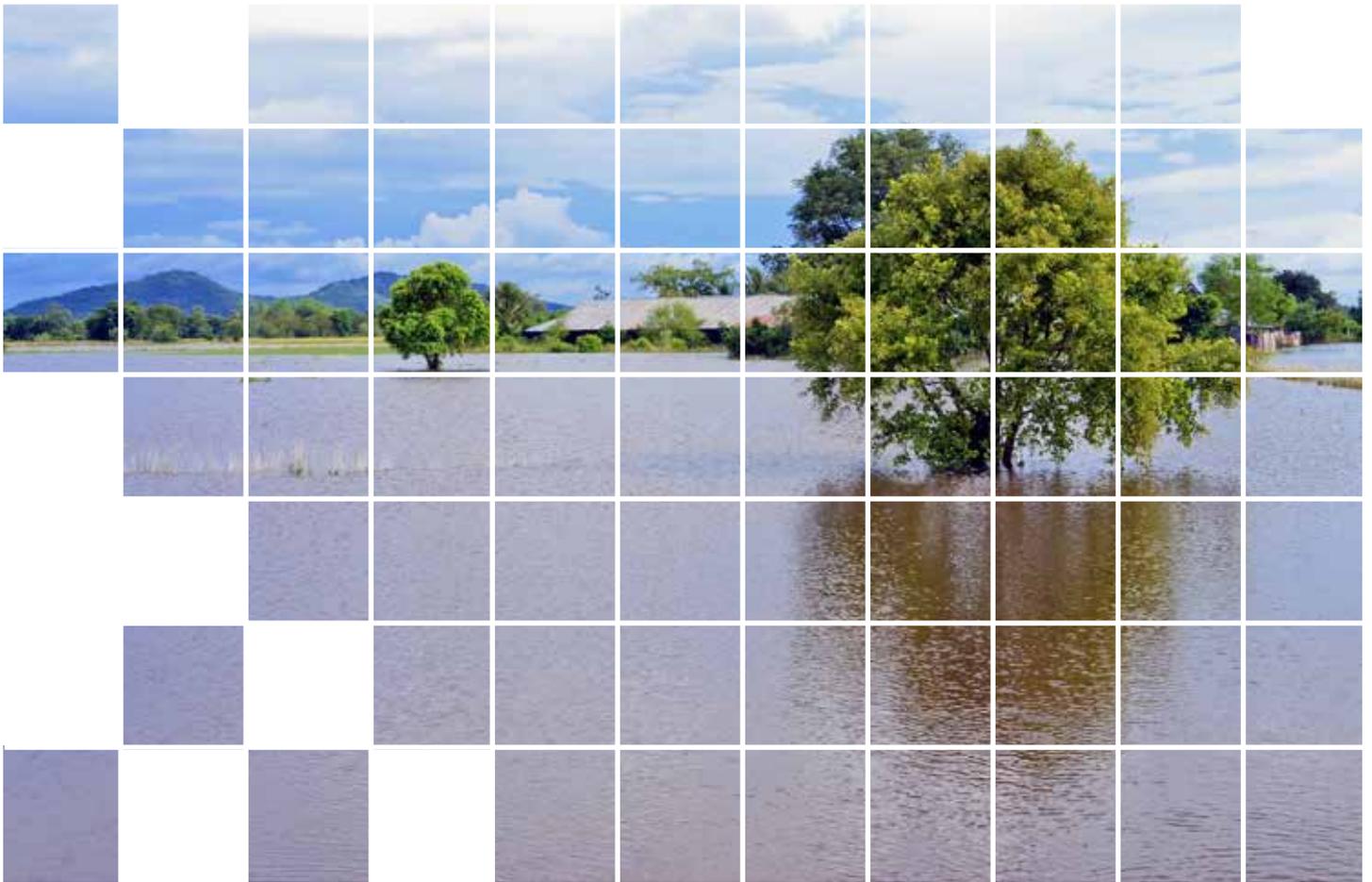




**MALAWI
GOVERNMENT**

National Disaster Recovery Framework

Building Back a Disaster-Impacted Malawi Better and Safer



Office of the Vice President
Department of Disaster Management Affairs
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National Disaster Recovery Framework

*Building Back a Disaster-Impacted
Malawi Better and Safer*



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACP-EU	Africa Caribbean Pacific - European Union
AfDB	African Development Bank
BBB	Building Back Better
CBCCC	Community Based Child Care Centre
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDSS	Community Day Secondary School
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CISANET	Civil Society Agriculture Network
CPC	Civil Protection Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCAFS	Donor Committee on Agriculture and Food Security
DCPC	District Civil Protection Committee
DFID	United Kingdom's Department for International Development
DNCC	District Nutrition Coordination Committee
DODMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Child Development
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPA	Extension Planning Area
ERF	Early Recovery Framework
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GVH	Group Village Headman
GoM	Government of Malawi
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IDRPT	Inter-Departmental Recovery Prioritisation Taskforce
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LDF	Local Development Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFERP	Malawi Flood Emergency Recovery Project
MWK	Malawi Kwacha
NDPRC	National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee
NDPRTC	National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Technical Committee
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PWP	Public Works Programme
SGR	Strategic Grain Reserve
TA or T/A	Traditional Authority

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNRCO	United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator
UN Women	United Nations Women Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD/US\$	United States Dollar
VCPC	Village Civil Protection Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
VSL	Village Savings and Loans
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

FOREWORD

The floods that Malawi experienced early 2015 were the worst in decades. The scale of the floods was such that His Excellency Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi, declared 15 districts as disaster areas, and on the recommendation of Parliament, 2 more districts were included. The impact was far-reaching, directly affecting 1.1 million people and destroying peoples' crops and property as well as public infrastructure. The humanitarian aspect of the disaster required substantial investment and effort by different players to address the immediate needs of those affected, including provision of relief items, search and rescue and temporary shelter.

With a high level of poverty, rapid population growth and climate change and variability, the country should brace itself for more disasters.

In view of this, the Government of Malawi, through the leadership of the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, initiated processes for the development of a Recovery Framework with technical support from the United Nations, the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), and funding through the Africa Caribbean Pacific - European Union (ACP-EU) program. The recovery framework, which is prioritizing the implementation of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) findings, and provides for recovery investments across short-term humanitarian needs and medium to long-term reconstruction is being carried out in the context of the policy framework for disaster risk management in the country.

Although Malawi faces disasters every year, the country has never developed a comprehensive national recovery framework and programme to holistically address the impact of such disasters. An early recovery framework was developed in 2008 following floods in 13 districts. However, apart from not being informed by an appropriate post disaster needs assessment, the early recovery framework only provided early recovery direction without comprehensively detailing the necessary post-disaster recovery interventions.

A comprehensive Post Disaster Needs Assessment is crucial to determine the kind of needs those affected by a disaster require. This Recovery Framework is an extension of the PDNA, which was launched by His Excellency President Mutharika. The PDNA identified key impacts of the floods on different sectors and determined recovery and reconstruction needs. The recovery framework translates the recovery and reconstruction needs into an operational framework, which prioritizes activities across sectors and districts and defines mechanisms for monitoring and management, financing and implementation.

It is critical to understand that the government alone cannot restore assets, livelihoods and infrastructure that were affected in various degrees by the floods. In this connection, it is greatly appreciated that some cooperating partners are providing financial support for the implementation of recovery programmes. Already, the World Bank has provided US\$80 million, part of which is for recovery and reconstruction. It is important that the momentum built during the response period, including the process of developing a post disaster needs assessment report and the recovery framework, is maintained during the implementation of the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction programme.

While affected communities are taking initiatives to restore their livelihoods on their own, it is important for all actors to support this process so that we do not create different forms of vulnerabilities. As one of the guiding principles of the recovery and reconstruction process stresses, we should aim at building back better and smarter. This also calls upon all of us to be involved in the implementation of the recovery framework.



Saulos Klaus Chilima, PhD

Vice President of the Republic of Malawi and Minister Responsible for Disaster Management Affairs

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would, first of all, like to acknowledge the role played by district-level teams which contributed to the development of the Disaster Recovery Framework. Contributions from the districts were made by different sectors under the overall coordination of District Civil Protection Committees (DCPCs). In this respect, I would like to recognize the contribution made by District Commissioners and members of the DCPCs in the districts that were identified for the recovery framework, namely, Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Zomba, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Thyolo, Mulanje, Balaka, Machinga, Mangochi, Ntcheu, Dedza, Salima, Nkhosakota, Rumphu, and Karonga.

At the national level, various sectoral ministries and departments made their contributions to the recovery framework. These include the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Transport and Public Works, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, the Ministry of Labour and Manpower and the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare. The contribution by a number of civil society organizations, United Nations agencies, and other cooperating partners, in various forms and at both district and national levels, was also crucial during the preparation of the recovery framework.

A special mention should also be made to the World Bank, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery and the United Nations for their critical role in providing technical support for developing the recovery framework. Also important is the funding for the development of the recovery framework provided by the European Union in form of an African, Caribbean-European (ACP-EU) grant.

Consolidation and the final drafting of the recovery framework was done by a task-team comprising officials of the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and the World Bank.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation and profound gratitude to all the institutions which were involved, in one way or another; in developing the National Disaster Recovery Framework. The development of the recovery framework would not have been possible without their involvement and support.



B. H. Sande

Secretary and Commissioner for Disaster Management Affairs

Executive Summary

The floods experienced by Malawi in early 2015 were unprecedented. The impact was far-reaching, affecting 1.1 million people and 17 districts, and killing 106 people, while 172 people were declared missing. The floods indirectly affected many more through secondary effects such as power outages, lack of clean water and market access, and disruption of health and education services. Following the floods, the Government of Malawi, through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), and with technical and financial support from the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank (WB), conducted a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). The PDNA estimated damage and losses at US\$335 million and it estimated the cost of recovery, and reconstruction needs at US\$494 million.

To operationalize the key finding of the PDNA, the GoM initiated processes to develop a National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), with technical support from the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), UN, and the WB, and financing by an Africa Caribbean Pacific - European Union (ACP-EU) grant.

The NDRF is an extension of the PDNA, which translates recovery and reconstruction needs into prioritised recovery interventions across sectors and districts. The NDRF defines mechanisms for monitoring and management, clarifies institutional roles and responsibilities, and optimises recovery investments across short-term humanitarian needs and medium to long-term reconstruction, taking into account the principles of building-back-better and resilience.

The NDRF is a living document and a tool of managing efficient and effective recovery and reconstruction. The NDRF will need to be regularly updated to reflect shifting priorities and needs.

Development Process:

The NDRF has been developed through an inclusive consultative process involving key stakeholders at the national and district level. NDRF workshops held on the 11th, 16th, and 18th of June 2015 brought together over 100 participants including development partners; donors; civil society organisations; representative from clusters and line ministers; and District Commissioners and Directors of Planning and Development from all flood affected districts. These workshops established Malawi's central recovery vision, objectives, and cross-cutting principles, as well as defined national sector recovery priorities, institutional arrangements, and financial gaps.

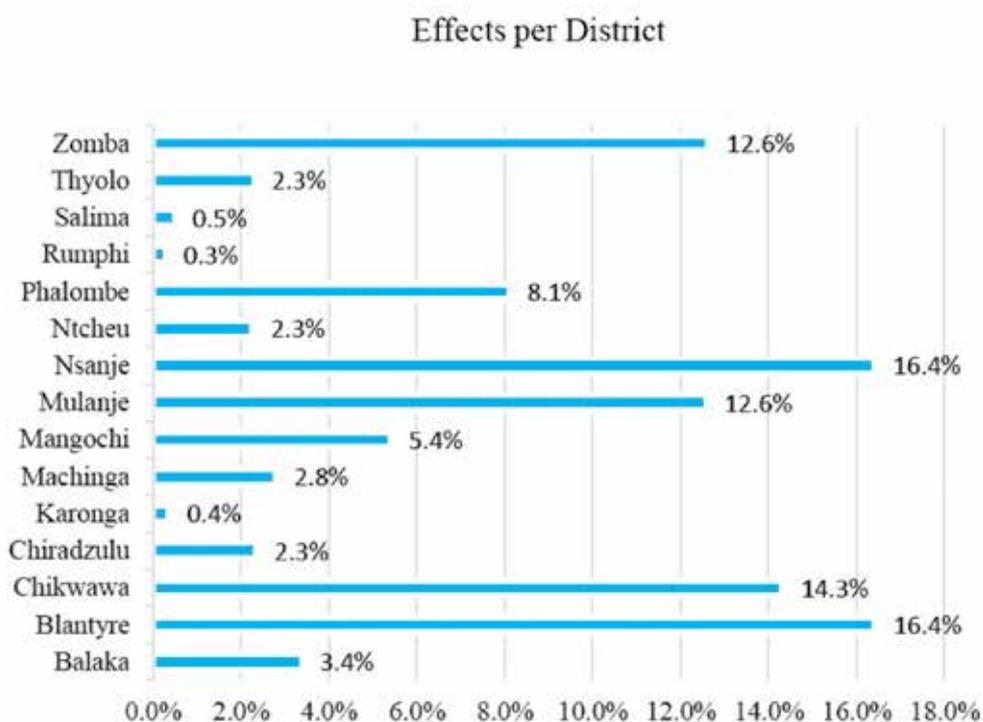
From August 3 to 11, 2015, workshops were conducted with planning and sector representatives from all 17 districts. The three day workshops were divided in three zones and held Blantyre, Liwonde and Salima. The workshops identified cross-sectoral priorities and phased initiatives for all districts; existing recovery resource allocations and financial gaps; and institutional arrangements and mechanisms for monitoring and management.

An Inter-Departmental Recovery Prioritisation Taskforce (IDRPT) was established to support the finalisation of the National Disaster Recovery Framework. The taskforce, composed of delegates representing all flood affected sectors, met from 21-25 September 2015 with the mandate to align district and national interventions, and prioritise resource allocations geospatially and cross-sectoral.

Context

The 2015 floods caused substantial damage and losses in the productive, public infrastructure, and social service sectors, including to private and community assets. The floods washed away livestock, destroyed buildings, houses, and assets, as well as damaged roads, bridges, irrigation infrastructure, and school and health facilities. According to the PDNA, the hardest hit sectors, which pose the largest recovery needs, are housing (35 percent), transport (21 percent), agriculture (16 percent), and WASH (12 percent).

Figure 1: Effects per District



The PDNA shows Blantyre, Nsanje, Chikwawa, Zomba and Mulanje are the worst affected districts. The total damage and losses show Blantyre and Nsanje each account for 16.4 percent followed by Chikwawa at 14.3 percent then Zomba and Mulanje at 12.6 percent each.

Recovery Interventions Already Underway

As part of the support toward the NDRF, a number of stakeholders are already implementing recovery interventions in districts affected by the disaster. These range from UN Agencies, the World Bank, civil society organisations, and government ministries and departments. For instance, different organisations are implementing recovery interventions in the areas of agriculture and food security, DRM, employment and livelihoods, health, housing, transport, and WASH in all affected districts. CSOs implementing recovery interventions include the All Hands Volunteers, the Catholic Development Commission of Malawi, (CADECOM), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), CARE International, Christian Service Committee, Churches Action in Relief and Development, COOPI, Concern Universal, Concern Worldwide, CORDAID, Danish Church Aid, DISCOVER Programme, Goal Malawi, The Malawi Red Cross Society, OXFAM, Plan Malawi, Project Concern International, Save the Children, TROCAIRE, World Vision, and Word Alive.

Table 1: Summary Recovery and Reconstruction Needs

Sector	Subsector	Total Disaster Effects (Damage and Losses)		Recovery and Reconstruction Needs	
		MWK million	US\$ Million	MWK million	US\$ Million
Productive	Agriculture	29,563	68	33,965	78
	Industry & Trade	4,690	11	1,400	3
Social	Education	5,390	12	9,946	23
	Health	5,334	12	4,384	10
	Housing	60,414	139	76,230	175
Infrastructure	Energy	457	1	1,120	3
	Transportation	21,941	50	46,210	106
	Water and Sanitation	11,148	26	25,815	59
	DRM	750	2	1,554	4
Cross cutting	Environment	1,565	4	6,250	14
	Social Protection	1,706	4	3,196	7
	Nutrition	2,605	6	4,973	11
Total¹		145,563	335	215,043	494

The focus of most interventions are linked to the six priority sectors identified in the recovery framework and all the priority districts have one or more form of interventions underway. However, this is not an exhaustive list and it is possible there are more interventions already underway, finalized, or planned, which reinforces the NDRF's need to help steer recovery interventions and coordination efforts to avoid gaps and duplication.

Recovery Vision, Goal, and Objectives:

Vision: Reinforce individual and community resilience to natural hazards while fostering equitable, inclusive, and participatory reconstruction that builds back better

Goal: the long-term goal of the disaster recovery framework is to restore affected livelihoods and infrastructure while building back better (BBB) and smarter, as well as sustainably improve the resilience of affected communities.

Objectives

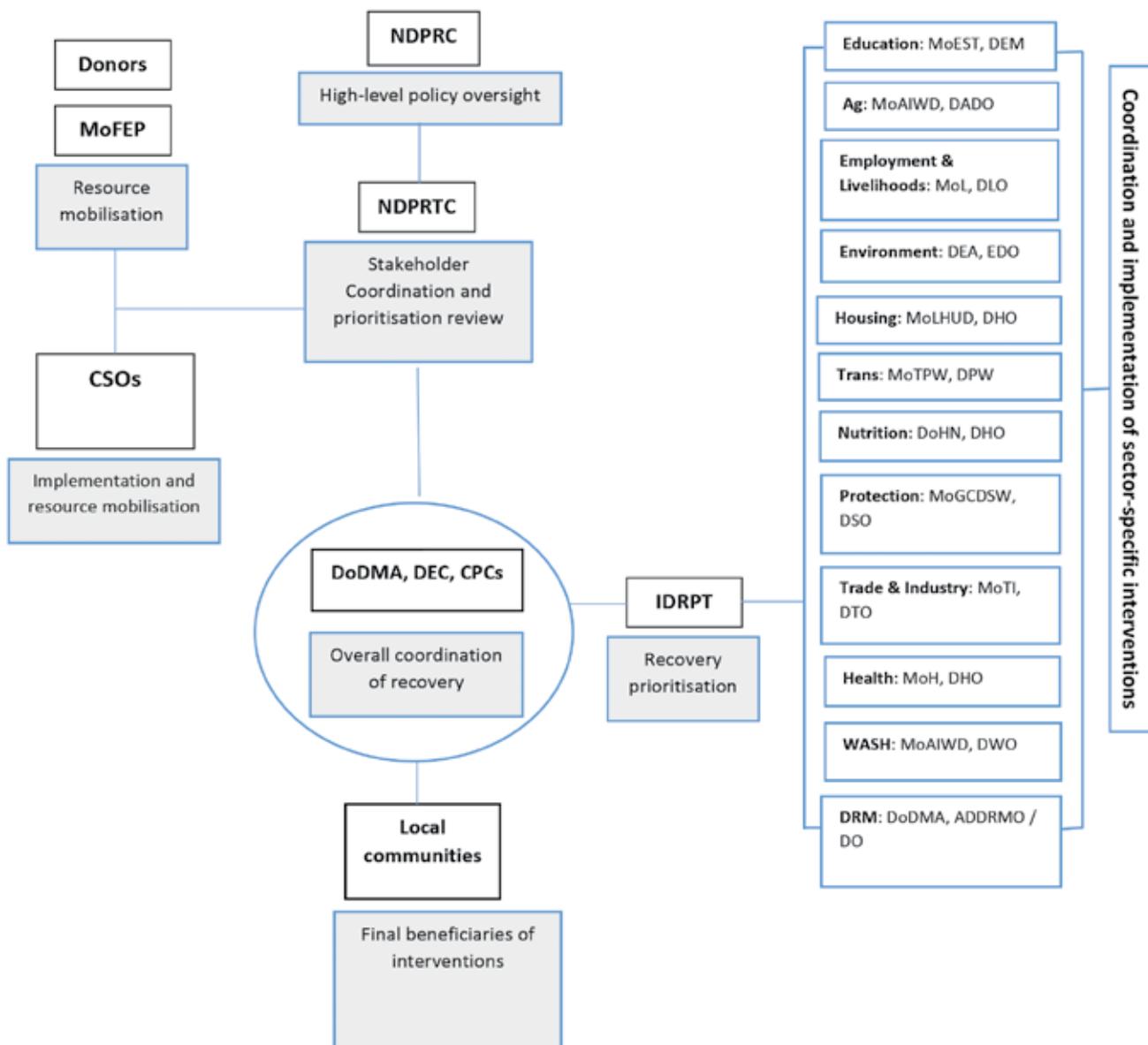
- To restore basic services and the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and facilities to disaster resilient standards;
- To sustainably restore agriculture production and livelihoods, establish new economic opportunities, and enhance food security for the flood-affected people;
- To strengthen the capacity of institutions and vulnerable groups, including women, girls, children, the elderly, and the disabled, to build back better and resiliently respond to future adverse natural events;
- To strengthen relationships and coordination among different players involved in the oversight, funding, planning, information sharing and implementation of the national recovery and reconstruction programme.

Institutional Arrangements:

The NDRF is a tool of managing efficient and effective recovery and reconstruction, and coordinating multi-stakeholder activities. Institutional arrangements therefore need to be clarified at the national and district level in order to address revolving issues of cross-sectoral and geospatial prioritisation, financing, implementation and monitoring and management. The NDRF has been developed under the existing DRM institutional framework, as outlined in the Operation Guidelines for Disaster Risk Management for Malawi.

To support the recovery process, the government established an Inter-Departmental Recovery Prioritisation Taskforce (IDRPT) that will support the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC), as well as the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Technical Committee to oversee all recovery and reconstruction works under the various projects and programmes, regardless of the implementing entity. The IDRPT will report to the NDPRC through DoDMA and the NDPRTC. Sectors will be responsible for directly implementing and coordinating recovery interventions at the national and district level, with support from NGOs and development partners. Figure 3 illustrates the recovery roles of different players within the NDRF. A detailed breakdown of institutional actors across sectors can be found in (Annex 3).

Figure 2: Recovery Institutional Framework



Financing Needs and Gaps:

Financial needs are based on priority interventions identified by district and national sector stakeholders, based on the PDNA analysis. While the PDNA estimates damages and loss at approximately MWK 145.6 billion and reconstruction needs at MWK 215 billion, districts have proposed priority interventions at an estimated recovery cost of MWK 169 billion across the 14 affected sectors. The financial requirements are classified into short-term (12 months), medium-term (24 months), and long-term (48 months) needs.

The NDRF indicates a financial gap of MWK 115 billion out of the total requirements of recovery and reconstruction needs of MWK 169 billion. Gaps have been established by analysing sector needs against known recovery resources commitments. A comprehensive assessment of known resources and actor supporting recovery can be found in (Annex 2), including commitments from the public sector, international financing institutions, bilateral donors, development partners, NGOs, and the private sector. The financial gaps identified below are based on available information, and should not be considered exhaustive. Instead they should be seen as an indicative of financial flows and used to strategically target additional financing and public resources allocations.

