and seed management are applied. The project will re-establish the rural population's food production cycle and ensure timely access to food by the currently vulnerable population. The intervention also fits well into the FAO Organizational Strategic Objective number 5 increased resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.</p> <p>Specifically the interventions will aim at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide immediate life-saving essential agricultural inputs to ensure successful production in the approaching season by food insecure households affected by climatic shocks in the previous season; • Provide essential tailor made training packages that would ensure successful crop production and enable targeted farming households to better cope with future shocks associated with floods or drought. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
By the end of the project, the following outcomes will have been achieved:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased food production and access to food for 30,000 households who have lost their crops and other productive assets 			

<p>due to floods and drought;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access by the flood/drought affected households to quality seed and fertilizer as follows 650 metric tons of fertilizer, 39 metric tons of improved maize seed, 5 metric tons of millet seed, 30 metric tonnes of cowpeas, 30 metric tons of pigeon peas, 35,000 bundles of cassava cuttings and 42,000 bundles of sweet potato vines distributed to affected households in Mzimba, Kasungu, Salima, Chikhwawa, Zomba, Mangochi, Balaka, Machinga, Mwanza, Neno and Phalombe districts. With these quantities of maize seed and fertilizers, it is estimated that each household will be able to cultivate 0.12 ha and produce 0.540 mt of maize which will cover their food consumption for approximately 6 months from the harvest time; Improved access to disease free planting materials of appropriate locally adapted varieties (including cassava cuttings, sweet potato vines and legumes, sorghum and millet for crop diversification during rain fed agriculture season targeting 30,000 households. The selection of the above crops will be based on the suitability of the crops to the climatic conditions of the affected areas; Improved coordination and facilitation of agricultural emergency interventions by District Extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAIWD) and NGO implementing partners; Improved climate smart agricultural practices adopted by beneficiaries; 132 field officers from implementing partners and Ministry of Agriculture will be trained in appropriate agricultural practices including community-based seed systems. 	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased food production and access to food for 28,625 households who have lost their crops and other productive assets due to floods and drought; Improved access by the flood/drought affected households to quality seed and fertilizer; 650 MT of fertilizer, 39 metric tons of improved maize seed, 5 metric tonnes of millet seed, 30 MT of cowpeas, 30 MT of pigeon peas, 35,000 bundles of cassava cuttings and 42,000 bundles of sweet potato vines were distributed to affected households in Mzimba, Kasungu, Salima, Chikhwawa, Zomba, Mangochi, Balaka, Machinga, Mwanza, Neno and Phalombe districts. According to a guide released by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, with 3 kg of hybrid maize seed planted on 0.1 hectare and 50 kg of fertilizers (for both basal and top dressing), it is estimated that a farmer can produce around 0.540 metric tonnes of maize, enough to feed a family of 6 people for a period of six months. Improved access to disease free planting materials of appropriate locally adapted varieties (including cassava cuttings, sweet potato vines and legumes, sorghum and millet for crop diversification during rain fed agriculture season targeting 28,625 households. The selection of the above crops was based on the suitability of the crops to the climatic conditions of the affected areas; Improved coordination and facilitation of agricultural emergency interventions by District Extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development and NGO implementing partners; Improved climate smart agricultural practices adopted by beneficiaries; 110 field officers from implementing partners and Ministry of Agriculture were trained in appropriate agricultural practices including community-based seed systems. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>Due to the scarcity of good quality seed, beneficiaries that were supposed to receive sorghum in Chikwawa were provided with millet since both crops are regarded as staple food crops in the district and have the same agronomic characteristics. This therefore resulted in the project doubling the quantity of millet distributed to 5 metric tonnes of millet instead of 2.5 metric tonnes as originally planned in the submitted proposal. This change, however, did not negatively affect the project outcomes.</p> <p>The number of field officers trained is less than planned (110 instead of the targeted 132 field officers) because some of them did not turn up due to the enforcement of the new Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) guidelines by all development partners in Malawi. These new DSA guidelines introduced the provision of full board arrangements for participants in training workshops, conferences etc. instead of distribution of DSA. This approach de-motivated some of the officers who consider allowances as a motivating factor for their participation in training workshops held outside their working area.</p>	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):