Table 2: Cross-Sectoral Financial Gap Analysis

Sector	Recovery and Reconstruction Needs MWK (m)	Available financing MWK (m)	Financial Gap MWK (m)
Agriculture	17,131.9	11,311.9	-5819.94
DRM	1,536.5	2,304.0	767.56
Education	6,786.4	2,002.7	-4783.74
Employment & Livelihoods	1,430.1	6,243.6	4813.55
Environment	2,073.1	52.6	-2020.46
Energy	181.4	0.0	-181.40
Health	6,209.0	1,754.1	-4454.87
Housing	64,335.1	1,698.5	-62636.53
Industry and Trade	1,616.8	0.4	-1616.41
Nutrition	364.8	428.4	63.65
Protection	1,595.3	37.6	-1557.70
Transportation	56,636.6	12,958.6	-43678.01
WASH	8,702.3	14,612.7	5910.36
Total	168,599.2	53,405.3	-115,193.9

Cross-sectoral prioritization has identified transportation, agriculture, housing, health, WASH, and education as priority sectors for recovery and reconstruction. Core interventions identified within each sector (Annex: 1) require financial resources of MWK 50.8 billion. An analysis of existing resource commitments for recovery and reconstruction identifies MWK 37 billion for the 6 priority sector, which amounts to a financial gap of MWK 13.4 billion (Table 17). Resource mobilisation strategies should target investments in priority sectors with the largest financial gaps. Where gaps do not exist, efforts should be made to reallocate resources to priority areas, and ensure existing resources are contributing to identified priority district interventions (Annex 5.1-5.12).

Table 3: Financial Prioritisation

Priority Sectors	Recovery and Reconstruction Needs MWK (m)	Available financing MWK (m)	Financial Gap MWK (m)
Transportation	40,656.5	12,958.6	-27,698.0
Agriculture	1,129.9	4,734.0	3,604.1
Housing	1,135.5	1,698.5	563.1
Health	896.5	1,754.1	857.6
WASH	3,305.2	14,612.7	11,307.5
Education	3,651.5	2,002.7	-1,648.8
Total	50,775.1	37,760.6	-13,014.5

Cross-sectoral and Geospatial Prioritisation:

Cross-sectoral and geospatial prioritisation was conducted by the IDRPT. This process was based on the analysis of priority interventions identified during district and national level workshops, and through close consultation with District Councils and line ministries. The PDNA was used as a foundational document for guiding geospatial and sectoral prioritisation. Cross-sectoral discussions were facilitated between sector representatives to identify linkages that will in turn guide the sequencing of activities. The following criteria were used for the prioritisation of interventions:

- Those with potential for direct and wide humanitarian impact;
- Those supporting the preparedness and response for the 2015-2016 rainy season;
- Those which offer “quick wins”;
- Those were most hit by the disaster;
- Those that are pro-poor, pro-vulnerable, and with gender-sensitive agendas;
- Those potential to generate sustainable livelihoods;
- Those showing a balance between the public and private sector recovery;
- Those showing a balance between physical infrastructure reconstruction and less visible recovery; and
- Those focused on restoring and rebuilding critical infrastructure and services.

The table below indicates the priority sectors and regions identified by the IDRPT. A full list detailed (included separately), and detailed cross-sectoral and geospatial prioritisations can be found in (Annex 1).

Table 4: Cross sector and Geo Spatial Prioritisation

		Priority Districts				
Priority Sectors	Transport	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Thyolo
	Agriculture	Nsanje	Mangochi	Chikwawa	Mulanje	Balaka
	Housing	Blantyre	Chikwawa	Phalombe	Zomba	Nsanje
	Health	Nsanje	Phalombe	Zomba	Chikwawa	Blantyre
	WASH	Nsanje	Mulanje	Chikwawa	Blantyre	Balaka
	Education	Chikwawa	Phalombe	Mangochi	Nsanje	Mulanje

Section One

CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

Natural disasters in Malawi are no longer unforeseen. The country is experiencing serious effects of climate change. There are floods or dry spell or both almost yearly. The 2015 floods were the most devastating in terms of geographical coverage, severity of damage, and extent of loss. An estimated 1,101,364 people were affected, 230,000 displaced, 106 killed, and 172 reported missing. Economic losses were experienced at different levels, with damage to infrastructure, crops and livestock, reduced production due to water and electricity shortages, and a disruption of economic activities in communities where people were displaced. In addition, there was a fiscal transfer to disaster response and the crowding out of other functions, as for weeks manpower concentrated more on disaster response than any other activities (PDNA: 2015). The flooding affected 15 districts - Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Karonga, Machinga, Mangochi, Mulanje, Nsanje, Ntcheu, Phalombe, Rumphu, Salima, Thyolo, and Zomba. In addition to these districts that were declared by the government as disaster areas, Dedza and Nkhotakota were also added to the list, as they were also affected by the disaster during the same period.

Following the flooding, the GoM, with technical and financial support from the WB, the EU, and the UN, conducted a PDNA to help understand the impact of the disaster, focusing on direct damage, indirect losses, and recovery and reconstruction costs. Total disaster effects and recovery and reconstruction needs for the 12 affected sectors, were estimated to around US\$ 335 million (equivalent to approximately 0.6 percent of Malawi's Gross Domestic Product), and US\$ 494 million respectively (PDNA: 2015).

Summary of Damage and Loss by Sector

While not attempting to repeat the findings and content of the PDNA report, to properly understand the recovery interventions, it is essential to present a summary of the major damages and losses resulting from the floods.

The 2015 floods caused substantial damage and losses in the productive, *public infrastructure and social service sectors, including private and community assets*. The floods washed away livestock, destroyed buildings, houses and assets, and damaged roads, bridges, irrigation infrastructure and school and health facilities. To compound the disaster, the onset of the rains was delayed by more than 30 days in most parts of the Southern Region. This late start of the rainy season and the shortened growing season following likely further impeded crop production and recovery in a country that heavily relies on agriculture for economic growth and subsistence. For detailed information on the disaster impact and losses, refer to the comprehensive PDNA report.

Agriculture

The damage to the agriculture sector includes losses in production to crops planted, washed away animals, partially or fully destroyed irrigation infrastructure, livestock and fisheries infrastructure, and other assets. Most damage was encountered in the Mulanje, Nsanje, Mangochi and Chikwawa districts. The loss in the agriculture sector also includes production by the sub-sectors of crops, livestock, and fisheries, as well as a higher production cost due to medication requirements in livestock production and higher input requirements in crop production.

Table 5: Summary of Key Physical Assets Damaged by the Floods

Physical Assets Damaged or Destroyed		
Sector	Items Description	Quantity
Agriculture	Crop Land Destroyed (Ha)	89,110
	Quantity of Fish Lost (No.)	38,223
	Irrigation Systems Head works (No.)	56
	Irrigation Canals (m)	46,776
	Irrigation Flood Embankment (m)	173
	Irrigation system pumping station (No.)	121
	Irrigation wells (No.)	2,707
	Irrigation drainage canals (m)	280
	Livestock (No.)	195,032
Education	Classrooms (No.)	508
	Teachers Houses (No.)	118
Health	Health Facilities (No.)	23
Housing	Houses (No.)	523,347
Social Protection	Number of Community-based Structures (No.)	1,233
Water and Sanitation	Boreholes (No.)	2,991
	Shallow Wells (No.)	493
	Water Intake Structures (No.)	36
	Water Treatment Plants (No.)	6
	Water Supply Conveyance pipeline (m)	9,363
	Water Supply Distribution pipeline (m)	8,152
	Hydrological Stations (No.)	15
	Dams (No.)	4
Transport	Roads (km)	1,220.53
	Bridges (No.)	185
	Culverts (No.)	465
	Drifts (No.)	1,340

Food Security

As food security is a cross-cutting sector, the damage total for this sector is a combination of damage data from sectors, including agriculture, transportation, protection, employment and livelihoods, nutrition, and WASH. The combination of lost crops, lost income, disruptions in transportation and damaged WASH infrastructure can result in significant increases in food security and spikes in acute malnutrition rates. The direct damages include loss of standing crops; damaged lands; lost livestock; damage to fisheries; damaged irrigation systems; partially and completely damaged roads, bridges and culverts; disruption to economic empowerment groups; non-farm working days lost; increases in therapeutic feeding programs; and damages to wells, boreholes, piped water and hydrological stations. The agriculture sector represents almost half of these damages at 48 percent, while transportation sector damages represent 46 percent.

Industry and Trade

The trade, commerce, and industry sector suffered damages to shops and other commercial establishments, including barber shops, hawkers, makeshift market structures, and other equipment. Cooperatives and village savings groups operating in the flood areas were reportedly rendered debilitated. In addition, group equipment and tools like cash safes, and books were washed away in the disaster.

Losses incurred due to blackouts and the disruption of water supply, as well as the disruption of transport services, soaking, the washing away of stocks, new restocking expenses, and the destruction of industrial infrastructure. A number of roads and bridges were destroyed and firms reported temporary stoppage of production. Market places and shops in the flood areas were closed during the period of heavy rains and flooding, as well as business operations were disrupted. Business time was lost afterwards when some of the buildings were reconstructed, while in some cases the business operations completely stopped. Frequent blackouts were experienced due to machines shut down by ESCOM and the disruption of water supplies and telecommunication systems. Moreover, a number of people from severely flooded areas were placed in camps and remained economically idle for some time. Even cross-border trade with neighbouring Mozambique was affected in Mulanje, Chikwawa and Nsanje districts. Firms incurred heavy costs after they turned to running electric generators when the electricity supply was disrupted or more expensive alternatives for water supply such as sinking boreholes. The disruption of telecommunication infrastructure also affected business operations. Some firms opted for alternative but expensive transport routes and means to move raw materials and finished products. Enterprises that depended on MSMEs for the supply of raw materials were affected when supply chains were disrupted.

Education

Some 461 of 2,662 public sector schools in Malawi are estimated to have been affected by the floods. These are predominantly rural schools, except for Blantyre and Zomba Cities where few urban schools were also affected. Included in this total are primary schools, a few secondary schools and teacher training colleges (TTC), with primary schools constituting the majority at 446 schools (or 96.7 percent) compared to 15 (or 3.3 percent) secondary/community day secondary schools and TTCs and Teacher Development Centres (TDCs). 37 percent (or 105 classrooms and teachers houses plus 725 toilets/latrines) of the damaged buildings will need to be rebuilt, while the remainder will need to be repaired. Separately, 454 classrooms, 93 teacher houses, and two toilets/latrines have suffered partial damage while 861 administration buildings, staff rooms, kitchens, feeding shelters, libraries, and fences will need repairing. In total, some 414,173 students were in damaged buildings. No loss of life has been reported among students and staff. At least 222 schools in the 15 districts acted as camps for the internally displaced peoples (IDPs).

Health

The damage to public health services and infrastructure is not reported to be extensive. Only two secondary health care facilities require rehabilitation. Out of 200 health facilities in the 15 affected districts, two in Ntcheu district are reported to have been fully damaged, and 17 partially damaged in the districts of Thyolo, Mulanje, Phalombe, Ntcheu, Chikwawa and Nsanje. All health offices survived the flooding. No vehicles are reported to have been damaged. Data on damage to equipment and furniture in partially damaged facilities were collated and valued. Only one CHAM facility in Nsanje was affected and this has been valued among the damage.

Provision of essential health services to affected communities was continued by instituting temporary clinics at affected centres, with mobile clinic teams deployed to other under-served groups. In addition, health services were temporarily increased through the mobilization of additional personnel, health promotions, vector control, disease surveillance, and the coordination and provision of SRH services for women and health. However, access to health facilities in the majority of affected districts has remained normal and there has not been a major increase in outpatient attendance since the displaced population has remained in their catchment areas. This is not the case in the Lower Shire, however, where flooding was vast and people had to be relocated to camps far from affected locations. Additionally, the burden of flood related diseases has been manifested in some districts. Cholera was been reported in Nsanje and Chikwawa within a month after the floods. Affected communities whose houses were washed away are at high risk of malaria because they lost their mosquito nets, as well as diarrhoea because of insufficient hygiene at camps.

Housing

Data from respective districts at the time of the assessment indicate 356,643 housing units were completely destroyed in the affected districts. Approximately 82 percent of the houses completely destroyed were traditional homes constructed mainly in rural areas with limited land use planning and little compliance with safer housing construction standards. The loss in the housing sector also includes the loss of rental houses. Most of the houses were destroyed in cities and trading centres, so these homeowners will also lose rental income until when their homes are rehabilitated.

Transport

In the transport sector, the primary damages was to physical assets, such as highways, roads, bridges, culverts, drifts and railways. Table 6 is a summary of the affected road infrastructure.

The railway line has reported damage to railway tracks, bridges, and culverts. The total length of the affected tracks is 80km or 10.03 percent of the total rail track in Malawi. The total estimated cost of restoration is MWK2.3 billion (US\$ 5.2 million).

Table 6: Damage on Road Infrastructure

Damage Extent	Roads (km)	Bridges (#)	Culverts (#)	Drifts (#)
Partially damaged	876.5	64	153	331
Totally damaged	344.03	121	312	1009
Total	1220.53	185	465	1340

Energy

The flooding disaster of January 2015 caused little damage to the electrical power system in relative terms. However, the nature of the damaged parts will make the restoration very costly. The PDNA estimates damage at MWK 151 million (US\$ 347,000), and costs of recovery and reconstruction at MWK 1.1 billion (US\$ 2.6 million): Some intake screens and channels were either swept away or dislodged from their positions and twisted. Other screens were buried eight meters deep. In addition, trash, which included logs, reached the turbines. In the distribution network, 307 poles, 11 transformer structures, and 15 transformers were damaged. The utility company could restore the damage caused to the power system apart from one area (Makhanga) in Nsanje, which is inaccessible due to the poor road network.

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.

The floods caused substantial damage to water supply facilities, hydrometric stations, and dams in the affected districts. In these districts, the majority of the affected water supply facilities were based on groundwater, including boreholes, shallow wells, and water supply systems. This includes the intake structures, treatment plants, conveyance systems, storage system, and distributions networks. Additionally, the damaged facilities included public schemes constructed and maintained by the water boards, as well as community schemes constructed by communities with the assistance of NGOs, churches, and other organizations, that were operated and maintained by the communities themselves. In total, 2,991 boreholes, 493 shallow wells, 36 water intake structures, six water treatment plants, 9.4km of water supply conveyance

pipeline, 8.1 km of water supply distribution network, 15 hydrological stations and four dams were damaged either partially or totally throughout the fifteen affected districts. Damage to sanitation and hygiene facilities was substantial but the quantification in terms of the total cost is not known. These facilities include septic tanks, hand washing facilities, kitchens, and bath facilities.

Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change

As disaster risk management (DRM) is cross-cutting, the damage total for this sector is a combination of damage data from other sectors, which is also captured in each of these individual sectors, including housing, transportation, protection, employment and livelihoods, nutrition, energy, and WASH. Additionally, it also captures the damage to dykes, riverbank protection, and basic community based early warning systems.

The floods also damaged people's houses and household property. Standing and stored crops were also washed away and animals were lost. Some aspects of early warning systems, including hydrological and meteorological stations, were damaged. Flood mitigating structures were affected, including dykes and productive infrastructure, such as those used for irrigation, livestock disease control and fisheries. Other infrastructure were also damaged, such as roads and bridges.

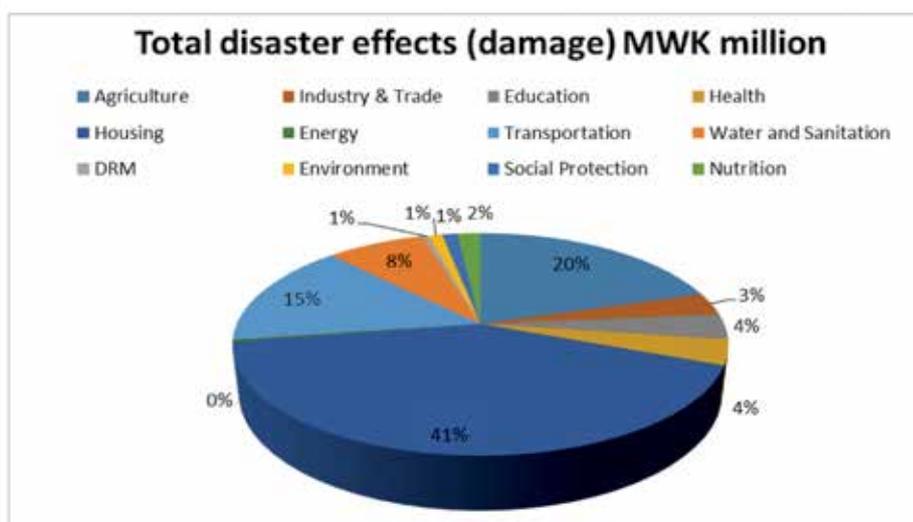
Employment and Livelihoods

The loss to the employment and livelihoods sectors accounts for the interruption of productive activities. About 89 percent of the overall loss was recorded by smallholder households, while the remaining 11 percent was recorded by non-farm household enterprises. Malawi's labour market is predominantly informal and overly dependent on the agricultural sector, which provides employment to approximately 85 percent of the workforce. The private and public sectors in Malawi remain underdeveloped and cannot provide employment opportunities for the majority of the population. In the absence of sufficient and substantive work opportunities, many households turn to entrepreneurship or self-employment to generate income through non-farm household enterprises in the informal economy.

Environment

The heavy rains in December 2014 resulted in extensive damage to crops, livestock, environment and natural resources. The PDNA conducted revealed that floods exacerbated environmental degradation and destroyed 7,150 ha of forest, 1,079 bee-hives, fertile land and water resources.

Figure 3: Total Disaster Effects



Previous National Recovery Efforts

The recovery framework builds on existing efforts by the government and other stakeholders in building community and national disasters resilience. In 2008, the government developed an early recovery (ER) framework to address the impacts of the 2007-2008 floods, as well as inform the development of future ER action plans and guide relevant coordination and programming in the country. In addition, it also proposed ER coordination mechanisms and supported the development of early recovery projects in 13 districts that were affected by disasters at the time, with needs to be identified as part of implementing the framework. However, the framework only focused on ER needs, as well as only provided a general framework for recovery without specific details on interventions to be implemented according to sectors and affected districts.

As a way of recovering from food insecurity and provision of a long-term strategy to address this annual problem, the GoM, with support from the UN, developed a food insecurity resilience strategy in 2012. It was developed with the aim of reversing the negative knock-on effects of food insecurity and also identified eight intervention sectors: DRM, agriculture and food security, health and nutrition, economic recovery and livelihoods, environment and climate change, governance, social protection, and cross-cutting issues (gender and HIV/AIDS). One of the major challenges with the food insecurity resilience strategy, however, was it was not funded and, therefore, not largely implemented. Additionally, the approach used to develop the strategy did not engage a lot of stakeholders, which also affected ownership.

However, a number of players have supported implementation of earlier disaster recovery projects at the community level, including UNDP and the European Union Commission. Most of these have been one-year projects with limited geographical coverage.

Recovery interventions already underway

As part of the support toward the NDRF, a number of stakeholders are already implementing recovery interventions in districts affected by the disaster. These range from UN Agencies, the WB, NGOs, and government ministries and departments. For instance, different organisations are implementing recovery interventions in areas of agriculture and food security, WASH, health, DRM, housing, transport, and employment and livelihoods in all affected districts.

CSOs implementing recovery interventions include All Hands Volunteers, CADECOM, CARE International, , , Christian Service Committee, Churches Action in Relief and Development, COOPI, Concern Universal, Concern Worldwide, CORDAID, CRS, Danish Church Aid, DISCOVER Programme, Goal Malawi, The Malawi Red Cross Society, OXFAM, Plan Malawi, Project Concern International, Save the Children, TROCAIRE, World Vision, and Word Alive.

The GoM, with support from the WB, has made available US\$ 80 million for recovery in the areas of agriculture and food security, WASH, health, DRM, housing, and transport. Other key donors and development partners supporting the recovery process include DFID, CORDAID, the EU, GIZ, UNDP, and USAID. The focus of most interventions are linked to the six priority sectors identified in the recovery framework and all the priority districts have one or more form of recovery interventions already underway. However, this is not an exhaustive list and it is possible that there are more recovery interventions already underway, finalized or being planned. This reinforces the need of the NDRF to help steer recovery intervention and coordinate effort to avoid gaps and duplication.

Development of the National Disaster Recovery Framework

Development process

The NDRF has been developed through a consultative processes involving participants from key sectors at the national level, as well as all the 15 districts declared disaster areas, in addition to Nkhotakota and Dedza. The National Recovery Disaster Framework process commenced on June 11, 2015 when the consultation convened over 100 participants, including development partners; donors; civil society organisations; and representative from sector clusters and line ministers. A national sector workshop held on June 16, 2015 further consulted with line ministries and sector clusters to establish a central recovery vision, objectives, and cross-cutting principles, and defined national sector recovery priorities, institutional arrangements, and financial gaps.

From August 3 -11, 2015, the GoM, with technical support from the World Bank, conducted three 3-day workshops in Blantyre, Liwonde and Salima. All 17 districts attended, with at least three senior officials representing each district. District teams identified and prioritised cross-sectoral interventions, determined financial need over a four year period; assessed financial gaps based the availability existing resource; and defined institutional coordination mechanisms and performance management criteria for monitoring and implementation.

Following district consultations, final prioritisation workshops were held from September 21-25, 2015 with the newly formed Inter-Departmental Recovery Prioritisation Taskforce. These workshop convened senior sectors representatives to review and align priorities at the district and national levels, confirm financial needs and phasing of prioritised interventions, determine institutional arrangement for Malawi's recovery programme, and prioritise cross-sectoral and geospatial recovery across all 17 districts.

Purpose of the National Disaster Recovery Framework

This recovery framework serves the following purposes:

- Guide governments and other implementing stakeholders to prioritise implementing PDNA findings, as well guide recovery investment and resources allocation across short-term humanitarian needs and medium to long-term reconstruction;
- Help articulate a vision for recovery; define a national recovery strategy, guide strategic decision-making processes at the national and district levels; coordinate and prioritise multi-stakeholder interventions cross-sectoral and geospatially; and monitor outcomes across all recovery and reconstruction programmes; and
- Guide the government and all stakeholders to better address longer-term disaster vulnerability through coherent programmes bridging the gap between recovery and development.

Vision, goal and objectives

Vision: Reinforce individual and community resilience to natural hazards while fostering equitable, inclusive, and participatory reconstruction that builds back better.

Goal: The long-term goal of the disaster recovery framework is to sustainably improve the resilience of communities affected by the flooding disaster and restore back their affected livelihoods and infrastructure better and smarter.

Objectives

- To restore basic services and reconstruct damaged infrastructure and facilities to disaster resilient standards;
- To sustainably restore agriculture production and livelihoods, establish new economic opportunities, and enhance food security for flood-affected people;
- To strengthen the capacity of institutions and vulnerable groups, including women, girls, children, the elderly, and the disabled, to build back better and resiliently respond to future adverse natural events;
- To strengthen relationships among stakeholders involved in the coordination, funding, planning, and implementation of the national recovery and reconstruction programme.

Guiding principles for recovery

- i. **Policy alignment:** While the National Disaster Risk Management Policy is the central policy framework within which the recovery programme is implemented, other national policies focused on resilience building should be consulted and utilised to guide the recovery process, including those in key sectors represented in the recovery framework.
- ii. **Building back better and smarter:** The overarching principle in the design and implementation of all post-disaster recovery and reconstruction interventions is to ensure such activities do not increase the vulnerability of exposed people or their assets to further disaster risk, as well as reconstruction is to appropriate size and location for the community. As such, the principle of “build back better and smarter” will prevail, requiring the integration of disaster risk reduction in all recovery interventions.
- iii. **Focus on resilience:** While the recovery framework identifies short-, medium- and long-term recovery and reconstruction needs, the focus of all interventions should be on building the disaster resilience of the person, household, community, and nation. The GoM is separately developing a national disaster resilience framework and it is essential the recovery framework complements the resilience framework.
- iv. **Community participation:** The NDRF is meant to address the needs of communities affected by the floods in Malawi. As such, communities should be at the centre of the recovery and reconstruction process, seeking not just community views in the design of interventions, but also ensuring they are involved in the actual implementation and monitoring of the interventions.
- v. **Decentralised approach:** Almost all of the flooding impact was felt at the district and local level. It is therefore essential recovery interventions are decentralised and districts take a leading role in implementation. Day-to-day operations of recovery programmes should be left in the hands of existing decentralised structures, with lead ministries and departments providing guidance and coordinating the processes in different districts.
- vi. **Multi-stakeholder engagement and coordination:** Recovery programmes are not funded or implemented by the government alone. It is essential to recognise the role different stakeholders play in the recovery process play, including CSOs, development and cooperating partners, the private sector, media, academia, and research community. It is critical to maintain an inventory of key players in the recovery programmes and as their contributions, as well as build sustainable working relationships among all key stakeholders.

Within the current National Disaster Risk Management framework, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Management should play a pivotal role in sharing experiences in the implementation of the recovery and reconstruction agenda. DoDMA should also ensure it effectively plays a coordination roles so there are no duplication of interventions and there is effective information sharing between and among stakeholders.

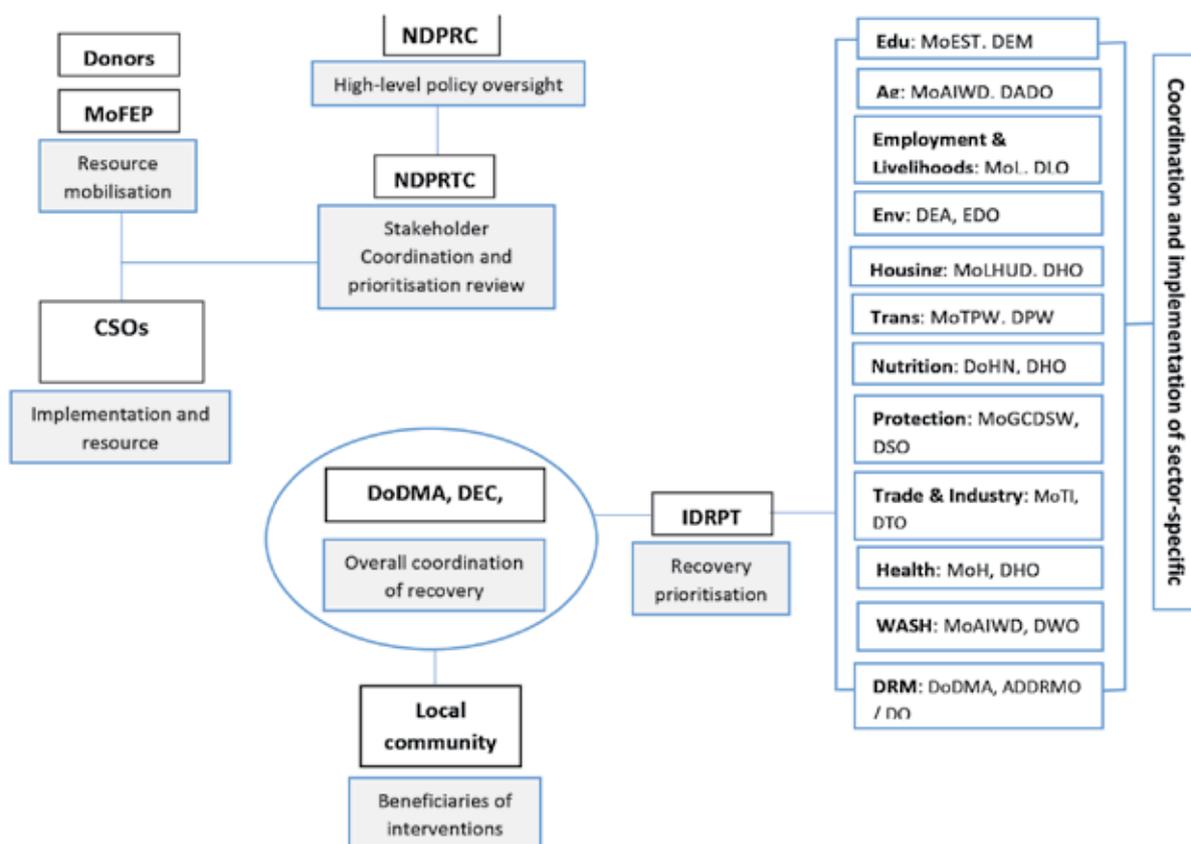
- vii. **Integration of gender and other cross-cutting issues:** While the protection sector addresses some gender and cross-cutting themes, it is essential these issues are integrated across all recovery sectors, including climate change, disaster risk reduction, the environment, gender, and HIV/AIDS, with specific indicators adopted in each. Particular emphasis should be on demonstrating that all recovery and reconstruction interventions clearly target vulnerable groups, including women, girls, children, the elderly, and the disabled.
- viii. **Build on ongoing development initiatives:** The recovery framework should complement already existing programmes addressing developmental needs in the country.
- ix. **Linkages with ongoing resilience programmes:** Different players are already implementing programmes and projects aimed at building community resilience in areas such as agriculture and food security, climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction, early warning, health, and water and irrigation. To better implement the recovery framework, resilience programmes should establish linkages with existing programs, avoid duplications, and use lessons learnt and best practices.

Section Two

COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOVERY

The NDRF is a tool to manage efficient and effective recovery and reconstruction, as well as coordinate multi-stakeholder activities. The NDRF has been developed under the existing DRM institutional framework as outlined in the Operation Guidelines for Disaster Risk Management for Malawi. The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) will provide the overall policy oversight for implementing the recovery and reconstruction programmes. Coordinating the NDRF will be led by DoDMA at the national level and the district executive committee through the District Civil Protection Committee (DCPC) at the district level. The Area and Village Civil Protection Committees (VCPC) will provide coordination support at the traditional authority and group village headman levels, respectively. Actual implementation of recovery interventions will be spearheaded by sector leads at the national and district level. CSOs will complement government efforts to reconstruct affect livelihoods and infrastructure at all levels. Figure 4 is an illustration of the institutional arrangements for recovery and reconstruction at all levels and across sectors.

Figure 4: Institutional Arrangements of the NDRF



During the 2015 PDNA exercise, the eight clusters were re-grouped into 14 sectors based on the productive sectors (including agriculture, livestock, fisheries and irrigation; food security; and industry and trade), social sectors (including education; health; nutrition; and housing), infrastructure sectors (including transport; energy; water supply, sanitation and hygiene) and cross cutting sectors (including DRM and climate change; employment and livelihoods; protection; and environment). The recovery framework has been developed within the existing disaster risk management system in the country. Implementation of the framework will follow the same structures being used for DRM in the country. The National Operation Guidelines for Disaster Risk Management for Malawi apportions recovery roles to different structures that will still apply in the implementation of the recovery framework.

Recovery coordination and implementation mechanism

National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee

The National Disaster Preparedness Committee (NDPRC) will provide policy guidance and direction on implementing of the recovery framework. Where necessary, the NDPRC Chair may request the participation of other key players when deliberating issues relating to the recovery framework.

DoDMA

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) will be the custodian and coordinator in implementing the recovery framework. In addition to providing secretarial services for the recovery framework to the various structures, it will also act as a centre of recovery information dissemination through the relevant technical sub-committee. DoDMA will be responsible for facilitating appropriate coordination arrangements, communication, and assessment and recovery activities among the government, UN agencies, and NGOs.

National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Technical Committee and Technical sub-committees

The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Technical Committee (NDPRTC) will be responsible for inter-cluster coordination, as well as analysing the final recovery results and reviewing the national recovery framework. The national disaster risk management institutional set-up has 11 technical subcommittees. The sub-committees are: Agriculture and Food Security, Health and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Transport and Logistics, Assessment, Shelter, Spatial Planning and Camp Management, Early Warning, Protection, Education, Information and Communication, Search and Rescue. In 2008, Malawi adopted the use of cluster approach in responding to disasters. Clusters are groups of humanitarian organisations comprising UN agencies, government line ministries CSOs, and other key humanitarian actors in each of the main sectors of humanitarian action. There are eight clusters in Malawi, which include: coordination, communication and assessment; agriculture and food security; health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS; shelter and camp management; water and sanitation; protection; education; and transport, logistics and communication. During disaster preparedness, response and recovery periods the technical sub-committees may function as clusters, with focus on humanitarian aspects.

Inter-Departmental Recovery Prioritisation Taskforce

For purposes of recovery, government has set-up the Inter-Departmental Recovery Prioritisation Taskforce (IDRPT). The taskforce has been established to articulate the recovery vision, objectives, and guiding principles. It also strives harmonise recovery strategies and resource distribution across sectors and geospatial location to ensure the equity and efficiency of recovery and reconstruction.

Role of the IDRPT:

- (a) Prioritise resource allocation and the annual on- and off-budgetary flows for recovery throughout the expected period;
- (b) Articulate the recovery vision, objectives, and guiding principles to the public, stakeholders, and partners;
- (c) Review district and sector recovery plans, and convene sector teams and districts to address information gaps;
- (d) Define prioritisation criteria, and sequence and prioritise recovery activities within and across sectors and geospatial locations;
- (e) Review and determine short-, medium-, and long-term sectors and sectoral priorities throughout the expected recovery and reconstruction period;
- (f) Implement DoDMA decisions;
- (g) Set strategic policy and policy framework for the recovery and reconstruction processes;
- (h) Approve standards, guidelines, and standard operating procedures for an effective recovery process;
- (i) Direct ministries, agencies, and local governments to mainstream DRR initiatives into their development plans and programmes;
- (j) Advise and coordinate the activities of ministries and departments engaged in the recovery process;
- (k) Coordinate with international organisations, local and national government departments; and CSOs involved in the recovery process.

Local authorities

District councils will be responsible for coordinating implementing the recovery framework, as well as instances where they will be the direct implementer of some interventions. However, no recovery intervention will be implemented at the district level without going through the normal channels at the district level to promote ownership and ensure sustainability. The key coordinating structure will be the DCPC at the district level, the Area Civil Protection Committee at Traditional Authority levels and the VCPC at the village and group village levels. It is critical that no new structures are established parallel to existing coordinating structures solely for the implementation of recovery interventions. However, the existing structures may choose to form taskforces within the committees that would have time-limit to achieve particular aspirations.

Civil society

The civil society is represented in institutional arrangements for DRM at both national and district level. However, it is important to recognise the important role that non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations, and community-based organisations play in implementation of DRM programmes in the country, including recovery interventions.

International Agencies and Development Partners

International agencies and development partners are key not only in provision of financial resources, but also technical expertise. The alignment and reallocation of international agencies and development partner activities to priorities identified in the recovery framework is important and will be explored to ensure effective recovery and reconstruction.

Private Sector

Some recovery interventions, such as those related to the transport and food security sectors, will require the participation of the private sector. The private sector may also provide both financial and technical support for implementing of some of the interventions in the recovery framework.

Cross Sector / Program Level Institutional Framework for Recovery

Disaster Risk Management

The recovery process will be led by the DoDMA and assisted by the relevant line ministries, NGOs, and UN agencies. District Commissioners will be mandated to coordinate recovery activities in their respective districts through the Civil Protection Committees (CPCs). DoDMA will also lead implementing activities for the DRM sector at national level, while at the district level, implementing the sector's interventions will be led by the DRM office through the guidance of the District Civil Protection Committee. Stakeholders, including UN agencies and CSOs, will play critical roles in providing technical support, mobilising financial resources, monitoring and evaluation, and implementing recovery activities during interventions

Education

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) will be responsible for sector's overall recovery process. The MoEST will ensure teaching and learning sessions continue in all learning institutions in areas affected by the disaster, as well that special attention will be given to learners with disabilities, those injured or traumatised by the disaster, and other vulnerable children. At the district level, District Education Managers (DEMs) and District Information Officers will be responsible for providing timely information on the progress of implementing the recovery interventions. Development partners will also play key roles, which include being a cluster co-lead and resource mobilisation, as well as providing school meals, technical support, supplies, and logistics, among others. Civil society and private players will also play a role in the implementation of recovery activities, resource mobilisation and advocacy. For donor coordination mechanisms, OCHA has the role to mobilise resources, conduct standards and quality assurance, as well as advocacy and national needs assessment. The education cluster has the responsibility of mobilising key partners and coordination, resource mobilisation, standards reinforcement, monitoring and evaluating (M&E), assessment and joint planning, making recommendations for cluster activation and deactivation, and advocacy for the right to education.

Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) is responsible in leading the overall recovery for the agriculture sector. DoDMA will coordinate the humanitarian response planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as appeal for funds to support the food insecure population to the required level. The main objective of the sector is to prevent food insecurity due to loss of agricultural productive assets in disaster affected areas by building the resilience of households affected by the disaster. The District Agricultural Development Office is responsible for monitoring and collecting information on crop loss, and livestock and poultry disease outbreaks. During the implementation of the recovery interventions, several stakeholders will play critical roles. For food security, the District Executive Committee will also be responsible for targeting, identifying, and supervising recovery activities. Inter-departmental coordinators will be responsible for coordinating activities by various agencies; developing guidelines; operating procedures; resource mobilization; linking up with various line Ministries; advocating for policy changes and implementation. Development partners will have the role to mobilise resources and provide technical support to the government, while civil society player's role is policy advocacy and program linkages with other interventions. Local suppliers, banks, transporters, and insurers have the function to support services and the provision of such services.

Health and nutrition

The Ministry of Health (MoH) will be responsible for the overall recovery of basic health services including, sexual reproductive health (SRH) and trauma (physical and mental). MoH will also be responsible for the nutrition sector recovery interventions. The overall objective of the sector is to prevent an increase in mortality and morbidity amongst people who are unable to access basic health services as a result of the disaster. At the district level, District Health Officers will be responsible for coordinating the recovery interventions in the affected areas. During the implementation of the of the recovery interventions stakeholders such as DoDMA, the World Health Organisation (WHO), other UN agencies, NGOs, and the private sector will play critical roles in providing technical and financial support, and health policy implementation.

Protection

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare will be responsible for the implementation of the overall recovery process in the protection sector, with the objective to protect all vulnerable groups from violence, including sexual violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect during disasters, as well as ensure their human rights are respected. At the district level, the District Social Welfare Officers will be responsible for coordinating the recovery interventions in the affected areas, as well as integrating gender issues into other sector's recovery implementation activities. During the implementation of the recovery interventions, development partners and CSOs will play a critical role in mobilising financial and technical support and providing victim support services. Private sector players have the role to provide financial support for enhancing communication and dissemination, social responsibility, and charitable recovery-related interventions.

WASH

The Department of Water Resources, in the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, will be responsible for the overall recovery process in this sector, with the objective to prevent the outbreak of water-borne and water related diseases in areas affected by disasters, such as cholera, measles, malaria, and diarrhoeal diseases. The sector is also responsible for restoring damaged flood mitigation infrastructure in problematic rivers, as well as restoring the potable water supply.

The National Epidemic Committee, district coordination teams (district environmental health officers, health surveillance assistants, district water officers, and community development officers), UNICEF, and relevant NGOs will carry out monitoring the water and sanitation situation. In addition, development partners, other government ministries and departments, CSOs, and the private sector will play critical roles during the implementation of the recovery and reconstruction interventions.

Transport

The Ministry of Transport and Public Infrastructure will lead the overall recovery process for this sector, as well as Logistics operations. The sectors mandate is to provide support to ensure that all affected areas are accessible by the affected communities and those providing recovery and reconstruction as well as normal development support. The sector also

provides logistics support to all emergency response stakeholders in rendering warehousing and transport services of food, water, shelter and non-food items to populations affected by disasters, and when necessary assist with relocating people to safer ground. The roads authority will play the major role in rehabilitating damaged roads and road infrastructure across the affected districts. At the district level, the Office of the Director of Public Works Programme will coordinate recovery interventions, including labour-intensive community infrastructure repair schemes. During the implementation of the recovery interventions, stakeholders such as government ministries and departments, UN agencies, donors, CSOs and the private sector will play critical roles in providing technical and financial support, implementation of the labour intensive community infrastructure repair schemes.

Industry and Trade

The Ministry of Industry and Trade will be responsible for implementing and coordinating activities aimed at rejuvenating the trade and industry sector as a way of enhancing livelihoods. Among others, this will include establishing small and medium enterprise development institutes (SMEDI) to promote developing micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), as well as specific projects to support developing these businesses, such as business linkages and matching grants. At district level, trade officers will be responsible for implementing recovery and reconstruction interventions for the sector.

Environment and energy

The Environmental Affairs Department in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, will lead the overall recovery process of this sector. This sector is responsible for the coordination and participation of all stakeholders in recovery and reconstruction interventions that promote the sustainable development of natural resources, energy, and the environment for socio-economic growth and development. One key component of the environment sector recovery focuses on the restoration of affected forests. Implementation of such interventions will require the direct participation of the Forestry Department. At district level, the District Environmental Officer will lead in the implementation of recovery interventions, with support from the District Forestry Officer and other related sector's. The Department of Energy will take a leading role in implementation and coordination of recovery interventions for the energy sector.

Housing

The Ministry of Housing, Lands and Urban Development will lead the implementation of recovery interventions for the housing sector at the national level, with the goal to ensure all affected housing units and other public and private buildings are reconstructed or rehabilitated. The principle of “building back better” applies particularly to the housing sector, as failing to appropriately build houses and buildings that are disaster resilient will create further vulnerabilities to future hazards. The Departments of Housing, Lands and Physical Planning will jointly play crucial roles for the sector's activities. Other stakeholders, including UN agencies, NGOs, development, and cooperating partners, the private sector and artisans, will also provide technical and financial support toward the sector's prioritised recovery and reconstruction interventions. At district level, the District Housing Officer will coordinate the sector's recovery activities, with support from the Director of Public Works Programme.

Since most activities will involve reconstructing affected buildings, such as hospitals and schools, it is essential the lead institutions coordinate with the housing sector lead for technical support.

Employment and livelihoods

Ensuring restoration of the affected population's livelihoods is one of the central driving forces behind the NDRF. This requires the provision of services and opportunities so the people in the affected areas can rebuild their lives in a sustainable manner. While the Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development will play a leading role in the sector's recovery interventions, the development of the NDRF recognises that issues of livelihood restoration are cross-cutting and will require the participation of other sectors, as well. For instance, the transport sector will provide funding and assets for those involved in the rehabilitation of affected roads, while restoring agricultural production and access to markets is also a key part of livelihood restoration. The District Labour Officer will lead the sector's programmes at the district level, with support from other sectors, as well as CSOs, development partners, and the private sector.

Local authorities

District councils will be responsible for coordinating implementing the recovery framework, as well as instances where they will be the direct implementer of some interventions. However, no recovery intervention will be implemented at the district level without going through the normal channels at the district level to promote ownership and ensure sustainability. The key coordinating structure will be the DCPC at the district level, the Area Civil Protection Committee at Traditional Authority levels and the VCPC at the village and group village levels. It is critical that no new structures are established parallel to existing coordinating structures solely for the implementation of recovery interventions. However, the existing structures may choose to form taskforces within the committees that would have time-limit to achieve particular aspirations.

Civil society

The civil society is represented in institutional arrangements for DRM at both national and district level. However, it is important to recognise the important role that non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations, and community-based organisations play in implementation of DRM programmes in the country, including recovery interventions.

International Agencies and Development Partners

International agencies and development partners are key not only in provision of financial resources, but also technical expertise. The alignment and reallocation of international agencies and development partner activities to priorities identified in the recovery framework is important and will be explored to ensure effective recovery and reconstruction.

Private Sector

Some recovery interventions, such as those related to the transport and food security sectors, will require the participation of the private sector. The private sector may also provide both financial and technical support for implementing of some of the interventions in the recovery framework.

Cross Sector / Program Level Institutional Framework for Recovery

Disaster Risk Management

The recovery process will be led by the DoDMA and assisted by the relevant line ministries, NGOs, and UN agencies. District Commissioners will be mandated to coordinate recovery activities in their respective districts through the Civil Protection Committees (CPCs). DoDMA will also lead implementing activities for the DRM sector at national level, while at the district level, implementing the sector's interventions will be led by the DRM office through the guidance of the District Civil Protection Committee. Stakeholders, including UN agencies and CSOs, will play critical roles in providing technical support, mobilising financial resources, monitoring and evaluation, and implementing recovery activities during interventions

Education

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) will be responsible for sector's overall recovery process. The MoEST will ensure teaching and learning sessions continue in all learning institutions in areas affected by the disaster, as well that special attention will be given to learners with disabilities, those injured or traumatised by the disaster, and other vulnerable children. At the district level, District Education Managers (DEMs) and District Information Officers will be responsible for providing timely information on the progress of implementing the recovery interventions. Development partners will also play key roles, which include being a cluster co-lead and resource mobilisation, as well as providing school meals, technical support, supplies, and logistics, among others. Civil society and private players will also play a role in the implementation of recovery activities, resource mobilisation and advocacy. For donor coordination mechanisms, OCHA has the role to mobilise resources, conduct standards and quality assurance, as well as advocacy and national needs assessment. The education cluster has the responsibility of mobilising key partners and coordination, resource mobilisation, standards reinforcement, monitoring and evaluating (M&E), assessment and joint planning, making recommendations for cluster activation and deactivation, and advocacy for the right to education.