As already explained, women in Malawi contribute the largest portion of agricultural labour force in smallholder farming sector. Paradoxically, the same women and children are the most vulnerable groups in the event of food insecurity. As food insecurity increases, women and children are more exposed to malnutrition and infections, impacting on their economic productivity. With the alarming increase of severe malnutrition amongst children of under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating women, the CERF project made a deliberate effort to target more women than men to ensure that gender issues are addressed. This has eventually led to more women and children benefiting from the project.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
There were no funds to conduct an evaluation	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	Implementing Partner Name	Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner*	Comments/Remarks
13-RR-FAO-040	Agriculture	FAO	CADECOM	No	NNGO	\$80,000	26-Feb-14	14-Dec-13	Implementation of CERF 2 activities started earlier than the actual date of funds disbursement. Implementing Partners were asked to use their resources from other projects to kick start some of the preliminary key activities of the project in order to catch up with the rain season, and it was agreed that the resources would be paid back to the projects once they receive their contract funds.
13-RR-FAO-040	Agriculture	FAO	Evangelical Lutheran Development Services	No	NNGO	\$40,000	26-Feb-14	14-Dec-13	Implementation of CERF 2 activities started earlier than the actual date of funds disbursement. Implementing Partners were asked to use their resources from other projects to kick start some of the preliminary key activities of the project in order to catch up with the rain season, and it was agreed that the resources would be paid back to the projects once they receive their contract funds.
13-RR-FAO-040	Agriculture	FAO	World Vision International	No	INGO	\$40,000	4-Feb-14	14-Dec-13	Implementation of CERF 2 activities started earlier than the actual date of funds disbursement. Implementing Partners were asked to use their resources from other projects to kick start some of the preliminary key activities of the project in order to catch up with the rain season, and it was agreed that the resources would be paid back to the projects once they receive their contract funds.
13-RR-FAO-040	Agriculture	FAO	COOPI-Cooperazione Internazionale	No	INGO	\$40,000	26-Feb-14	14-Dec-13	Implementation of CERF 2 activities started earlier than the actual date of funds disbursement. Implementing Partners were asked to use their resources from other projects to kick start some of the preliminary key activities of the project in order to catch up with the rain season, and it was agreed that the resources

									would be paid back to the projects once they receive their contract funds.
13-RR-FAO-040	Agriculture	FAO	Concern Universal	No	INGO	\$40,000	26-Feb-14	14-Dec-13	Implementation of CERF 2 activities started earlier than the actual date of funds disbursement. Implementing Partners were asked to use their resources from other projects to kick start some of the preliminary key activities of the project in order to catch up with the rain season, and it was agreed that the resources would be paid back to the projects once they receive their contract funds.
13-RR-FAO-040	Agriculture	FAO	Evangelical Association of Malawi	No	NNGO	\$80,000	3-Feb-14	14-Dec-13	Implementation of CERF 2 activities started earlier than the actual date of funds disbursement. Implementing Partners were asked to use their resources from other projects to kick start some of the preliminary key activities of the project in order to catch up with the rain season, and it was agreed that the resources would be paid back to the projects once they receive their contract funds.
13-RR-FAO-040	Agriculture	FAO	Emmanuel International	No	NNGO	\$40,000	26-Feb-14	14-Dec-13	Implementation of CERF 2 activities started earlier than the actual date of funds disbursement. Implementing Partners were asked to use their resources from other projects to kick start some of the preliminary key activities of the project in order to catch up with the rain season, and it was agreed that the resources would be paid back to the projects once they receive their contract funds.
13-RR-FAO-040	Agriculture	FAO	Save The Children Fund - Malawi	No	INGO	\$80,000	3-Feb-14	14-Dec-13	Implementation of CERF 2 activities started earlier than the actual date of funds disbursement. Implementing Partners were asked to use their resources from other projects to kick start some of the preliminary key activities of the project in order to catch up with the rain season, and it was agreed that the resources would be paid back to the projects once they receive their contract funds.

13-RR-WFP-071	Food Assistance	WFP	Save the Children	Yes	INGO	\$34,860	10-Dec-13	1-Oct-13	
13-RR-WFP-071	Food Assistance	WFP	World Vision International	Yes	INGO	\$147,940	20-Nov-13	1-Oct-13	
13-RR-WFP-071	Food Assistance	WFP	Concern Universal	Yes	INGO	\$74,970	10-Dec-13	1-Oct-13	
13-RR-WFP-071	Food Assistance	WFP	Emmanuel International	Yes	INGO	\$50,810	10-Dec-13	1-Oct-13	
13-RR-WFP-071	Food Assistance	WFP	CARE	Yes	INGO	\$49,510	14-Nov-13	1-Oct-13	
13-RR-WFP-071	Food Assistance	WFP	Plan International	Yes	INGO	\$86,720	9-Dec-13	1-Oct-13	
13-RR-WFP-071	Food Assistance	WFP	Development Aid from People to People	Yes	INGO	\$29,640	10-Dec-13	1-Oct-13	
13-RR-WFP-071	Food Assistance	WFP	ADRA	Yes	INGO	\$18,061	16-Dec-13	1-Oct-13	
13-RR-WFP-071	Food Assistance	WFP	CADECOM	Yes	NNGO	\$3,520	30-Dec-13	1-Oct-13	
13-RR-WFP-071	Food Assistance	WFP	Synod Of Livingstonia Development Department	Yes	NNGO	\$17,700	30-Dec-13	1-Oct-13	
13-RR-WFP-071	Food Assistance	WFP	Department of Disaster Management Affairs	Yes	GOV	\$49,360	19-Nov-13	1-Oct-13	
13-RR-CEF-140	Protection	UNICEF	Ministry of Gender and Welfare Development	Yes	GOV	\$159,840	30-Jan-14	10-Jan-14	Funds transferred through direct payment due to concerns over financial mismanagement reports received at the time.

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

CBCC	Community Based Child Care Centre
CVSU	Community Victim Support Units
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IP	Implementing Partner
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSO	Natioanl Statistical Office
PVSU	Police Victim Support Units
RC	Resident Coordinator
UN	United Nations