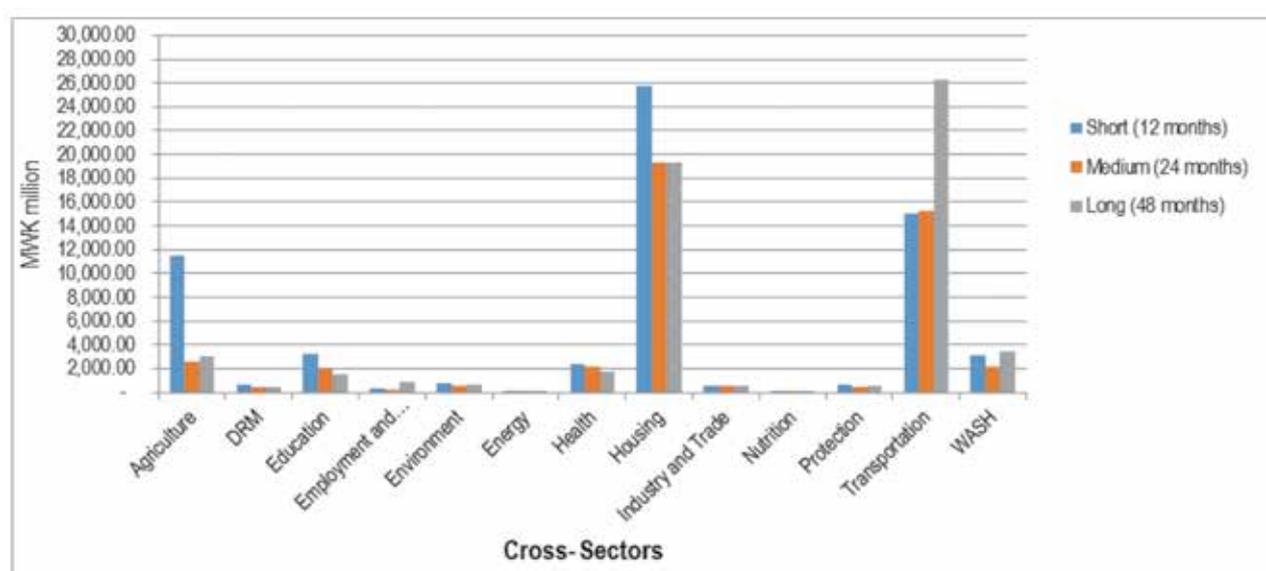
Section Three

SECTOR AND DISTRICT RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

Introduction

District and sector interventions have been identified and prioritised by national sector ministries and district councils to address the damage caused by the 2015 floods. While some of the interventions cut across different sectors, most address the specific recovery and reconstruction needs of individual sectors and districts. The interventions can be considered in two forms: those requiring the leadership of national level sector heads, and those requiring district councils. For instance, the rehabilitation of primary roads will be done by the National Roads Authority, while labour-intensive recovery interventions also promoting livelihood recovery will be implemented through existing structures within the district councils. This section presents a summary of the key recovery interventions identified at the national and district level. Detailed sector interventions for all 17 districts can be found in (Annex 5.1-5.12)

Figure 6: Proposed Interventions per Sector over Time



Common Recovery Interventions per Sector Across Districts

To support efficient and effective recovery and reconstruction, interventions across sectors and districts should be aligned and coordinated. Through district and national consultations, common sector interventions have been identified. Implementation of such interventions require close collaboration between district councils, including through sharing of expertise and experiences, and offer cost saving opportunity when properly planned and phased.

Housing

Priority District: Nsanje (MWK 11.2 billion), Zomba (MWK 10.9 billion), Phalombe (MWK 10.8 billion)

Within the housing sector, the districts have identified recovery interventions that include constructing demonstration houses to promote techniques in better and safer housing construction; providing technical assistance and training to local artisans and self-builders for BBB; district sensitisations and awareness campaigns on BBB guidelines, standards, and design; strengthening housing development committees; and constructing disaster resilient model houses. A total of **MWK 64 billion (US\$ 115 million)** is required to meet the immediate to long-term district needs, with 40 percent of financial needs required in the first year. For detailed housing needs, priorities and costs see (Annex 14).

Transport

Priority Districts: Nsanje (MWK 34 billion), Chikwawa (MWK 15 billion), Chiradzulu (MWK 1.6 billion)

Priority transportation interventions include reconstructing and rehabilitating damaged roads, bridges, culverts and drifts; training committees in roads maintenance; and constructing and reshaping damaged rural feeder roads. Transportation interventions were seen as the highest priority throughout most districts, as they have a direct linkage to measures for food security, employment, and livelihoods, as well as construction for schools and hospitals. A total of **MWK 57 billion** is required to meet the immediate to long-term district proposed transport sector requirements, of which MWK 35 billion is required for reconstructing bridges, roads, installing culverts, and other road structures (see Annex 10).

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.

Priority Districts: Nsanje (MWK 2.7 billion), Chikwawa (MWK 1.5 billion), Phalombe (MWK 975 million)

An estimated total of MWK 8.7 billion is required to finance the immediate to long-term district proposed interventions. Prioritised needs for water supply, sanitation and hygiene include repairs and replacement of components of partially damaged water supply system, reconstruction of fully destroyed water supply system, construction of shallow wells and boreholes, repair and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities schemes, and construction of flood protection structures. Estimated costs for the rehabilitation of partially damaged boreholes and construction of new boreholes are MWK 4.8 billion, while MWK 510 million is required for the construction and rehabilitation of toilets and other basic sanitary facilities. For detailed sector breakdowns, priorities and costs see (Annex 12).

Agriculture and Food Security

Priority Districts: Nsanje (MWK 2.9 billion), Zomba (MWK 2.5 billion), Chikwawa (MWK 1.7 billion)

Priority interventions identified within the agriculture sector include, among others, the repair of irrigation and flood protection structures; the provision of seeds, tools and fertilizers for rain-fed crop production; livestock distribution targeting cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs; and the rehabilitation of livestock and fisheries infrastructure. A total of MWK 17 billion would be required to meet the immediate to long-term recovery and reconstruction needs. Critical short-term interventions aiming to increase food security include the procurement and distribution of farming inputs (maze, seed, fertilisers, and tool), the provision of livestock to farmers, and the creation of productive assets (wells, check dams, gully reclamation, agro-forestry, soil and water management, conservation, and fertility, conservation agriculture). These activities boost production and reduce disaster risk. Additional activities aim to increase the access of farmers to markets through capacity support, the promotion of nutrient rich crops and crop diversification, and provision and access to credit for poor agricultural households. Reference (Annex 11) for a full breakdown of agriculture and food security need.

Furthermore, improving infrastructure such as roads, as well as school with feeding centres, will help improve food security (increased access).

Education

Priority Districts: Nsanje (MWK 1.7 billion), Mulanje (MWK 1.1 billion), Chikwawa (MWK 781 million)

The critical educational requirements proposed by the districts include the restoration of services to schools used as temporary shelters for IDPs; the rehabilitation and reconstruction of partly damaged school and administrative structures and ECD centres; the procurement and distribution of learning materials; and the provision of school-based counselling programs for traumatized learners and teachers. Some districts, such as Mulanje and Nsanje, additionally require the relocation of schools to higher and safer places. A total of MWK 6.8 billion would be required to meet the immediate to long-term proposed sector requirements (see Annex 13).

Health and Nutrition

Priority Districts: Chikwawa (MWK 1.9 billion), Nsanje (MWK 1.9 billion), and Phalombe (MWK 627 million)

Prioritised health interventions seek to contain the spread of disease through treatment and prevention of flood disaster related diseases such as cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, and other waterborne diseases, including drugs and supplies procurement; the rehabilitation of damaged health facilities; the expansion of outreach facilities to affected communities; and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of latrines and sanitary facilities. A total of MWK 6.2 billion would be required to meet the immediate and long-term proposed sector needs. An estimated MWK 2.1 billion is required for the rehabilitation of health facilities while disease surveillances, training, sensitization and health awareness campaigns required a total of MWK 449 million. Additional needs can be found in (Annex 16).

Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change

Priority Districts: Phalombe (MWK 274 million), Mangochi (MWK 178 million), Dedza (MWK 129 million)

Disaster Risk Management is a cross cutting sector, and the damage total for this sector is a combination of damage data from other sectors, including: housing, transportation, protection, employment and livelihoods, nutrition, energy and WASH that are captured in each of these individual sectors. Proposed interventions include developing and updating DRM plans; supporting integrating DRM in district development plans; revamping, establishing, and training CPCs; supporting community based early warning systems; and scaling up community mapping and data preparedness exercises. An estimated total of MWK 1.5 billion would be required to meet the proposed sector needs. Additional needs can be found in (Annex 8).

Environment

Priority Districts: Phalombe (MWK 383 million), Salima (MWK 337 million), Nsanje (MWK 233 million)

The proposed interventions to the environment sector, include developing and reviewing village contingency plans, and promoting environmental and social safeguards. Other initiatives include collaborative efforts with the energy sector for improved cook stove adoption and solar lighting to avoid smoke and fumes in the homes. A total of MWK 2.1 billion would be required to meet the proposed sector requirements. Reference (Annex 15.) for a full breakdown of all environmental priorities identified across sectors.

Protection

Priority Districts: Nsanje (MWK 233 million), Phalombe (MWK 270 million), Mangochi (MWK 155 million), Machinga (MWK 150 million)

In the protection sector, the total recovery and reconstruction needs are estimated at MWK 1.6 billion. The proposed interventions for the sector include rehabilitating and reconstructing of CBCCs, training caregivers in early childhood development, and training protection workers in case management, as well as community awareness on human rights, GBV, gender equality, and child protection. Full details on sector priorities can be referenced in (Annex 9)

Employment and Livelihoods

Priority Districts: Phalombe (MWK 383 million), Salima (MWK 337 million), Nsanje (MWK 233 million)

The proposed recovery interventions in this sector include facilitating employment of the affected communities through public works programmes, training micro enterprise owners in business management, establishing community saving and investment groups, and vocational skill training. Total estimated recovery and reconstruction needs are MWK 1.4 billion. MWK 850 million is required in the longer term period, while MWK 314 million is needed in the short-term and MWK 266 million in the medium term. Full details on sector priorities can be referenced in (Annex 7)

Trade and Industry.

MWK 1.6 billion is required for the short to long-term recovery needs for the industry and trade sector. Some of the proposed interventions include relocating market centres to upper areas (e.g. Makhanga, Bangula and Tengani), training in income generating activities, providing recovery loans to micro enterprise owners, and supporting community savings and credit groups. Full details on sector priorities can be referenced in (Annex 5)

Section Four

CROSS-SECTORAL AND GEOSPATIAL PRIORITISATION

Cross-sectoral and geospatial prioritisation is a critical step to guide resource allocation and interventions for a multi-year recovery programme, helping to identify core recovery interventions and opportunities to link recovery across sectors and districts, as well as providing the greatest opportunity for leveraging resources and expertise. A defined framework of cross-sectoral and geospatial priorities will support the coordination of multi-stakeholder recovery planning, financing, and implementation. In addition, it should ensure recovery is implemented in an equitable and phased manner to avoid gaps and the duplication of efforts.

For this Framework, cross-sectoral and geospatial prioritisation was conducted by the IDRPT. This process was based on an analysis of priority district and national interventions, as well as recovery and reconstruction needs identified in the PDNA. Cross-sectoral discussions were facilitated between sector representatives to identify linkages and sequence of activities. The process of cross-sectoral and geospatial prioritisation will need to be regularly revisited as recovery priorities evolve and interventions are implemented.

Criteria for Prioritisation:

- Those with potential for direct and wide humanitarian impact;
- Those supporting preparedness and response for the 2015-2016 rainy season;
- Those which offer “quick wins” with tangible impacts;
- Those most hit by the disaster;
- Those that are pro-poor, pro-vulnerable, and with gender-sensitive agendas;
- Those with potential to generate sustainable livelihoods;
- Those showing a balance between public and private sector recovery;
- Those showing a balance between physical infrastructure reconstruction and less visible recovery; and
- Those focusing on restoring and rebuilding critical infrastructure and services.

Cross-sectoral and Geospatial Priorities

The IDRPT identified six priority sectors (transport, housing, agriculture, health, WASH, and education) and within each sector, the corresponding priority interventions of five districts. Core interventions and cross-sectoral linking activities were prioritised in each district. The total recovery financing needs for the prioritised sectors and districts core interventions is an estimated MWK 50.77 billion and MWK 5.1 billion for the linking initiatives reference (Annex 1).

Transportation:

The five priority districts in the transportation sector are Chikwawa, Nsanje, Zomba, Thyolo, and Chiradzulu. Core interventions across all these districts equate to MWK 40.6 billion, and are by far the largest portion of geospatial and cross-sectoral core intervention needed. Nsanje presents the largest sector core intervention cost at MWK 33.8 billion, with the reconstruction and reshaping of 154 km damaged rural feeder roads and eight bridges. However, it also presents the largest opportunity for linking MWK 821 million in leveraged cross-sectoral investments. A full breakdown geospatial needs for the transportation sector can be referenced below (Table 7), while further information on detailed district interventions for the transportation sector can be found in Annex 10.

Table 7: Geospatial Prioritisation: Transport

Sector	District	Core Intervention	Linking initiatives
Transport	Chikwawa	Reshape 120km of roads, install 81 culverts, rehabilitate six drifts, and patch five bridge approaches	Employment: Implementation of public works programme
			WASH: Rehabilitation and replacement of pipes
			Nutrition: Integrate and mainstream resilience components through actively involving the communities to become economically independent (Establish VSL groups with 50 percent women)
	MWK (m)	3,300.00	85.00
	Nsanje	Construct and reshape 154 km damaged rural feeder roads and eight bridges	Industry and Trade: Relocate four market centres to upper areas (Makhanga, Bangula, Tengani, and Sankhulani) including all associated market social amenities
			Employment: Integrate and mainstream resilience components through involving the communities to become economically independent (establish VSL groups)
	MWK (m)	33,870.00	821.40
	Zomba	Rehabilitate 20 bridges and 44 km of roads	
	MWK (m)	786.52	
	Chiradzulu	Maintain and rehabilitate 25 km of damaged roads, 43 bridge, and five culverts	
	MWK (m)	1,600.00	
	Thyolo	Maintain and rehabilitate 5.4km damaged roads, 20 bridges and culverts	Industry: Supporting community savings and credit groups
Transport: Train roads committees in maintenance			
MWK (m)	1,100.00	20.49	
Total MWK (m)	40,656.52	926.89	

Housing:

Priority districts for the housing sector are Blantyre, Phalombe, Zomba, Nsanje and Chikwawa, which experienced the greatest impacts to this sector per the PDNA. The priority core intervention across all five districts is the construction and supervision of 150 demonstration projects on safer housing construction. While the reconstruction of all damaged houses is a much larger and expensive activity, the implementation of demonstration projects is intended to spur housing reconstruction and create livelihood opportunities for local artisans. Linking initiatives cut across DRM, industry and trade, education, WASH, and health. They seek to leverage the investment in housing, as well as construction capacities to increase awareness and better align investments in new boreholes, schools, markets, and public infrastructure. The total recovery and reconstruction needs for the proposed core interventions is an estimated MWK 1.1 billion and the estimated recovery needs for the linking initiatives is MWK 1.8 billion. For more interventions reference Annex 14.

Table 8: Geospatial Prioritisation: Housing

Sector	District	Core Intervention	Linking Initiatives
Housing	Blantyre	Construct and supervise 150 demonstration houses to show safer house construction	DRM: Develop district disaster contingency plans
			Housing: Hold awareness campaign meeting
			Housing: Form housing development groups
			Industry & Trade: Reconstruct destroyed community markets
			Education: Construct school blocks and teacher houses
	MWK (m)	212.48	99.15
	Chikwawa	Construct and supervise 150 demonstration houses to show safer house construction	Education: Undertake comprehensive environmental assessment; implement environmental protection measures in rehabilitated schools; develop school recovery plans
			Housing: Sensitise communities on the importance of building their houses in responding to floods challenges
			DRM: Enhance district institutional DRM capacities
			DRM: Update disaster contingency plan
	MWK (m)	230.00	253.00
	Phalombe	Train 46 communities on safe house construction through constructing 150 houses using safer housing guidelines	DRM: Conduct four awareness campaigns on living with floods
			Housing: Conduct four awareness campaigns on safe housing construction
			Employment and Livelihoods: Implement four public works programmes
			Housing: Train 184 local artisan on safe house construction
			WASH: Construct 30 toilets in markets and other public places
MWK (m)	271.00	876.10	
Zomba	Construct 150 demonstration houses using safer house construction guidelines	Health: Community sensitisation on disease surveillance and response	
		Housing: Awareness campaigns on BBB guidelines and standard and design	
		WASH: Construct 15 boreholes and rehabilitate 10 boreholes per year	
		DRM: Establish and train disaster management committees	
MWK (m)	210.00	234.00	
Nsanje	Construct and supervise 150 demonstration houses to show safer house construction	Health: Construct 15 Village Clinics	
		Housing: Train HDGs to construct and promote disaster resilient houses	
		Protection: Repair and reconstruct damaged 95 CBCC structures and one district office block	
MWK (m)	212.00	368.00	
Total MWK (m)	1,135.48	1,830.25	

Agriculture and Food Security:

In the agriculture sector, the priority districts identified are Nsanje, Chikwawa, Balaka, Mulanje and Mangochi. Core interventions across the districts range from rehabilitating irrigation schemes in Nsanje, to procuring and distributing framing inputs in Mulanje, to promotion of climate-smart agriculture on 4,395 hectares in Balaka. Linking initiatives have been identified across the industry and trade, environment, and agriculture sectors, and focus on increasing the capacity of farmer-based organisations, promoting new income generation opportunities, and protecting environmental degradation through agro-forestry and catchment reinforcement. The total financial needs for prioritised agriculture core initiatives in all the five districts is estimated at MWK 1.1 billion, with another estimated MWK 241.6 million for linking initiatives. Information on all sector priorities and interlinking initiatives can be found in Annex 11.

Table 9: Geospatial Prioritisation: Agriculture

Sector	District	Core Intervention	Linking initiatives
Agriculture	Nsanje	Rehabilitate Irrigation schemes	
	MWK (m)	245.00	
	Mangochi	Procure and distribute 5,000 bundles of sweet potato vines and cassava cuttings; distribute early maturing maize seed and fertiliser to 1,000 vulnerable households	
	MWK (m)	96.00	
	Chikwawa	Introduce livestock; pass on programme in goats, poultry, and pigs	Agriculture: Build capacity of farmer- based organisation with at least 50 percent of the target beneficiaries women Industry & Trade: Promote income generating activities and food processing technologies with at least 50 percent of the target beneficiaries women
	MWK (m)	40.00	140.00
	Mulanje	Procure and distribute farm inputs to most affected farmers (2,000) in all five EPAs	Agriculture: Conduct supervisory visits and review meetings in all EPAs Agriculture: Conduct field days in all EPAs at Manyamba Primary school
	MWK (m)	133.55	3.09
	Balaka	Promote climate-smart agriculture on 4,395 hectares of land (Conservation Agriculture; Agro-forestry; ; manure making and application)	Environment: Plant tree seedlings in all catchments areas in the affected areas (LI) Environment: Agro-forestry Environment: Orient ACPCs and ADCs in environmental safeguards Agriculture: Provide livestock to 7,000 households to promote resilience (two goats per household) Agriculture: Promote cultivation of drought tolerant crops (supply sweet potato vines; cassava cuttings; sorghum; capacity building of the farmers) Agriculture: Post-harvest handling (promote use of modern storage facilities like concrete and metallic silos; use of actellic dust)
	MWK (m)	615.30	98.50
Total MWK (m)	1,129.85	241.59	

Health:

Geospatial priorities of the health sector include core interventions in Nsanje, Phalombe, Zomba, Chikwawa, and Blantyre, with the related total recovery and reconstruction needs estimated at MWK 897 million. Of these, roughly 45 percent is attributed to relocating the Makhanga Health Centre in Nsanje (MWK 400 million). Core interventions across the five districts focus on activities including reconstructing health facilities, training of medical staff workers, and procuring and distributing chlorination tablets to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases. Fifteen linking activities have been identified for the five core interventions, which cut across the agriculture, WASH, education, and protection sectors. The total reconstruction costs for linking intervention is estimated at MWK 793 million. For a full list of sector activities reference (Annex 16).

Table 10: Geospatial Prioritisation: Health

Sector	District	Core Intervention	Linking initiatives
Health	Nsanje	Relocate Makhanga Health Centre	Health: Procure two ambulances
			Health: Conduct outreach clinics for affected communities 24 months
			Ag: Relocate Makhanga EPA and Rural Training Centre
	MWK (m)	400.00	164.00
	Phalombe	Procure and distribute 480 HTH for water treatment and drugs for 78 village clinics	Health: Conduct 16 cholera surveillance trips to lake Chilwa
			Health: Train 300 beach village committee members on cholera prevention and case management
			WASH: Rehabilitate 25 boreholes and construct 20 new boreholes per year
	MWK (m)	108.80	302.40
	Zomba	Train health workers on prevention and management of malnutrition; sexual violence prevention and response; and psychosocial counselling	Protection: Map and establish protection service provision points
			Protection: Reorient CBOs and CC Caregivers in Psychosocial support
			WASH: Conduct hygiene promotion in 20 communities and 20 schools whose latrines collapsed due to floods
	MWK (m)	45.37	17.42
	Chikwawa	Maintain toilets in 18 health facilities	Edu: Coordinate with WASH, health, and nutrition sectors to address water, health hygiene, and nutrition issues in affected school
			Health: Landscape health facility grounds
MWK (m)	300.00	189.00	
Blantyre	Train health workers on psychosocial counselling, integrated disease surveillance and response, and sexual violence prevention and response	Health: Train health workers on prevention and management of malnutrition	
		Health: Provide food supplementation to all malnourished pregnant women, lactating mothers, and under-five children	
		Protection: Conduct community awareness on human rights, gender equality, child protection, GBV, and available services.	
		Protection: Rehabilitate CBCCs, CCs	
MWK (m)	42.37	120.55	
Total MWK (m)	896.54	793.37	

WASH:

The prioritised districts for WASH are Nsanje, Mulanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre and Balaka. The total recovery financial needs for the proposed core interventions is an estimated MWK 3.3 billion, with a majority coming from Nsanje (MWK 1.7 billion) and Chikwawa (MWK 1.3 billion). Core interventions for both Nsanje and Chikwawa focus on the establishing water supplies, with combined proposals for 353 new and 1,228 rehabilitate boreholes. Linking recovery and reconstruction activities cross-cut the environment, health, and agriculture sectors, with total costs estimated at MWK 425 million. Of these funds needed, 77 percent is derived from Blantyre (46 percent) and Balaka (31 percent). For a full list of sector activities reference (Annex 12)

Table 11: Geospatial Prioritisation: WASH

Sector	District	Core Intervention	Linking Initiatives
WASH	Nsanje	Construct 207 new boreholes and rehabilitate 726 existing boreholes	WASH: Conduct quarterly water quality monitoring
			WASH: Water quality testing and disinfection
			WASH: Conduct Cholera awareness campaigns
	MWK (m)	1,696.00	80.72
	Mulanje	Rehabilitate intake weir, replace sucker and intake pipes, construct support column pillars, replace river crossings pipes and PVC pipeline of Lichenya Gravity Fed Scheme, at Phwera and Chambe rural	Environment: Establish river bank buffer zones in all EPAs at Manyamba Primary school
			Environment: Procure and plant of vetiver grass along river banks in all EPAs
	MWK (m)	75.51	12.80
	Chikwawa	Rehabilitate 502 boreholes and make 146 new drillings	WASH: Strengthen coordination among stakeholders in waste management and natural resources management
			MWK (m)
	Blantyre	Construct 20 boreholes and rehabilitate 30 boreholes	WASH: Assist communities to construct latrines in their households
			Health: Chlorination at HH level
			Health: Water quality monitoring
	MWK (m)	170.25	195.70
	Balaka	Rehabilitate gravity-fed Mpira distribution channels (Nkaya Line)	WASH: Train and refresh 60 water point committees in community-based management
Environment: Rehabilitate damaged river lines and gullies (PWP)			
Ag: Rehabilitate five irrigation schemes (100 hectares)			
MWK (m)	38.00	132.69	
	Total MWK (m)	3,305.16	424.91

Education:

Prioritised education sector districts include Phalombe, Mulanje, Chikwawa, Nsanje and Mangochi. Core interventions across all five districts prioritise the reconstruction and rehabilitation of school facilities, with the highest needs attributed to Nsanje (MWK 1.6 billion) and Mulanje (MWK 1.0 billion). In total, recovery and reconstruction need for the proposed core interventions for the five districts requires an estimated MWK 3.65 billion. Linking initiatives identified in all five districts require an estimated MWK 924 million, of which 39 percent originate from interventions in Chikwawa, and included activities from the DRM, education, protection, nutrition, and WASH sectors. For a full list of sector activities reference (Annex 13).

Table 12: Geospatial Prioritisation: Education

Sector	District	Core Intervention	Linked Initiatives
Education	Chikwawa	Repair and rehabilitate partially damaged six schools, including 16 blocks and 50 toilets	Education: Provide psychosocial support to teachers and learners traumatized by the floods
			Education: Undertake a comprehensive environmental assessment, implement protection measures in rehabilitated schools, and develop school recovery plans
			Education: Maintain roofs of all affected schools
			Education: Replace damaged furniture in affected schools
			DRM: Extend DRR and climate change initiatives in schools
	MWK (m)	300.00	356.60
	Phalombe	Reconstruct eight classrooms and 151 toilets; rehabilitate 47 classrooms, 34 teacher houses, two school offices, and three food storerooms	Education: Provide 1,102 textbooks
			Education: Provide school meals to 4,333 learners
			Protection: Provide children corner kits to 65 children corner centres
			Protection: Train 200 caregivers in children corner management
	Protection: Conduct four awareness campaigns on protection, gender based violence, child labour and theft		
	MWK (m)	442.50	187.91
	Mangochi	Rehabilitate 19 school blocks, eight teachers' house, and reconstruct 10 school blocks, five teacher houses, 19 toilets and one resource centre	Housing: Sensitize and promote proper housing guidelines in 25 ADCs
			Education: Procure 2,962 textbooks
			Education: Introduce Home-grown school feeding programme in 10 affected schools
			Nutrition: Conduct screening of malnutrition in affected areas in 200 villages
WASH: Conduct School Led Total Sanitation in 70 schools			
MWK (m)	325.50	290.50	
Nsanje	Relocate 10 primary schools and Makhanga CDSS to higher grounds	Education: Undertake comprehensive environmental assessment and implement environmental protection measures in rehabilitated and relocated schools	
		Education: Replace 1,750 damaged furniture in affected school and provide new furniture to relocated school	
		Education: Develop and implement a comprehensive school safety framework	
		Education: Provide 3,000 trees seedlings to schools that are relocated and those in flood prone areas	
MWK (m)	1,583.53	58.46	
Mulanje	Relocate and fully reconstruct Chingoli Primary school and TDC	Education: Reconstruct eight collapsed pit latrines at Monjole primary school	
		Protection: Support education to 23 separated children	
		Education: Replace collapsed Latrines and storeroom at Mthuluwe Primary School	
		DRM: Update district contingency Plan	
MWK (m)	1,000.00	30.38	
Total MWK (m)	3,651.53	923.85	

Section Five

RESOURCE PRIORITISATION, ALLOCATION, AND MOBILISATION

Introduction

Financial needs for recovery and reconstruction are based on priority interventions defined through consultation with national sectors and district stakeholders. Disaggregated at the sector and district level, needs have been prioritised and phased over a four year period. While the PDNA estimates damages and loss at approximately MWK 145.6 billion and reconstruction needs at MWK 215 billion, districts have proposed priority interventions at an estimated recovery cost of MWK 169 billion. Cost variations are also attributed to the NDRF's focus on recovery and reconstruction for a four year period, as opposed to the PDNA's five year outlook.

To determine financial gaps, financial needs were analysed against recovery commitments from NGOs, development partners, bilateral donors, international financial institutions, and the government. Identifying clear financial gaps help to ensure recovery financing is properly allocated cross-sectoral and geospatially. While avoiding the concentration of resources in a particular sector or district, a comprehensive gap analysis will support targeted investments, as well as the equitable allocation of public sector resources.

Cross-sector Financial Recovery Needs

Approximately MWK 169 billion (US\$ 301 million) is required for the recovery and reconstruction needs across the 14 affected sectors. The financial requirements are classified into short-term (12 months), medium-term (24 months), and long-term (48 months) needs. Short term needs are prioritised based on urgency to restore livelihoods, food production, critical infrastructure and services, and protect against further food insecurities.

An estimated MWK 64 billion (US\$ 115 million) has been prioritised across all sectors to meet immediate recovery and reconstruction needs, while MWK 46 billion and MWK 58 billion have been estimated for medium and longer-term needs, respectively. Over 80 percent of recovery and reconstruction needs are required for transportation, housing, and agriculture and food security intervention. In the first 12 months, 40 percent (MWK 25.7 billion) of the total short-term needs are required for housing interventions across all affected districts. In the same period, the agricultural and food security sectors will require 70 percent (MWK 17 billion) of the allocated total financial resources to address immediate recovery needs, such as the provision of maize to 885,703 people affected by the floods. Transportation needs for recovery and reconstruction have been evenly distributed over the four year period, however, at a total of MWK 57 billion sector needs amount to a third of the total needs for recovery across all sectors.

The remaining financial needs are primarily concentrated in the WASH, education, and health sectors, respectively requiring MWK 8.7 billion, MWK 7 billion, and MWK 6.6 billion to address the recovery needs over the four year period. For education, over MWK 3 billion is required to meet immediate short-term prioritised sector needs. The table below (Table 13) provides more detailed financial recovery needs across sectors.

Table 13: Financial recovery and reconstruction needs per sector

Sector	Short-Term (12 months)	Medium-Term (24 months)	Long-Term (48 months)	Total MWK in Million	Total US\$ million
Agriculture	11,476.59	2,619.01	3,036.26	17,131.87	30.59
DRM	625.82	485.47	425.19	1,536.48	2.74
Education	3,238.17	2,080.64	1,467.64	6,786.45	12.12
Employment and Livelihoods	314.35	265.72	849.99	1,430.06	2.55
Environment	804.78	597.07	671.21	2,073.06	3.70
Energy	59.00	51.30	71.10	181.40	0.32
Health	2,362.86	2,106.65	1,739.48	6,208.99	11.09
Housing	25,704.00	19,310.67	19,320.41	64,335.08	114.88
Industry and Trade	524.40	595.39	497.06	1,616.84	2.89
Nutrition	165.50	100.75	98.50	364.75	0.65
Protection	659.59	417.34	518.41	1,595.34	2.85
Transportation	15,071.08	15,256.29	26,309.20	56,636.57	101.14
WASH	3,153.77	2,104.52	3,444.00	8,702.30	15.54
Total	64159.91	45990.83	58448.45	168599.19	301.07

District Financial Recovery and Reconstruction Needs

District financial recovery and reconstruction needs strongly align with the most affected districts, as outlined in the PDNA. Prioritised interventions defined during NDRF national and district workshops indicate the greatest financial needs are within Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, and Zomba. These four districts account for more than 65 percent (MWK 112 billion) of all prioritised recovery and reconstruction needs. Additionally these combined districts account for over 70 percent of defined financial needs in the employment and livelihoods sector (MWK 1.2 billion), health (MWK 4.4 billion), industry and trade (MWK 1.2 billion), and transportation (MWK 50 billion).

Table 14: Phased District Financial Priorities

Sector	Short-Term (12 months)	Medium-Term (24 months)	Long-Term (48 months)	Total MWK in Million	Total US\$ million
Balaka	3,409.99	2,368.85	2,524.63	8,303.47	14.83
Blantyre	3,026.13	2,112.89	2,642.61	7,781.64	13.90
Chikwawa	6,092.49	5,080.33	12,439.69	23,612.51	42.17
Chiradzulu	2,876.62	1,905.24	2,040.24	6,822.10	12.18
Dedza	821.75	442.15	506.49	1,770.39	3.16
Karonga	534.56	525.39	518.89	1,578.84	2.82
Machinga	1,886.54	975.43	1,236.13	4,098.10	7.32
Mangochi	3,610.23	1,940.24	1,604.62	7,155.08	12.78
Mulanje	3,244.77	1,991.70	1,459.03	6,695.50	11.96
Nkhotakota	532.66	244.45	270.41	1,047.52	1.87
Nsanje	19,759.86	16,574.01	20,129.97	56,463.84	100.83
Ntcheu	2,311.39	1,352.21	1,297.37	4,960.97	8.86
Phalombe	7,157.96	4,557.93	5,432.79	17,148.68	30.62
Rumphi	301.66	188.40	193.90	683.96	1.22
Salima	605.57	446.08	583.54	1,635.19	2.92
Thyolo	1499.41	1150.42	1148.55	3,798.38	6.78
Zomba	6488.31	4135.11	4419.60	15,043.02	26.86
Total	64,159.91	45,990.83	58,448.45	168,599.19	301.07

In comparison, the four districts with the lowest prioritised recovery and reconstruction needs are Rumphi, Nkhotakota, Karonga, and Salima. These districts only account for three percent (MWK 5 billion) of all financial needs across all 17 flood affected districts. However, disproportionate impacts to the four districts in agriculture, transport, and education equate to over 40 percent (MWK 2.0 billion) of total financial need.

Particular sectors, such as housing, affected almost all districts. Of the total 17 flood affected district, 11 have estimated recovery and reconstruction needs for housing greater than MWK 1.5 billion. Nsanje, Phalombe, and Zomba each require housing recovery financial needs in excess of MWK 10 billion, respectively having to reconstruct 16,105, 10,919 and 10,701 houses. All detailed prioritised district sector interventions can be referenced in (Annex 5-17) and (Table 15) below

Table 15: District and Sector Financial Needs

	Agriculture	DRM	Education	Employment and Livelihoods	Environment	Energy	Health	Housing	Industry and Trade	Nutrition	Protection	Transportation	WASH	Total MWK billion
Balaka	1,352	112	222		55		382	5,501	26		15	468	172	8.3
Blantyre	1,034	6	82	64	223		122	5,246	24		139	356	485	7.8
Chikwawa	1,683	22	781	12	25		1,882	2,588	130	49		14,900	1,540	23.6
Chiradzulu	464	25	40	6	18			4,647			7	1,600	15	6.8
Dedza	891	129	56		75		29	49	38		85	116	302	1.8
Karonga	68	66	425	55	47		282	247	73		78	80	158	1.6
Machinga	1,610	99	467		206		105	564	95		150	200	601	4.1
Mangochi	970	178	589	22	115		89	4,453		40	155	238	308	7.2
Mulanje	736	57	1,102		67		391	3,749			40	371	183	6.7
Nkhhotakota	227	42	71	69	48		74	49		57	140	86	185	1.0
Nsanje	2,926	89	1,723	504	233	13	1,864	11,180	817	41	358	33,975	2,740	56.5
Ntcheu	463	28	145		76		116	2,477	61	34	12	1,350	200	5.0
Phalombe	1,391	274	528	698	383	168	627	10,780	250	144	270	660	975	17.1
Rumphi	64	62	89		30		15	68			44	209	103	6.84
Salima	410	112	156		337		67	168	70		55	123	138	1.6
Thyolo	334	99	172		96		90	1,708	2		25	1,118	154	3.8
ZOMBA	2,508	137	138		39		75	10,860	31		25	787	443	15.0
Total MWK billion	17.1	1.5	6.8	1.4	2.1	.181	6.2	64.3	1.6	.365	1.6	56.7	8.7	168.6

Financial Gap Analysis

NDRF indicates a financial gap of MWK 115 billion out of the total requirements for recovery and reconstruction needs of MWK 168.6 billion. While the total estimated recovery and reconstruction financial needs for agriculture is MWK 17 billion, analysis shows that there is a financial gap of 34 percent with MWK 11 billion being made available for financing the sector. 30 percent of the MWK 6.8 billion required has been made available for recovery financing of the education sector, with a financing gap of MWK 4.8 billion. The housing sector has only financed 3 percent of the total MWK 64 billion required for the recovery and reconstruction needs leaving a large finance deficit of MWK 62.6 billion. The Protection sector has MWK 37 million available, with a financial deficit of 98 percent out of the total estimated requirement of MWK 1.6 billion. Approximately a quarter of the total MWK 57 billion required for financing recovery and reconstruction needs in the transport sector has been made available, with a financial gap of MWK 43.7 billion. Other sectors that have financing gaps include environment, energy, health, and industry and trade. However, some sectors such as WASH, employment and livelihoods and nutrition have more available resources that what has been prioritised in the recovery framework.

It should be pointed out that most of the recovery and reconstruction financing already available come from NGOs or other donors and is targeting a sector as a whole: as such, some of the activities that are being supported through these channels could be different from those in the NDRF. In some instances, NGOs are implementing recovery activities outside the districts that have been considered in the recovery framework. While the NDRF has attempted to provide the financial

gap analysis, it was difficult to collect specific information that specified the activity, sector and district of implementation from most of the donors being considered. Not all NGOs and donors contacted were able to provide information on their recovery projects; hence the financial gap analysis should not be considered as representing the whole picture of what is happening on the ground.

Table 16: Financial gap analysis

Sector	Recovery and Reconstruction Needs MWK (m)	Available financing MWK (m)	Financial Gap MWK (m)
Agriculture	17,131.9	11,311.9	-5819.94
DRM	1,536.5	2,304.0	767.56
Education	6,786.4	2,002.7	-4783.74
Employment & Livelihoods	1,430.1	6,243.6	4813.55
Environment	2,073.1	52.6	-2020.46
Energy	181.4	0.0	-181.40
Health	6,209.0	1,754.1	-4454.87
Housing	64,335.1	1,698.5	-62636.53
Industry and Trade	1,616.8	0.4	-1616.41
Nutrition	364.8	428.4	63.65
Protection	1,595.3	37.6	-1557.70
Transportation	56,636.6	12,958.6	-43678.01
WASH	8,702.3	14,612.7	5910.36
Total	168,599.2	53,405.3	-115,193.9

Table 17: Financial Prioritisation

Priority Sectors	Recovery and Reconstruction Needs MWK (m)	Available financing MWK (m)	Financial Gap MWK (m)
Transportation	40,656.5	12,958.6	-27,698.0
Agriculture	1,129.9	4,734.0	3,604.1
Housing	1,135.5	1,698.5	563.1
Health	896.5	1,754.1	857.6
WASH	3,305.2	14,612.7	11,307.5
Education	3,651.5	2,002.7	-1,648.8
Total	50,775.1	37,760.6	-13,014.5

Cross-sectoral prioritization has identified transportation, agriculture, housing, health, WASH, and education as priority sectors for recovery and reconstruction. Core interventions identified within each sector (Annex: 1) require financial resources of MWK 50.8 billion. An analysis of existing resource commitments for recovery and reconstruction identifies MWK 37.8 billion for the 6 priority sector, which amounts to a financial gap of MWK 13 billion (Table 17). Transportation has the largest financial gap for core interventions at MWK 27.7 billion, while the gap analysis for WASH shows commitments of MWK 11.3 billion greater than core intervention needs. Of the 6 priority sectors, education is the only other sector, besides transport, showing a negative financial gap at MWK 1.6 billion.

The financial gap analysis of cross-sectoral priority interventions, show that financial resources are available and/or committed to priority sectors for recovery and reconstruction. Efforts should be made to direct uncommitted resources to prioritised sector interventions and geospatial locations. Where resources are already committed to ongoing recovery intervention, DoDMA should closely coordinated with implementation and financing actors to guide effort towards prioritised interventions and districts, and ensure efforts are not duplicated

Resources Mobilisation

Financial gaps of MWK 115.2 billion and MWK 13 billion have been respectively identified for recovery and reconstruction needs in all sector and prioritised cross-sectoral and geospatial core interventions. The greatest financial gaps for all reconstruction and recovery needs are within the housing, transportation, and agriculture sectors. Resources mobilisation strategies should prioritise financial investments and budgetary allocation within these sectors, particularly targeting the cross-sectoral and geospatial priorities identified in Annex: 1, and priority sector interventions identified in Annex 5.1-5.12.

Where financial gaps are minimum or a surplus in financial resources exists, efforts should be made to reallocated resources toward sectors with the greatest financial needs. Additionally, strategies to acquire new resources should focus on mobilising investments for underfunded districts and sectors to ensure recovery and reconstruction is equitable and inclusive. New investment for recovery and reconstruction should be pursued through standard mechanisms, in addition to donor conferences, private-public-partnerships, and strengthened donor coordination.

Section Six

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To help meet the identified recovery objectives, as well as improved operations, the national sector and districts determined systems to monitor and evaluate (M&E) the recovery period, including progress and outcome indicators, as well as indicators on how results will be used. Summarised descriptions of sector performance frameworks can be reference below. For the full performance management framework see (Annex 4).

Performance management framework

Agriculture and Food Security

In the agriculture sector, the districts identified objectives that include strengthening and improving the crop production and livestock development capacities of affected farming families by engaging them in seasonal and off-seasonal crop and animal husbandry. Additional objectives include increasing the knowledge of affected farmers on soil and water conservation and restoring crop production in arable lands; and restoring livestock production. Some of the progress and output monitoring indicators determined include the number of beneficiaries benefiting from the distribution of seed or fertilisers, the number of livestock (goats and chicken, etc.) distributed to affected communities, and the area under conservation agriculture. The outcome indicators were consistent with improving food security, livestock production and land productivity.

Disaster Risk Management

The objectives for DRM entailed improving and strengthening sector-level integrated disaster preparedness and risk reduction, capacity building through emergency response training, and improving coordination and emergency response management at all levels. In the employment and livelihood sector, the districts will evaluate the employment rate increase for the affected communities through the number of people affected placed into jobs and the number of youth trained in vocational skills and entrepreneurship. For the districts, the primary objectives were to empower the affected communities through livelihood restoration and empower youth through skills development.

Protection

Progress within the protection sector will be monitored and evaluated through a number of active coordination mechanisms and structures at the national, district, and village levels. This includes the number of trainings and workshops on protection-related issues including GBV and psychological support services, an increased number of referrals and reporting of cases of abuse, and increased access for women, children, and vulnerable persons and groups to shelters and community facilities.

Education

Within the education sector, recovery performance will focus on restoring the educational facilities and services, the provision of learning and teaching materials to affected schools, child protection measures, and psychosocial support. Identified M&D indicators include the number of schools restored and fully functional, the number of teaching and learning materials provided by type per school and district, and the number of teachers oriented in psychosocial support and child protection issues.

Health and Nutrition

The health sector outlined M&E tools to ensure continued access to curative and preventive basic health services, including mental health services and restoring functionality of damaged health facilities, including the upgrading and relocation, the health sector outlined monitoring mechanism such as number of mobile outreach and village clinics established and number of affected health facilities rehabilitated and equipped. Progress will be managed by monitoring

behaviour change communications to promote healthy family practices, trainings, and the distribution of specialised food commodities for treatment and management of acute malnutrition. Community mobilisation and linkages will be enhanced to ensure prevention and early detection aligning to the government's Scaling up Nutrition strategies

Housing

Amongst others, the housing sector seeks to improve awareness of safer housing practices, improve the capacity of local builders and artisans, and provide disaster resilient houses to vulnerable communities affected by the floods. Progress will be monitored by the number of training sessions completed and houses constructed, and through reporting and community surveys.

WASH

The main objectives of the WASH sector are to re-establish water supply to communities through rehabilitating and constructing boreholes, piped water systems, and sanitation facilities, while promoting good sanitation and hygiene practices. Progress will be monitored by the number of constructed and rehabilitated facilities, functioning waster systems, and people reached.

Transportation

The transportation sector seek to restore and improve the movement and supply of good and people. This will be monitored by tracking the number of bridges, length of roads, and culverts constructed.

Environment

The environmental sector seeks to promote environmental protection and climate resilience, as well disseminate climate adaptation messages. Progress will be tracked by monitoring seed distribution and planting, and the number of awareness campaigns.

Employment and Livelihoods

The objective of the employment and livelihoods sector is to empower affected communities and youths through livelihood restoration and skill development. Progress will be tracked by monitoring the number of people placed into employment and youth trained in vocational skills and entrepreneurship.

Industry and Trade

The industry and trade sector seeks to empower disaster-prone communities to participate in economic activities. This will be monitored by the number of MSMEs assisted in recovery interventions, economic impact studies conducted, and the number of district council community markets reconstructed.

Annexes

ANNEX 1: CROSS-SECTORAL AND GEOSPATIAL PRIORITISATION

Sector	District	Core Intervention	Linking initiatives
Transport	Chikwawa	Reshaping of 120km of roads, install 81 culverts, rehabilitate 6 drifts and patch 5 bridge approaches	Employment: Cash for work
			WASH: Rehabilitation and replacement of pipes
			Nutrition: Integrate and mainstream resilience components through actively involving the communities to become economically independent (Establish VSL groups)
	MWK (m)	3,300.00	85.00
	Nsanje	Construction and reshaping of 154 km damaged rural feeder roads and 8 bridges	Industry and Trade: Relocation of 4 market centres to upper areas (Makhanga, Bangula, Tengani & sankhulani) including all associated market social amenities
			Employment: Integrate and mainstream resilience components through actively involving the communities to become economically independent (Establish VSL groups)
	MWK (m)	33,870.00	821.40
	Zomba	Rehabilitate 20 bridges and 44 km of roads	
	MWK (m)	786.52	
	Chiradzulu	Maintenance and rehabilitate 25 km damaged roads, 43 bridge and 5 culverts	
MWK (m)	1,600.00		
Thyolo	Maintenance and rehabilitate 5.4 km damaged roads, 20 bridge and culvert	Industry: Supporting Community Savings and credit groups	
		Transport: Train roads committees in Roads maintenance	
MWK (m)	1,100.00	20.49	
Total MWK (m)	40,656.52	926.89	
Agriculture	Nsanje	Rehabilitate Irrigation schemes	
	MWK (m)	245.00	
	Mangochi	Procure and distribute 5,000 bundles of sweet potato vines and cassava cuttings, distribute early maturing maize seed and fertiliser to 1,000 vulnerable households	
			MWK (m)
	Chikwawa	Introduce livestock Pass on programme in Goats, Poultry and Pigs	Agriculture: Build Capacity of farmer based organisation
Industry/Trade: Promote income generating actives and food processing technologies			
MWK (m)	40.00	140.00	

	Mulanje	Procure and distribute farm inputs to most affected farmers (2000) in all 5 EPAs	Agriculture: Conduct supervisory visits and review meetings in all EPAs
			Agriculture: Conduct field days in all EPAs at Manyamba Primary school
	MWK (m)	133.55	3.09
	Balaka	Promote climate-smart agriculture on 4395 hectares of land (Conservation Agriculture; Agro-forestry; ; manure making and application)	Environment: Plant tree seedlings in all catchments areas in the affected areas (LI)
			Environment: Agro-forestry
			Environment: Orient ACPCs and ADCs in environmental Safe guards
Agriculture: Provide livestock to 7,000 households to promote resilience (two goats per household)			
Agriculture: Promote cultivation of drought-tolerant crops (supply sweet potato vines; cassava cuttings; sorghum; capacity building of the farmers)			
	Agriculture: Post-harvest handling (promote use of modern storage facilities like concrete and metallic silos; use of actellic dust)		
MWK (m)	615.30	98.50	
Total MWK (m)	1,129.85	241.59	
Housing	Blantyre	Construct and supervise 150 demonstration houses to show safer house construction	DRM: Develop district disaster contingency plans
			Housing: Awareness campaign meeting
			Housing: Formation housing development groups
			Industry & Trade: Reconstruct community markets that were destroyed
			Education: Construct school blocks and teacher houses
	MWK (m)	212.48	99.15
Chikwawa	Construct and supervise 150 demonstration houses to show safer house construction	Education: Undertake comprehensive environmental assessment and implement environmental protection measures in rehabilitated schools and develop school recovery plans	
		Housing: Sensitise communities on the importance of building their houses in responding to floods challenges	
		DRM: Enhance District institutional DRM capacities	
		DRM: Updating Disaster Contingency plan	
MWK (m)	230.00	253.00	

	Phalombe	Train 46 communities on safe house construction through constructing 150 houses using safer housing guidelines	DRM: Conduct four awareness campaigns on living with floods
			Housing: Conduct four awareness campaigns on safe house construction
			Employment and Livelihoods: Implement four public works programmes
			Housing: Train 184 local artisan on safe house construction
			WASH: Construct 30 toilets in markets and other public places
MWK (m)	271.00	876.10	
	Zomba	Construct 150 demonstration houses using safer house construction guidelines	Health: Community sensitisation on disease surveillance and response
			Housing: Awareness campaigns on BBB guidelines and standard and design
			WASH: Construct 15 boreholes and rehabilitate 10 boreholes per year
			DRM: Establishment and training of the Disaster Management Committees
MWK (m)	210.00	234.00	
	Nsanje	Construct and supervise 150 demonstration houses to show safer house construction	Health: Construct 15 Village Clinics
			Housing: Train HDGs to construct and promote disaster resilient houses
			Protection: Repair and reconstruct damaged CBCC structures and one district office block
MWK (m)	212.00	368.00	
Total MWK (m)	1,135.48	1,830.25	
Health	Nsanje	Relocate Makhanga Health Centre	Health: Procure 2 ambulances
			Health: Conduct outreach clinics for affected communities 24 months
			Ag: Relocate Makhanga EPA and Rural Training Centre
	MWK (m)	400.00	164.00
	Phalombe	Procure and distribute 480 HTH for water treatment and drugs for 78 village clinics	Health: Conduct 16 cholera surveillance trips to lake Chilwa
Health: Train 300 beach village committee members on cholera prevention and case management			
WASH: Rehabilitate 25 boreholes and construct 20 new boreholes per year			
MWK (m)	108.80	302.40	

	Zomba	Train health workers on prevention and management of malnutrition; sexual violence prevention and response; and psychosocial counselling	Protection: Map and establish protection service provision points
			Protection: Reorient CBOs and CC Caregivers in Psychosocial support
			WASH: Hygiene promotion in 20 communities and 20 schools whose latrines collapsed due to floods
	MWK (m)	45.37	17.42
	Chikwawa	Maintenance of toilets in 18 health facilities	Education: Coordinate with WASH, health, and nutrition sectors to address water, health hygiene and nutrition issues in affected school
			Health: Landscape health facility grounds
	MWK (m)	300.00	189.00
	Blantyre	Train health workers on psychosocial counselling; on Integrated disease surveillance and response; and sexual violence prevention and response	Health: Train health workers on prevention and management of malnutrition
			Health: Food supplementation to all malnourished pregnant women, lactating mothers and under-five children
			Protection: Conduct Community awareness on human rights, gender equality, child protection and GBV and on available services.
		Protection: Rehabilitate CBCCs, CCs	
MWK (m)	42.37	120.55	
Total MWK (m)	896.54	793.37	
WASH	Nsanje	Construction of 207 new boreholes and rehabilitation of 726 existing boreholes	WASH: Conduct quarterly water quality monitoring
			WASH: Water quality testing and disinfection
			WASH: Conduct Cholera awareness campaigns
	MWK (m)	1,696.00	80.72
	Mulanje	Rehabilitate e Intake weir, replacement Sucker and intake pipes, construction of Support column pillars, replacement of river crossings pipes and replacement of PVC pipeline of Lichenya Gravity Fed Scheme, at Phwera and Chambe rural	Env: Establish river bank buffer zones In all EPAs at Manyamba Primary school
			Env: Procure and Plant of vetiver grass along river banks in all EPAs
	MWK (m)	75.51	12.80
Chikwawa	Rehabilitate 502 boreholes and making new 146 drillings	WASH: Strengthen coordination among stakeholders in waste management and natural resources management	
MWK (m)	1,325.40	3.00	

	Blantyre	Construct 20 boreholes and rehabilitate 30 boreholes	WASH: Assist communities to construct latrines in their households
			Health: Chlorination at HH level
			Health: Water quality monitoring
	MWK (m)	170.25	195.70
	Balaka	Rehabilitate Gravity-fed Mpira Distribution Channels (Nkaya Line)	WASH: Train/Refresh 60 Water Point Committees in Community Based Management
			Environment: Rehabilitate damaged river lines and gullies (PWP)
			Agriculture: Rehabilitate five irrigation schemes (100 hectares)
			Ag: Reclaim 15,000 hectare of land for increased production (soil & water conservation; construction of rain water harvesting structures)
	MWK (m)	38.00	132.69
	Total MWK (m)	3,305.16	424.91
Education	Chikwawa	Repair and rehabilitate partially damaged six schools, including 16 blocks and 50 Toilets	Education: Provide psychosocial support to teachers and learners that were traumatized as a result of the floods
			Education: Undertake comprehensive environmental assessment and implement environmental protection measures in rehabilitated schools and develop school recovery plans
			Education: Maintain roofs of all affected schools
			Education: Replace damaged furniture in affected schools
			DRM: Extend DRR/Climate change initiatives in schools
	MWK (m)	300.00	356.60
	Phalombe	Reconstruct eight classrooms and 151 toilets, and rehabilitate 47 classrooms, 34 teacher houses, 2 school offices, and 3 food storerooms	Edu: Provide 1102 textbooks
			Edu: Provide school meals to 4333 learners
			Protection: Provide children corner kits to 65 children corner centres
			Protection: Train 200 care givers in children corner management
MWK (m)	442.50	187.91	

Mangochi	Rehabilitate 19 school blocks, eight teacher houses, and reconstruct 10 school blocks, five teacher houses, 19 toilets, and one resource centre	Housing: Sensitize and promote proper housing guidelines in 25 ADCs
		Edu Procure 2962 textbooks
		Edu: Introduce home-grown school feeding programme in 10 affected schools
		Nutrition: Conduct screening of malnutrition in affected areas in 200 villages
		WASH: Conduct School Led Total Sanitation in 70 schools
MWK (m)	325.50	290.50
Nsanje	Relocate 10 primary schools to higher grounds and Makhanga CDSS to higher grounds	Edu: Undertake comprehensive environmental assessment and implement environmental protection measures in rehabilitated and relocated schools
		Edu: Replace 1,750 damaged furniture in affected school and provide new furniture to relocated school
		Edu: Develop and implement a comprehensive school safety framework
		Edu: Provide 3,000 trees seedlings to schools that are relocated and those in flood prone areas
MWK (m)	1,583.53	58.46
Mulanje	Relocate and fully reconstruct of Chingoli Primary school and TDC	Edu: Reconstruction of 8 collapsed pit latrines at Monjole primary school
		Protection: Education support to 23 separated children
		Education: Replace four collapsed latrines and storeroom at Mthuluwe Primary School
		DRM: Update district contingency Plan
MWK (m)	1,000.00	30.38
Total MWK (m)	3,651.53	923.85

ANNEX 2: FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK

Sectors	Domestic Public Sector Funding		International Financial Institutions		Bilateral Donors		Development Partners		Civil Society Players		Private Sector Players		Donor Coordination Mechanisms	CSO/Private Coordination Mechanisms	Total (\$ USD)
	Actor	\$ USD (m)	Actor	\$ USD (m)	Actor	\$ USD (m)	Actor	\$ USD (m)	Actor	\$ USD (m)	Actor	\$ USD (m)	Actor	Actor	
Agriculture			world bank	3.50	Japan				Goal Malawi	3.41	Monsanto		DCAF	MCCCI	
					UK/D FID				COOPI	0.17					
									World Vision	0.29					
									EAM	0.39					
									CARE Malawi	0.38					
									ActionAid	0.10					
					IRISH Aid				Save the Children	0.44					
					FICA				Concern Universal	1.09					
					Norway				CADECOM	0.84					
					EU				PCI	0.11					
				USAID				Plan International	0.08						
total	-			3.50	-				7.3	-					10.80
DRM			World Bank	4.00	EU		USAID		Save the Children	0.93	FDH Bank			DEC	4,733.98
							UNDP		WACRAD		INDE Bank			DCPC	
							UNICEF		Red Cross					DAECC	
									EAM	0.03					
							UNHA BITAT	0.04	CADECOM						
									Oxfam	0.03					
									DAPP						
									Cisanet	0.16					
									COPRED						
									ASAP						
									Joshua Care						
								COOPI	0.06						
total	-			4.00	-		0.04		1.21	-				5.25	
Education			World bank	4.00			UNICEF	0.38	ActionAid	0.07	PWC		Country Level Donors Com.		2,304.04

									DAPP					
total	-		4.00	-			0.44		0.13		-			4.57
Employment and Livelihoods		World Bank	14.00					Oxfam	0.24					2,002.71
total	-		14.00	-					0.24		-			14.24
Environment				Norway		UNDP		Action Aid	0.10			DESC		6,243.61
								CADECOM						
								COPRED						
								World Vision	0.02					
total	-			-					0.12		-			0.12
Energy								EAM	0.01					52.595
total									0.01					0.01
Food Security		World bank SGR	15.00	DFID		WFP		WVI			Gates Foundation			0.00
				EU				CARE						
				USAID				SAVE						
				Japan				Oxfam						
				Germany				CADECOM						
				Norway				Christian Aid						
				Irish Aid				ADRA						
				FICA				DAPP						
								PCI						
								Emmanuel International						
								CU						
total	-		15.00	-										15.00
Health	Health SWAp	World bank	4.00	DFID		UNFPA		Int. Red Cross				Health Donor Group (HDG)	Health and Food Nutrition Com.	6,577.95
				EU		UNICEF		World Vision				HSWAP		
				USAID		WHO		SAVE						
				FICA				Concern Universal						
				Norway				Goal Malawi						

					ADB				Plan Malawi						
									CHAM						
total		-		4.00		-		-		-				4.00	
Housing			World Bank	0.25	DipEC HD	3.50			CADECOM	0.12				1,754.12	
total		-		0.25		3.50		-		0.12				3.87	
Industry and Trade									World Vision	0.00			DCP	1,698.55	
										10			DCLC		
total		-		-		-		-		0.00				0.00	
Nutrition									World Vision	0.01			ILLOVO Sugar Co.	0.44	
									RED CROSS						
									SOS						
									BSHDC						
									CADECOM	0.97					
total		-		-		-		-		0.98				0.98	
Protection	MOG CDSW TBC		World bank		DFID/UKAID		UNW		CHRR			Airtel		NGO GCN	428.40
					FLAN DERS		UNFP A	0.01	YONECO			TNM		CONGOMA	
					USAID		UNICE F		CAVOC						
					Norway				WOLREC						
									Eye of the Child						
									CEYCA						
									Save The Children	0.08					
total		-		-		-		0.01		0.08				0.09	
Transportation	Mala wi Govern ment (Road charges)	4.00	World Bank	24.60			World Food Programme	0.95	FWP			Bakhresa		37.64	
									Red Cross Malawi			UNILEVER			
									HVP			Rkay plastics			

									Save The Children	0.08					
total		-		-		-		0.01		0.08		-			0.09
Transportation	Mala wi Government (Road char ges)	4.00	World Bank	24.60			World Food Programme	0.95	FWP		Bakhresa				37.64
									Red Cross Malawi		UNILEVER				
									HVP		Rkay plastics				
									CADECOM						
total		4.00		24.60				0.95		-		-			29.55
WASH			World Bank	1.50	DFID		UNICEF		CADECOM	24					12,958.56
									Action Aid	0.007					
									Oxfam	0.228					
									EAM	0.21					
									Care Malawi	0.45					
			World Bank	6.00					Save The Children	0.22					
			AFB / NTF / RWSSI / GOM						GOAL Malawi	0.73					
								World Vision	0.32						
total				7.50						25.82		-			33.32

14,612.66

		Grand Total:	\$
		\$ USD (m)	121.79
Exchange Rate	438.53	Grand Total:	\$
		MWK (m)	53,405.25

ANNEX 3: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

	Lead Agency Central	Lead Agencies Lower / District	Inter-Departmental Coordination Mechanisms	Development Partners	Civil Society Players	Private Sector Players	Donor Coordination Mechanisms	Coordination with Civil Society and Private Sector
Agriculture and Food Security	MoAFS DoDMA	DADO District Councils DEC ACPCs VCPCs	Through DAECC, through DEC, Humanitarian Country Team, National Disaster Risk Management committee, SGR Committee Clusters	UNDP, UNCT, DFID, EU, Irish Aid Norway Germany USAID World Bank FICA TROCAIRE, WVI CANADA FAO, WFP	FUM, CISANET, CARD, NASFAM, WVI, CADECOM, CISANET, FUM, NASFAM, World Vison, Emmanuel International, Action Aid, LEAD SEA, CADECOM, Save the children, DAPP, CADECOM , WFP, TLC, WVI, FUM, ONE ACRE FUND	Local Suppliers, Transporters Banks Insurers Banks	DONUTS DCAFS HOCs HOMs Through Central Government and Civil Society organisations ASWAP	DAEC DEC
DRM	DoDMA	DEC, ADDRMO/ DO,	National Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Technical Committee (NDPRTC), HCT, DEC, DCPC, DAECC, DESC	USAID, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP	NICE, MMCT, ADRA, CARD, WVI, OXFAM, PLAN, CADECOM		Through Central Government and Civil Society organisations	DEC, DCPC, DAECC DESC
Education	MoEST	District Education Managers' Office (DEM Office) DEM	Education Sector Working Groups, DoDMA, PS Steering Committees, DEC, DCPC, DAECC	UNICEF, WFP, UNESCO, DFID, GiZ; USAID, JICA, Unicef	DAPP, Save the Children, Action Aid Mary's Meals, World Vision, Malawi, Action Aid, Emmanuel International, Participatory Development Initiatives, Save The Children, Red Cross, CADECOM, WVM, YONECO, CRECCOM	Price Water and Coopers (PWC)	Country Level Donors Committee, OCHA, Education Cluster Through Central Government and Civil Society organisations	Education Cluster DEN
Environment	MoECC	EDO DEO	DESC, DEC, DAECC	MMCT, UNDP WFP UNDP, WORLD BANK	NACUHUSO PDI, LEAD, SHIRE RIVER BASIN, RIDP, CADECOM, PCI, Y OUTH IMPACT,	EP, LUJERI, STECOI	Through Central Government and Civil Society organisations	DESC DEC
Energy		OC Escom	DEC		MMCT, MEGA CARD CADECOM, LEAD, FRIM	RUJERI	Through Central Government and Civil Society organisations	DESC DEC

National Disaster Recovery Framework

Building Back a Disaster-Impacted Malawi Better and Safer

Health	MoH	District Health Office	Inter-cluster coordination meeting NDPRC Health Cluster coordination meeting District disaster coordinating committee RH-MCH working group of the health cluster National Disaster Risk Management Technical Committee (NDRM TC) DEC, DNCC	UNICEF UNNFP WHO UNDP UNICEF, OXFAM,PLAN NORAD, GAIA USAID	MHEN Int. Red Cross Area and village disaster management committees MMH, World Vision, Emmanuel International, PDI,SSDI, DIGINATAS, DREAM, Save the children, DAPP, CADECOM, WFP,TLC, WVI, NASFAM, FUM, ONE ACRE FUND	CHAM; ASUM; Gift of the Givers; Hindu Association of Malawi EP,LUJERI,	Health Donor Group (HDG), UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Through Central Government and Civil Society organisations	Health cluster coordination committee, Health and Food nutrition committee, DEC
Housing	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development MoLHUD	Local Councils ,Malawi Housing Corporation , National Construction Industry Council, Rural Housing	DoDMA, DEC, DCPC	UN Habitat, UNDP, World Bank, DFID, USAID, Irish Aid, German MFA, New Zealand MFA, Norwegian MFA, HABITAT FOR HUMANITY, CCOD, DFIF, USAID, Norwegian Aid, New Zealand Aid, Germany Aid	Habitat for Humanity, Save the Children, Malawi Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross Society, CARE, CRS, Oxfam, PLAN, Christian Aid, IOM, CCODE, water for people, CADECOM, PSI	Microfinance Institutions, Malawi Properties Investment Company, (MPICO), Property Investors, Social Housing Companies, Banks	UN-HABITAT, World Bank, Through Central Government and Civil Society organisations	MoLHUD, Malawi Red Cross, HDGs DEC
Industry and Trade	Ministry of Industry and Trade	District Council DTO	DEC	World Bank UNDP African Development Bank DFID EU JICA		MCCCI	Through Central Government and Civil Society organisations	OVOP GROUPS DNCC
Nutrition	MoH	DHO	DNCC, DEC	UNICEF, WORLD BANK WFP	WVI, CADECOM, PLAN AFRICARE			DNCC DCP, DCLC
Protection	MoGCDSW MoGCSW	District Social Welfare Office DSWO	District Civil Protection, Disaster Committee (DoDMA lead,) National Protection Cluster ,Inter- Cluster, Information Management Working Group, Communication and Communication Cluster, DEC,	IOM Hivos EU DFID Norway Flanders UNFPA UNICEF UN Women UNDP HACT UNICEF GERMANY GOVT PLAN	CHRR YONECO CAVOC WORLEC Eye of a Child CEYCA NICE World Vision, Emmanuel International, Save the Children, CADECCOM, WVI	Airtel TNM	Protection Cluster Through Central Government and Civil Society organisations	NGO GCN Con'goma DCP, DCLC DEC, CPTWG DCPC

Transportation	Principal Secretary Principal Secretary- MoLG&RD MoT&PW delegated to CEO of Roads Authority MoTPW	Regional Office (RA) Regional Engineer City/ DPW District Regional Controller of Works Director of Engineering DPW	MoT&PW, Director of Roads, Director Transport Planning, Malawi Defence Forces, Plant & Vehicle Hiring Engineering Services (PVHES), National Construction Industry Council, Directorate of Road Traffic & Safety Services (DRTSS), MoLG&RD, DEC	AfDB, BADEA, Kuwait Fund, OFID, SFID, Abu Dhabi, World Bank, WFP, EU,EIB, Chinese Government, JICA, LDF,EU(RIDP)	Passenger Welfare Association (PAWA)	Road Transport Operators Association, Malawi confederation chamber of commerce & industry, Minibus Operators Association of Malawi, Malawi Institution of Engineers, EP, RUJERI	Joint Transport Sector Review Donors Conference (through EP&D)	Joint Transport Sector Review (JTSR)
	MoAIWD	District Council DWDO	Steering Committee, DEC, DCT	UNICEF, WFP	Water Aid, CRS, Concern Universal, Goal Malawi, Oxfam, World Vision, PDI, PLAN, ADRA, Red Cross Malawi, CADECOM, WVI	Borehole drilling contractors, Water supply contractors, Bakhresa, UNILEVER, Rkay plastics	Sector Working Groups, Joint Sector Review (JSR), Through Central Government	WASH Cluster DCT

ANNEX 4: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Sectors	Objective	Progress/Process /Output Monitoring Indicators	Outcome Monitoring Indicators
Agriculture	Strengthen and improve crop production and livestock development capacities of affected farming families by engaging them in seasonal and off-seasonal crop and animal husbandry, and increasing knowledge on soil and water conservation	# of beneficiaries	Improved food security
	Restore livestock production activities.	# of livestock issued by type # of drug kits issued for livestock # of modern livestock "kholas" constructed as per type of livestock	Improved Livestock production
	Restore improved crop production in arable lands through use of productive interventions	# of agro-forestry seedlings raised and out planted. # of Litres of Harness/Round-up issued # of hectares under Conservation Agriculture # of heaps/pits of manure made and applied	Improved land productivity and soil fertility
Food Security	To improve and stabilise food consumption for the food insecure population	Percentage of households with poor food consumption score Percentage of food insecure population receiving food aid or able to access food commodities	Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals
	To increase dietary diversity score of targeted households	% of affected population with dietary diversity	Improved dietary diversity of food insecure population

Industry and Trade	Empower disaster prone communities to participate in economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of MSMEs assisted in various recovery interventions * Number of Economic Impact Studies conducted * Number of District Council community market establishments reconstructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Proportion of MSMEs actively participating in economic activities * Communities in the disaster prone DCs are better able to engage in various economic activities identified from the study * Proportion of MSMEs actively participating in economic activities within the District Council market establishment
DRM	Enhance coordination among DRM stakeholder at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Humanitarian Clusters set and oriented in emergency management in all districts * Seven Emergency Ops Centres established and equipped * Hazard & Vulnerability information systems set in all districts * EWS Operation frame between Water, DCCMS and DoDMA developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Improved coordination and emergency response management at all levels * Effective and efficient issuing of early warning messages to elements at risk
	Improve and strengthen sector level (integrated) preparedness and risk reduction (integrating DRM in all sectors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * DRM mainstreaming guideline developed and disseminated * District DRM structures oriented in DRM mainstreaming * # of DDP that have DRM activities mainstreamed and funded * # dykes reconstructed * DRM activities funded under development plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduced disaster risk in all sectors as a result of mainstreaming and implementing risk reduction activities * Increased sector planning and implementation capacity to reduced disaster risks in specific sectors
	Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * # of stakeholders trained in emergency management * # of ADDRMO and Information Officer in Information System management * Sector heads oriented in DRM and mainstreaming process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Improved hazard and vulnerability information management at all levels (National and District)
Employment and Livelihoods	Empower the affected communities through livelihood restoration.	# of people affected placed into employment.	Increased employment rate of the affected communities Reduce incidents of injuries and prevalence of diseases
	Empower the youth through skills development.	# of youths trained in vocational skills and entrepreneurship.	
Protection	Reduce risk of abuse and exploitation for vulnerable persons and groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Trainings/workshops for protection, GBV, psychosocial support service providers held * Number of systems developed on data and case management * Number of cases recorded * Quality of data (disaggregation by gender, age and other parameters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Improved interventions for affected persons * Sustained service provision in disaster prone areas * Reduced effect of disaster on vulnerable persons and groups
	Strengthen coordination mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of active coordination mechanisms and structures at national, district, area and village level created * Number of coordinated activities and interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Effective and efficient decision making * Improved coverage of protection services
	Enhance referral and reporting mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Referral chart developed * Awareness raising and Orientation to stakeholders completed * Increased number of referrals * Increased reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Improved services * Reduced occurrence of abuse, exploitation and violence * Improved case management skills

	Provide guidance and technical support to stakeholders (DRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Preparedness plans developed * Simulation exercise with protection component completed * Supplies prepositioned * Technical support provided to district social welfare offices * 50 percent increase in access to psychosocial support * PEP and pregnancy prevention prophylaxis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased psychosocial and physical well-being * Reduced HIV and AIDS and STI infections * Improved participation in productive activities * Reduced school-drop out * Increased resilience of vulnerable persons and groups to disasters
	Enhance data collection and management and use in disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Guidelines disseminated * Increased information sharing and cross-sectoral collaboration * Avoidance of duplication and gaps across sectors * Code of conduct signed * Monitoring and Reporting templates and assessment tools developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Improved coverage of protection interventions and activities * Improved response to needs
	Repair and reconstruct damaged protection infrastructure and integrate gender and protection considerations in planning, design and construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Protection structures repaired and reconstructed: building back better * Community development * Facilities constructed according to needs of vulnerable persons and groups * Increased access to protection services * Increased continuity and sustainability of protection services * Increased access for women, children, and vulnerable persons and groups to shelter and community facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased performance and sustainability of the protection sector * Increased sustainability of the protection sector to natural shocks * Improved protection of human rights
Environment	To promote environmental protection and build resilience to Climate change	# of seedlings raised # of trees planted	Reduced deforestation
	Disseminate messages on climate change adaptation	#of awareness campaigns held	Improved resilience
Education	Restore educational facilities and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * # of classrooms constructed complying to national standards * # of classrooms rehabilitated complying to national standards * # of teachers' houses constructed complying to national standards * # of toilets constructed by sex complying to national standards * # of school furniture pieces provided * # of schools with washing facilities for adolescents complying to national standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * # of schools restored and fully functional * Proportion of learners enrolled by sex
	Provide complete sets of teaching and learning materials in 221 schools in 15 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * # of teaching and learning materials provided by type per school and district * # of recreation and sports kits provided 	* # of learners accessing quality teaching and learning

	Provide psychosocial support and child protection measures for 262,000 learners in 221 affected schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * # of teachers oriented in psychosocial support and child protection issues * # of learners accessing psychosocial support and protection issues * # of teachers oriented in psychosocial support and child protection issues * # of learners accessing psychosocial support and protection issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Attendance rate * Retention rate
	Recruit teachers to be deployed in 221 schools with increased enrolment due to disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * # of teachers employed by sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ratio of teacher to pupil ratio
	To provide School Meals Programmes in 221 affected schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * # of learners accessing school meals by sex * # of schools providing school meals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Absenteeism rate * Retention rate
	Establish environmental protection and climate change mitigation measures in 221 disaster affected schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * # of trees planted per school year * # of teachers and learners oriented in climate change mitigation issues * # of best kept schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Proportion of trees surviving * Number of schools with woodlots, orchards and vegetable garden
	Promote disaster preparedness and risk reduction capacity at national, district and school levels for resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * # of teachers oriented in disaster preparedness and risk reduction * # of learners oriented in disaster preparedness and risk reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Proportion of schools with disaster preparedness plans * Number of District Education Offices with disaster contingency plans
Health	Ensure continued access to curative and preventive basic health services (essential health package), including mental health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No of mobile, outreach and village clinics established * percent increase in budget to support referrals * No of semi temporary health facilities and tent clinics established and functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * percent of affected population utilizing health facilities
	Restore functionality of damaged health facilities, including the upgrading and relocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No of affected health facilities upgraded and relocated * percent of affected facilities equipped and furnished * Types of drugs and medical supplies available for affected population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * percent of affected population utilizing health facilities * percent of affected health facilities functional
	Strengthen capacity for detection and effective response to epidemic threat by strengthening integrated disease surveillance, early warning and response capacity and health promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No. of communities vulnerable to disasters served with an effectively early warning system * No of national, district and community based building activities conducted on early warning system * No of risk information and early warnings disseminated to stakeholders at all levels and in particular, to communities at risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * percent of communities aware and utilizing results of early warning systems
	Support to women and girls SRH and GBV related issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No of affected women accessing maternal health services including deliveries and family planning * No of cases of SGBV reported and managed * No of health personnel trained on sexual violence prevention and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Confidential health services to manage sexual violence in place * Coordinated multisector system to prevent sexual violence in place
	Strengthen DRM capacity at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No of coordination mechanisms established at national, district and community level * No of coordination meetings held at all levels * No of relevant stakeholder trained on programmes in disaster risk management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Disaster risk management information gathering and sharing among stakeholders strengthened through systems and networks * Functional health sector coordination system in place

Housing	Rural householders are aware of what constitutes a disaster resilient house and what measures can be taken to reduce the risk of damage.	* Training sessions completed	* Changes in discourse and aspirations when discussing housing. Changes in understanding of what constitutes a safe house.
	Local builders/artisans have knowledge of improved construction designs and repair techniques in accordance to National Safer Housing Construction Guidelines	* Training sessions completed	* Changes in discourse and aspirations when discussing housing. Changes in understanding of what constitutes a safe house * Changed in construction practices
	Shelter needs, housing typologies and household vulnerabilities of the affected population are identified, prioritised and categorized (as repair, rebuild, or resettlement)	* Village surveys are undertaken and reports submitted, cleaned and certified.	* Housing with attributes are mapped * Analysis of needs performed and presented
	Stakeholders have access to up-to-date information and data on shelter needs (quantities, locations, types, etc.), and can correlate to other sector needs	* Information gathered and regularly updated	* Information is shared and analysed by shelter actors and other sectors
	The most vulnerable families have disaster resilient core shelters, with access to WASH infrastructure	* Design completed, number of houses constructed.	* Houses prove to be resilient to threats which they were designed to be resilient against
	Interventions are designed to be as appropriate by as large a number of affected households as possible	* New unassisted constructions incorporate key disaster-resilient features	* Fewer houses are damaged in future floods and storms
	Contingency (planning CCCM preparedness (including site plans, camp management competence and capacity), prepositioning of stocks and personnel for emergency response	* Training reports, contingency planning workshop reports, prepositioned stock lists, details of personnel standby arrangements * Simulations, Disaster Days are organised, well attended and debrief sessions with lessons indicated are collated and integrated into plans.	* Disasters are responded to quickly and in an organised and predictable manner * Plans are traceable, are consulted and adhered to in times of emergency
Nutrition	Promote the consumption of nutritious foods by improving both quality and quantity of foods	# of nutrition education sessions conducted # of care groups formed and trained # of kg of therapeutic food bought and distributed	Consumption of nutritious foods by improving both quality and quantity of foods promoted
WASH	Plan and construct new or rehabilitate existing village water supply systems (Boreholes, shallow wells)	* Number of functioning Boreholes * Number of functioning Shallow wells	* Percentage of population with access to water
	Plan and construct new or rehabilitated multi village piped water systems (Gravity Fed Systems)	* Number of functioning taps	* Percentage of population with access to water
	Enhance water quality through source protection and water quality analysis using improved methods	* Number of water points with safe water (in accordance to water quality standards)	* Percentage of population with access to water
	Construct new or rehabilitate sanitation and hygiene facilities in urban and rural areas	* Number of sanitation facilities constructed	* Percentage of population with access to basic and improved sanitation facilities
	Enable communities adopt good sanitation and hygiene practices through hygiene promotion	* number of people reached with hygiene promotion	* Percentage of population with access to good sanitation and hygiene practices
Transportation	Facilitate the movement of people and goods	* length of bridges constructed in metres & length of roads rehabilitated in km * # of Culverts and Drifts Constructed	* Improved access to social amenities (schools & hospitals) * Agricultural produce transported to markets on time * Improved road conditions resulting in less travel time and less vehicle operating costs.

ANNEX 5: DISTRICT LEVEL TRADE AND INDUSTRY PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Nsanje						
		Relocation of four market centres to upper areas (Makhanga, Bangula, Tengani & sankhulani) including all associated market social amenities	200	403.5	200	803.5
		Maintenance of Chinyanje Market structure	3.5	0	0	3.5
		Supervision of construction and maintenance works of the market structures	2.4	3.6	3.9	9.9
Chikwawa						
	1	Promote income generating actives and food processing technologies	50	45	35	130
Phalombe						
	1	Form 300 Village Savings and Loans groups in all the 6 TAs	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.4
	2	Promote Forest Based Enterprises (Bee keeping) in 30 communities	40	20	35	95
	2	Train 300 VSL groups in Business, credit and financial management and savings mobilization	6	6	12	24
	3	Conduct 6 sensitisation meetings business management	1.2	1.5	5.5	8.2
	3	Form 6 business groups, and train on group dynamics, savings mobilisation, business management, financial institutions, business plan development, marketing and market research, and gross margin	55.1	4.4	40	99.5
	3	Conduct six cooperative trainings	0	10	11	21
Karonga						
	1	Conduct six trainings on formation of business groups for profit maximisation	4	5.2	4	13.2
	1	Conduct five orientation sessions of One Village One Product (OVOP) groups for business opportunities	3	4	2.5	9.5
	1	Train 10 business groups in honey making	4	4.2	4	12.2
	2	Train 15 groups in Village and Saving Loans initiatives in three TAs (Kyungu, Kilupula, and Mwakaboko)	5.5	6.2	6.5	18.2
	2	Conduct 15 trainings on Income Generating Activities in the affected areas	4.35	8.67	6.9	19.92
Blantyre						
	1	Provide recovery loans to micro-enterprise owners in affected areas	0.2207	0.2207	0.4414	0.8828
	1	Train micro enterprise owners in business management skills to run the business efficiently and repay back the loans	0.5284	0.5284	1.0568	2.1136
	1	Reconstruct community markets that were destroyed	1.25	1.25	2.5	5
	3	Perform an economic recovery study and create database of MSMEs for future interventions	0.3926	0.3926	0.7852	1.5704
	3	Conduct market linkages for communities	0.1476	0.1476	0.2952	0.5904
	3	Mobilise communities to formulate cooperatives	0.508	0.508	1.016	2.032
	3	Train MSMEs on Value Addition	0.508	0.508	1.016	2.032
	3	Construction of Factories for value addition	2.5	2.5	5	10

Thyolo						
	1	Supporting community savings and credit groups	0.5475	0.547	1.095	2.19
Zomba						
	1	Provide recovery loans to micro enterprise owners in affected areas	5	5	5	15
	3	Formation of VSL and corporative	3.5	0	0	3.5
	3	Rehabilitation of market structures in affected areas	4	4	4	12
Balaka						
	1	Linking small and medium businesses to micro-finance institutions	1	1	1	3
	1	Conduct business management trainings for VSL Groups	4	4	4	12
	2	Establish market linkages	1	1	1	3
	2	Supporting Community Savings through creation of 100 VSL groups	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.5
Dedza						
	1	Reconstruct community markets that were destroyed at Kafere	25	0	0	25
	1	Conduct market linkages for communities	0.75	0.75	0.3	1.8
	1	Mobilise communities to formulate cooperatives	4.5	0.37	2.2	7.07
	2	Train 30 micro enterprise owners in business management skills and link to loan providers in affected areas	3.3	0.85	0.4	4.55
Machinga						
	1	Train to improve capacity building on village savings and loans to the affected communities	15.12	0	0	15.12
	1	Train 54 micro enterprise groups in business management skills, credit management so as to run the businesses and efficiently repay back the loans	9.072	3	2	14.072
	1	Provide 150 bee hives to affected 180 bee keepers (Likhomo cooperatives)	1.8	0.25	0.25	2.3
	1	Facilitate a credit facility programme between the affected communities and lending institutions to empower the affected communities economically and rejuvenate the economy.	2	1	1	4
	2	Follow up inspections and implementation of building resilient houses by the Physical Planning department and contractor.	10	15	17	42
	2	Rehabilitate six market infrastructures in the affected areas	18	0	0	18
Ntcheu						
	1	Establish 22 community revolving funds, and five village savings and four lending groups.	3.4005	3	34	40.4005
	2	Rehabilitate four market sheds and toilets for easy access of basic needs	4	4	4	12
	2	Conduct eight awareness campaigns and 12 inspections on fair trade	2.7	2.7	2.7	8.1
Salima						
	1	Facilitate formation of five farmers cooperatives from 10 VDRMCs in flood affected areas	7.5	7.5	15	30
	1	Link five farmers cooperatives to lending institutions to be empowered economically	2	2	4	8
	1	Train 20 VDRMCs and 10 ADRMCs in business management skills	8	8	16	32
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			524	595	497	1,617

ANNEX 6: DISTRICT LEVEL NUTRITION PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Nsanje						
		Revamp CLANS	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
		Train 300 growth monitoring volunteers	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
		Revamp 200 Nutritional care groups	22.0	0.0	0.0	22.0
		Conduct monthly nutrition screening	3.0	2.0	1.0	6.0
Chikwawa						
	1	Integrate and mainstream resilience components through actively involving the communities to become economically independent (Establish VSL groups)	10.0	5.0	5.0	20.0
	2	Sensitise communities on the recommended diet	3.0	3.0	3.0	9.0
	1	Sensitise communities on the importance of building their houses in responding to floods challenges	10.0	5.0	5.0	20.0
Phalombe						
	1	Train 311 frontline workers on SUN-NECS integrated package and food budgeting	9.0	9.0	0.0	18.0
	1	Procure 20,000 RUTF and other Nutrition Supplies	10.0	5.0	5.0	20.0
	1	Conduct 116 food and nutrition demonstrations and field open days.	7.0	7.0	14.0	28.0
	2	Conduct four awareness campaigns on SUN-NECS integrated package	7.0	7.0	14.0	28.0
	2	Establish 33 care groups and Community Leaders Action on Nutrition (CLAN) groups on SUN 1,000 Special days	1.3	1.3	2.6	5.2
	2	Train 33 care groups and CLANS on SUN-NECS integrated package	2.5	2.5	5.0	10.0
	2	Train 203 HSAs on the facilitation of growth monitoring sessions in the communities	3.5	3.5	0.0	7.0
	2	Conduct 4 awareness campaigns on food budgeting	7.0	7.0	14.0	28.0
Nkhotakota						
	1	Conduct training for 275 health workers and 100 agriculture extension workers in nutrition communication and household security	9.3	5.4	4.0	18.7
	2	Form and train care groups for sustainability of nutrition interventions	2.0	1.0	10.0	13.0
	3	Procure and distribute therapeutic foods to two health centres	8.4	8.4	8.4	25.2
Mangochi						
	1	Conduct screening of malnutrition in affected areas in 200 villages	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
	1	Procure 20,000 RUTF and other Nutrition Supplies	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0

Ntcheu						
	1	Conduct 15 community trainings to reach 19,862 Farm families in dietary diversification and utilisation	10.0	5.0	2.0	17.0
	1	Procure and distribute 20,000 pkts RUTF	7.5	3.7	5.5	16.7
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			165.5	100.8	98.5	364.8

ANNEX 7: DISTRICT LEVEL EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Chiradzulu						
		Conduct awareness campaigns on sustainable and viable livelihood options	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
		Introduction of cost effective, and applicable livelihood option in the district	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.4
Nsanje						
	1	Provide recovery loans to 50 micro-enterprise owners affected by flooding	1.5	0.7	0.5	2.7
		Conduct skills training for local artisans	20.0	12.7	387.9	420.6
		Train micro-enterprise owners in business management skills to run the business effectively and pay back loan	10.0	2.0	12.0	24.0
		Promote forest-based enterprises to improve community livelihoods (Income generating activities e.g. beekeeping)	5.0	3.0	2.0	10.0
		Integrate and mainstream resilience components through actively involving the communities to become economically independent (Establish VSL groups)	5.8	3.2	9.0	17.9
		Sensitise communities on human rights and gender equality, GBV, and available resources	3.0	2.5	5.5	11.0
		Promotion and establishment of the VLS group	5.8	3.2	9.0	17.9
Chikwawa						
	1	Train micro-enterprise owners in business management skills like how to manage loans	7.0	2.5	2.5	12.0
Phalombe						
	1	Implement four public works programmes	174.6	174.6	349.2	698.4
Nkhotakota						
	1	Facilitate employment in affected communities through public works in liaison with the sectors by giving them preference	15.0	12.0	14.0	41.0
	2	Train 100 youths in the affected area in vocational skills (brick laying and carpentry) and entrepreneurship	10.0	8.0	6.0	24.0
	1	Train 100 farmers in value addition	1.3	2.0	0.8	4.1
Karonga						
	1	Train five cooperatives in business management skills to enhance production	3.0	3.5	4.5	11.0
	1	Introduce food-for-asset programs to disaster prone areas	10.0	18.5	15.0	43.5
Mangochi						
	1	Establish and train 30 community savings and investments groups	22.0	0.0	0.0	22.0
Blantyre						
	1	Cash/food-for-work program for agriculture rehabilitation schemes	15.0	15.0	30.0	60.0
	2	Capacity building	1.1	1.1	2.2	†
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			314.4	265.7	850.0	1430.1

ANNEX 8: DISTRICT LEVEL DRM PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Chiradzulu						
		Train civil protection committees at all levels	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.2
		Train front line staff in DRR planning and management	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
		Develop DRM plan	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.2
		Develop a district disaster contingency plan	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.8
		Conduct disaster related awareness campaigns at all levels	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.1
Nsanje						
	1	Capacity building of civil protection committees	10.0	5.0	4.0	19.0
	1	Review and update disaster contingency plan	6.3	2.3	2.3	10.9
	2	Procure early warning system equipment	8.0	3.0	3.0	14.0
	2	Construct evacuation sites / safe havens	9.0	4.5	4.5	18.0
		Extend DRR and climate change initiatives in schools	4.0	1.8	1.0	6.8
		Establish climate change information centre in TA Mlolo	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
	3	Establish and conduct monthly DRM coordination meetings	2.4	1.5	1.5	5.4
Chikwawa						
	1	Institutional capacity building	1.2	1.4	1.4	4.0
	1	Hold monthly CPC meetings	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5
	2	Procure early warning system materials and communication gadgets for CPCs or focal persons	4.5	2.0	2.0	8.5
	2	Updating disaster contingency plan	2.0	1.5	1.5	5.0
	3	Extend DRR and climate change initiatives in schools	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.6
Phalombe						
	1	Conduct four awareness campaigns on living with floods	6.0	6.0	12.0	24.0
	1	Train 53 CPCs on Disaster Risk Management	5.0	5.0	8.0	18.0
	1	Train 530 cluster members on cluster management	5.0	5.0	8.0	18.0
	1	Conduct 112 flood recovery review meetings	14.0	14.0	28.0	56.0
	1	Conduct eight learning sessions on living with floods	6.0	6.0	12.0	24.0
	1	Develop and distribute 4,000 IEC materials and 4,000 calendars on living with floods	2.0	2.0	4.0	8.0
	1	Develop 53 village and area level contingency plans, and 53 village and area level DRM plans	8.0	8.0	16.0	32.0
	1	Update 4 district contingency plans, and one district DRM plan	6.8	0.9	2.0	9.7
	2	Construct four community DRM centres	16.0	16.0	32.0	64.0
	2	Train 106 community structures on community-based DRM (CBDRM)	5.0	5.0	10.0	20.0

Nkhotakota						
	1	Review district contingency plan	2.5	1.7	1.0	5.2
	1	Revamp and train one DCPC, eight ACPCs and 100 VCPCs	10.0	8.2	3.5	21.7
	2	Conduct awareness campaigns in disaster-prone areas	3.0	5.0	7.0	15.0
Karonga						
	1	Conduct six review meetings on contingency plan updating	1.9	2.1	2.5	6.5
	1	Conduct 30 sensitization meetings on the importance of building permanent structures by using recommended guidelines	4.5	5.5	6.8	16.8
	2	Install three early warning system equipment in areas prone to floods/disasters	0.0	9.2	15.0	24.2
	2	Train 20 village coordination protection committees/village natural resources management committees in nursery establishment and forestry management	4.5	7.5	6.8	18.8
Mangochi						
	1	Develop district disaster contingency plan	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0
	1	Conduct monthly coordination meetings	0.9	0.9	1.7	3.5
	1	Establish and train 25 ACPC and 258 VCPCs	77.1	42.1	4.0	123.2
	1	Undertake one learning visit to Nsanje and Chikwawa	2.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
	2	Orient 25 AECs on the development of area disaster contingency plans	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
	2	Develop 25 area disaster contingency plans	8.0	4.0	0.0	12.0
	2	Conduct monthly monitoring of recovery activities in affected areas	2.4	2.4	4.8	9.6
Blantyre						
	2	Develop district disaster contingency plans	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.8
	2	Orient extension workers on the development of area disaster contingency plans	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.8
	2	Develop area disaster contingency plans	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
	2	Conduct monitoring of recovery activities in affected areas	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.7
Thyolo						
	1	Train extension workers and teachers in DRR Promotion	14.0	14.0	10.0	38.0
	2	Train on sensitization of standard housing codes	2.2	2.2	4.4	8.8
	2	Replace damaged early warning systems	10.0	10.0	0.0	20.0
	3	Contingency planning	4.7	4.7	4.7	14.0
	3	Orient community leaders in DRM	3.5	3.5	0.0	7.1
	3	Train civil protection committees in DRM	5.1	5.0	1.6	11.7
Mulanje						
	1	Revamp and form CPCs at all district levels(DC, ADC and VDC)	6.8	2.0	0.0	8.8
	1	Update district contingency plan	5.3	1.0	0.0	6.3
	1	Construct district warehouse	0.0	30.0	0.0	30.0
	2	Train district-level structures on DRM	11.5	0.0	0.0	11.5
Zomba						
	1	Update district disaster contingency plans	2.6	2.6	2.6	7.9

	1	Promote awareness on DRM issues to all communities	3.1	3.1	3.1	9.3
	1	Develop district disaster management plans	5.0	10.0	5.0	20.0
	1	Conduct coordination ACPC and DCPC meetings	2.3	2.3	2.3	6.9
	1	Establishment and training of the disaster management committees	8.0	8.0	8.0	24.0
	1	Train DCPC in cluster approach system	3.4	1.2	1.2	5.8
	2	Develop disaster area contingency plans	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0
	2	Conduct monitoring of recovery activities in affected areas	4.5	4.5	4.5	13.5
		Establish and document EWS data	4.5	3.4	3.4	11.3
		Consolidate disaster area contingency plans	1.2	3.0	1.2	5.4
		Conduct CPC review meetings on recovery activities	6.0	6.0	6.0	18.0
Balaka						
	1	Develop contingency plan	20.0	20.0	1.5	41.5
	1	Conduct campaigns on improved housing	2.5	2.5	5.0	10.0
	1	Orient primary and secondary teachers in DRR and climate change	3.50.75	3.50.75	1.5	1.5
	1	Train extension workers in DRR	1.5	20.0	0.0	21.5
	2	Introducing early warning systems	1.5	1.50.00	30.0	31.5
	2	Conduct trainings of community structures in DRM (ADC, ACPC, VCPC, DCPC)	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5
	1	Train extension workers on climate change and DRM	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Dedza						
	1	Develop disaster contingency plans all DRM structures in the district.	4.0	4.0	4.0	12.0
	1	Orient 80 extension workers on the development of area disaster contingency plans	3.0	3.0	3.0	9.0
	1	Conduct capacity building on DRM to all DRM structures	12.2	8.0	5.0	25.2
	1	Conduct 32 strategic campaigns on critical recommended DRR practices	2.5	3.0	0.4	5.9
	1	Develop and distribute 6000 IEC materials	2.2	3.6	2.0	7.8
	1	Procure and distribute early warning, safety and communication kits	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
	2	Conduct monitoring and supervision of DRM activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0
	2	Upscale establishment of DRM school clubs to 30 schools in disaster prone areas	12.5	0.5	0.0	13.0
	2	Conduct review meetings	12.0	12.5	14.0	38.5
Machinga						
	1	Review district disaster contingency plan	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.5
	1	Train 30 DCPC members on Cluster Approach system	6.5	5.0	4.8	16.3
	1	Train 15 ADRMC and 161 VDRMC in DRM	8.0	7.5	6.4	21.9
	2	Develop 13 Area and 161 Village Contingency Plans	9.5	6.0	5.2	20.7
	2	Develop 15 Area and 161 Village DRM plans	9.0	7.8	5.5	22.3
	3	Train 15 AECs on the development of area disaster contingency plans	6.0	5.0	4.5	15.5

Ntcheu						
	1	Train four ACPC, VCPC, HAC VHC, ADC and VDC in disaster management	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.5
	1	Supervise four CPCs	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3
	1	Conduct 15 community awareness campaign on early warning system	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.5
	1	Prepare and review disaster contingency plan for the district	8.0	3.0	3.0	14.0
	1	Document three traditional authorities on early warning system	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.2
	1	Disseminate three traditional authorities on early warning system	3.7	1.0	0.7	5.3
Rumphi						
	1	Coordinate implementing all recovery related activities in all disaster affected areas in the district	4.0	3.0	3.0	10.0
	1	Revamp the DRM committees from the five affected T/As	4.0	2.0	1.0	7.0
	1	Train local disaster management committees from the affected areas on handling early warning information	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
	1	Update of the district contingency plan	2.5	2.5	3.0	8.0
	2	Collect data and list all disaster prone areas in the district (mapping)	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
	2	Conduct awareness campaigns on building resilient homes	3.0	3.0	2.0	8.0
	2	Train health workers, teachers, primary and secondary schools on DRR	7.0	7.0	5.0	19.0
Salima						
	1	Updating district disaster contingency plans	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.5
	1	Capacity building of Disaster Risk Management Committees at all levels	4.5	6.0	6.0	16.5
	1	Train DCPC on Cluster Approach system	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
	1	Develop district DRM plan	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
	1	Conduct M&E of all recovery activities in affected areas	8.0	12.5	10.0	30.5
	1	Train teachers in DRR	2.5	2.5	2.0	7.0
	1	Develop area and village contingency plans	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0
	1	Develop area and village DRM plans	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0
	2	Disseminate DRM information	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			625.8	485.5	425.2	1536.5

ANNEX 9: DISTRICT LEVEL PROTECTION PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Chiradzulu						
	1	Train 55 front-line staff in psychosocial support in times of disasters	4.3	0	0	4.3
	1	Equip 30 counsellors with all relevant tools	1	1	1	3
Nsanje						
	1	Map protection service points	1.05	1.4	0.7	3.15
	1	Repair and reconstruct damaged 95 CBCC structures and one district office block	149	72	72	293
	1	Conduct awareness campaign on Human rights, gender equality and child protection	1.65	2.2	1.65	5.5
	1	Training of 120 caregivers in ECD	15	5	3.5	23.5
	1	Train 30 service providers in Case management	3	2	1	6
	1	Strengthen referral system	10	4	1	15
	1	Monitor and supervise protection services at district and community levels	5	4	3	12
Phalombe						
	1	Reconstruct 32 permanent community nursery school	16	16	32	64
	1	Support 130 CBCCs with seed for back yard gardening	1.3	1.3	2.6	5.2
	1	Provide children corner kits to 65 children corner centres	7.5	0	75	82.5
	1	Provide ECD kits to 130 Early Childhood Development centres	15	0	15	30
	2	Train 300 caregivers on early childhood development	6	6	8	20
	2	Train 200 caregivers in children corner management	2	2	4	8
	2	Provide assistive devices to 60 people with disabilities	10	0	10	20
	2	Conduct four awareness campaigns on protection, GBV, child labour and theft	3	3	6	12
	2	Train 46 community victim support units and child protection committees in case management	2.6	2.6	5.2	10.4
	3	Train 900 volunteers on psycho-social support	1.5	1.5	3	6
	3	Construct one stop centre at the district Level	0	12	0	12
Nkhotakota						
	1	Train 160 caregivers and social protection workers in psychosocial support	10	8	5	23
	1	Facilitate employment of affected communities through public works in liaison with the sectors by giving them preference	15	12	14	41
	2	Train 100 youths in affected area in vocational skills (Brick laying and carpentry) and entrepreneurship	10	8	6	24
	2	Rehabilitate 25 and reconstruct 11 affected CBCCs.	15	11	8	34
	3	Conduct five awareness campaigns to DCPC and ACPCs on occupational safety and health during disaster emergency response	2	1.5	1	4.5
	3	Provide protective clothing and appliances to emergency relief workers (foot wear, gloves, torches, headgears, and work suits	6	4	3	13

Karonga						
	1	Train 30 caregivers in Early Childhood Development activities in affected areas	4.5	8	6.5	19
	2	Provide psychosocial support and child protection to 14,234 learners in 20 affected schools	4.5	6.8	5.5	16.8
	2	Conduct three recovery exchange field visits to Mangochi, Phalombe and Chikwawa to share experiences	12	15	15	42
Mangochi						
	1	Train 30 caregivers	8	0	0	8
	1	Conduct monthly community psychosocial support sessions	6	6	12	24
	2	Re-establish five ECD centres	30	20	0	50
	2	Re-establish 10 community policing structures	5	0	0	5
	2	Train 25 CPWs and 20 CDAs on psychosocial support	15	7.5	0	22.5
	3	Construct five community victim support units	35	10	0	45
Blantyre						
	1	Conduct community awareness on human rights, gender equality, child protection and GBV, and available services.	0.076	0.076	0.152	0.304
	1	Rehabilitate and reconstruct 66 CBCCs, CCs	54	54	74	182
	1	Procure and distribute kitchen utensils to affected CBCCs and CCs	2.625	2.625	5.25	10.5
	1	Procure and distribute CBCC and CC Kits to affected CBCCs and CCs	1.125	1.125	2.25	4.5
	1	Procure and distribute farm inputs for communal gardens to affected CBCCs and CCs	0.5	0.5	1	2
	2	Map and establish protection service provision points	0.2462 5	0.2462 5	0.4925	0.985
	2	Conduct quarterly district review meetings	0.44	0.44	0.88	1.76
	2	Conduct monitoring and supervision of protection, GVB and PSS activities	0.76	0.76	1.52	3.04
	2	Orient 50 Protection service providers in Case Management	0.9187 5	0.9187 5	1.8375	3.675
	2	Train 50 protection, GBV, Psychosocial Support service providers in PSS in emergencies	0.9187 5	0.9187 5	1.8375	3.675
	2	Revamp 30 GBV, Child Protection Committees, Community policing structures	0.0845	0.0845	0.169	0.338
Thyolo						
	1	Rehabilitate damaged CBCCs	8.36	8.36	0.8	17.52
	2	Train caregivers and child protection officers	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.9
	3	Sensitise communities on GBV during disasters	1.549	1.549	0	3.098
Zomba						
	1	Map and establish protection service provision points	3.5	0	0	3.5
	1	Procure and distribute farm inputs for communal gardens to affected CBCCs and CCs	2.6	0	0	2.6
	1	Train child protection committees in child protection in emergencies	1.152	1.152	1.152	3.456
	2	reorient CBOs and CC Caregivers in Psychosocial support	8.36	0	0	8.36
	2	Train child protection workers in family tracing, repatriation, and case management	1.0556 67	1.0556 67	1.0556 67	3.167
	2	Conduct community dialogue sessions to revamp/strengthen services	2.112	2.112	0	4.224

Balaka						
	1	Revamp and train 50 CBCCs, eight ACPCs, and eight ADCs in protection and security	5.25	5.25	0	10.5
	1	Sensitise eight communities on GBV during disasters	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.5
Dedza						
	1	Map and establish protection service provision points	1.5	0	0	1.5
	1	Procure and distribute farm inputs for communal gardens to affected CBCCs and CCs	0.6	0.7	0	1.3
	1	Train children's corner members in psychosocial support	1.2	0.7	0	1.9
	2	Conduct Community awareness on human rights, gender equality, child protection and GBV and on available services.	3.2	0	0	3.2
	2	Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision of protection, GVB and PSS activities	1.2	1.34	1.9	4.44
	2	Procure and distribute CBCC and CC Kits to affected CBCCs and CCs	12	0	0	12
	2	Facilitate the curbing of GBV to disaster affected communities	2.5	3.2	4	9.7
	2	Conduct capacity building on GBV to 100 affected Households	1.2	1.2	0	2.4
	3	Rehabilitate 30 CBCCs, 17 CCs	10	12	18	40
	3	44 Train protection, GBV, Psychosocial Support service providers, caregivers in PSS in emergencies	4.4	2	1.7	8.1
Machinga						
	1	Rehabilitate 21 affected CBCCs	15	15	17	47
	1	Training of Extension worker in psychosocial support.(CDAs and CPWs)	2.135	0.3	0.3	2.735
	1	Procure CBCC kits in 21 affected CBCCs	7	7.9	6	20.9
	1	Conduct community awareness on human rights, gender equality, child protection and GBV and on available services.	0.825	0.975	1.35	3.15
	2	Training of Civil Protection committees in psychosocial support to 15 ACPCs and 160 VCPC	11	11	6.905	28.905
	1	Rehabilitation of CBCCs affected by disaster.	15	15	17	47
Ntcheu						
	1	Support 100 vulnerable groups on psychosocial and risk reduction	1.1666 67	1.1666 67	1.1666 67	3.5
	1	Conduct 10 community trainings in Mainstreaming cross cutting issues	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.5
	1	Conduct 10 trainings to CBOs, child protection workers and other extension workers in case management in the affected areas	1.1666 67	1.1666 67	1.1666 67	3.5
Rumphi						
	1	Provide psychosocial support to people in disaster affected areas	9	0	0	9
	1	Procure learning and teaching materials in all 12 affected CBCC's affected by disasters.	22	0	0	22
	1	Rehabilitate 12 damaged CBCCs	2.7	0	0	2.7
	2	Train 22 Child protection workers on DRR	3	3	0	6
	2	Conduct awareness on security matters during time of emergencies	2	2	0	4

Salima						
	1	Training of 20 DDRMC members, 10 ADRMCs, 20 VDRMCs and 10 CDAs in psychosocial support.	8.00	8.00	16.00	32
	1	Conduct 10 Community awareness campaigns on human rights, gender equality, child protection and GBV and RBA to humanitarian services.	3.50	3.50	7.00	14
	2	Rehabilitate one CBCC affected by flooding.	5.00	2.00	2.00	9
Mulanje						
	1	Education support to 23 separated children	0.46	0.92	1.38	2.76
	1	Construct three CBCC centres	1.8	3.6	5.4	10.8
	1	Train 80 CBCC caregivers	2.4	3.6	6	12
	1	Supply of 26 ECD and 18 Children corner Kits	1.6	2.4	3.6	7.6
	1	Revamp four CVSU	1.2	2.4	3.2	6.8
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			686.6	444.3	538.4	1669

ANNEX 10: DISTRICT LEVEL TRANSPORT PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Chiradzulu						
	2	Maintenance and rehabilitate damaged 25 km roads, 20 bridge and five culverts	480.00	480.00	640.00	1600.00
Nsanje						
	1	Construction and reshaping of 154 km damaged rural feeder roads and eight bridges	10161	10161	13548	33870
	1	Supervise road rehabilitation works	35	35	35	105
Phalombe						
	1	Rehabilitate 65km of roads	60	30	60	150
	1	Rehabilitate 8 bridges	57.8	0	0	57.8
	1	Reconstruct 51 bridges and culverts	121.8	61.8	89.8	273.4
	2	Rehabilitate two road drainages	5.3	0	0	5.3
	2	Reconstruct 76 road drainages	43.45	43.45	86.9	173.8
Nkhonkhotakota						
	1	Reconstruct 65 km of roads	52	0	0	52
	2	Replace 280 concrete rings(600mm diameter)	24.901	2.5	2.5	29.90
	3	Reconstruct three drifts	3.72	0	0	3.72
Karonga						
	1	Rehabilitate 12 affected bridges by disasters	25	18	23.5	66.5
	1	Rehabilitate five culverts damaged by disasters	2.5	3	2.45	7.95
	1	Rehabilitate 80km of damaged road network	1.5	2.6	1.8	5.9
Mangochi						
	1	Rehabilitate 75km of road network damaged	18.915	18.915	18.915	56.75
	1	Rehabilitate 4 no 2 span bridges	75	25	0	100
	1	Replace/Install 18no culverts on maintained roads	54	27	0	81
Blantyre						
	1	Reconstruct 5 bridges, 18 culverts, and rehabilitate 0.5 km of roads	141	71.6	143.2	356.1
Thyolo						
	1	Maintain and rehabilitate 5.4km damaged roads, 20 bridge and culvert	330	330	440	1100
	3	Train roads committees in Roads maintenance	9.15	9.15	0	18.3
Mulanje						
	1	Reshape one km and replace a washed away three span Mkalo bridge of Mkalo to Chonde road	30	15	5	50
	1	Reshape four km and replace a span of Thanguzi bridge of Nkhonya- Namtombozi	38.5	12	4.5	55
	2	boards of three bridges, Likulezi 1,2 and 3 on Mango-Mulomba road	12	11	7	30
	2	Reshape 16 km and replace he washed away Namichimba bridge on Nkhonya-Mwanakhu road at Manyamba Primary school	28	13	4	45
	2	Reshape 13 km and replace the Thumbwe washed away bridge of Namphungo-Khwalala road	6	12	4	22

	2	Reshape 25 km and replace Thumbini washed away deck of Mulomba-Khwalala road	7	5	4	16
	2	Reshape of 16 km of Nantombozi -Chinyama road	3	2.5	2.5	8
	2	Reshape 10 km and replace a washed away northern abutment of Mombezi bridge on Masuku -Kamwedo road	18	5	3.5	26.5
	2	Reshape of 12 km damaged on Kamwendo-Kunselema road	1.5	2	1.3	4.8
	3	Reshape five km on Mimosa -Mathambi road	1.2	1.125	1.075	3.4
	3	Reshape 5 km of damaged road and replace the Sikoya bridge on Chisitu- Sikoya road	1.1	1.35	0.75	3.2
	3	Reshape of 5 km of damaged road and replace the beams and running boards and 2 span Thanguzi bridge on Ngolowela-Tambala road	0.85	1.02	1.13	3
	3	Reshape six km and replace beams and running boards of Namkuyu bridge on Namkuyu-Thuchila road	1.25	0.8	0.95	3
	3	Reshape of 12km of damage on Safari-Sambani road	1	1	1	3
	3	Reshape 12km of damage on Mpala-Milonde road	1.2	1	0.8	3
Zomba						
	1	Rehabilitate 20 bridges and 44 km of roads	265.51	260.51	260.51	786.5
Balaka						
	1	Rehabilitate 23 bridges and 364 culverts	145.42	145.42	145.42	436.3
	1	Reshape of 63 Undesignated roads affected by floods	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
	2	Train roads foremen in Roads maintenance	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50
Dedza						
	1	Rehabilitate 15 feeder roads	18	15	15	48
	1	Reconstruct 10 bridges	35	18	15	68
Machinga						
	1	Rehabilitate 231.3 KM of undesignated earth roads	36	19.2	19.2	74.4
	1	Rehabilitate 12 timber bridges and rehabilitate eight Irish bridges	28.2	5.855	16	50.1
	1	Reconstruct 190 curvet lines	32	24	20	76
Ntcheu						
	1	Rehabilitate 25 bridges and culverts	200.00	200.00	200.00	600.0
	1	Rehabilitate 15km of the 12 roads in affected areas	50.00	50.00	50.00	150.0
	2	Upgrade 14 roads in affected areas	300.00	200.00	100.00	600.0
Rumphi						
	1	Construct five km of feeder roads and six bridges	75.00	50.00	75.00	200.0
	1	Rehabilitate seven culverts	5.00	4.00	0.00	9.00
Salima						
	1	Rehabilitate three bridges	25.00	32.00	32.00	89.00
	2	Rehabilitate 20 road culverts	5.00	2.00	4.00	11.00
	3	Rehabilitate five road embankments	7.50	7.50	7.50	22.50
Chikwawa						
	1	Reshape 120km of roads, install 81 culverts, rehabilitate six drifts and patch five bridge approaches	1900	900	500	3300
	2	Reshape 120km of roads, install 81 culverts, rehabilitate six drifts and patch five bridge approaches	0.045	1100	2500	3600.
	3	Upgrade 116km of roads	0	800	7200	8000.
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			15,071	15,256	26,309	56,637

ANNEX 11: DISTRICT LEVEL AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND FOOD SECURITY PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Chiradzulu						
		Rehabilitate and maintain irrigation schemes	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 41346 affected people	451.0	0.0	0.0	451.0
		Train lead farmers on new agriculture farming technologies for sustainable agricultural production	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4
		Promote adoption of early maturing and drought resistant crops	1.5	1.5	0.8	3.8
Nsanje						
	1	Rehabilitate Irrigation schemes	150.0	50.0	45.0	245.0
	1	Promote small stock production (goats 2,500 and 25,000 chickens)	60.0	120.0	45.0	225.0
	1	Promote rain fed cropping	18.0	15.0	12.0	45.0
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 109,942 affected people	1199.4	0.0	0.0	1199.4
	2	Livestock disease control	80.0	70.0	60.0	210.0
	2	Relocate Makhanga EPA and Rural Training Centre	150.0	100.0	0.0	250.0
	2	Promote irrigated farming	20.0	20.0	16.0	56.0
	2	Promote food diversification	20.0	15.0	13.0	48.0
	2	Promote market oriented farming	9.0	7.0	8.0	24.0
	2	Post-harvest management	10.0	8.0	12.0	30.0
	3	Promote use of improved agricultural technologies	21.0	15.0	21.0	57.0
	3	Promote pasture production and conservation	30.0	20.0	15.0	65.0
	3	Promote use of watering points	27.0	15.0	15.0	57.0
	3	Promote stream bank protection	50.0	40.0	38.0	128.0
	3	Promote soil and water conservation	75.0	45.0	40.0	160.0
	3	Promote use of improved seed	13.0	10.0	9.0	32.0
	3	Promote fish production	40.0	27.0	28.0	95.0
Chikwawa						
	1	Introduce livestock pass on programme in goats, poultry, and pigs	20.0	10.0	10.0	40.0
	1	Maintain cattle crushes and watering ponds	75.0	50.0	50.0	175.0
	1	Build capacity of farmer based organisation	5.0	2.5	2.5	10.0
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 83,606 affected people	912.1	0.0	0.0	912.1
	2	Rehabilitate of all degraded catchments	50.0	40.0	40.0	130.0
	2	Rehabilitate gravity fed schemes	19.5	12.5	10.0	42.0
	2	Desilt water reservoirs (in take dams)	7.0	7.0	5.0	19.0
	3	Seed multiplication, Sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes	18.0	6.0	6.0	30.0
	3	Promote Agroforestry and conservation agriculture	175.0	75.0	75.0	325.0

Phalombe						
	1	Promote 15 improved crop varieties and 10 agriculture technologies	30.0	20.0	24.0	74.0
	1	Rehabilitate 5 irrigation schemes	100.0	60.0	50.0	210.0
	1	Provide 5,000 goats and 20,000 chickens through pass on programme	50.0	40.0	70.0	160.0
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 73768 affected people	804.7	0.0	0.0	804.7
	2	Reach 20 farmer organisations with market oriented farming	10.0	6.0	8.0	24.0
	2	Post-harvest protection of crops	25.0	17.0	25.0	67.0
	3	Establish 120 demonstration garden to promote Conservation Agriculture	18.0	15.0	18.0	51.0
Nkhotakota						
	1	Provide 10,000kg of maize seed and 2,000 bags of fertilisers to 2,000 farmers affected by floods	41.0	26.3	19.0	86.3
	1	Provide 4,000 bundles of cassava cuttings and 1,680 kg of sweet potato vines to 600 households affected by floods	3.0	4.0	1.1	8.1
	1	Rehabilitate(weirs and canals)for 8 affected irrigation schemes	30.0	6.0	3.0	39.0
	1	Procure and Provide 200 pipes (110mm class 10) to four affected sites-Mgombe, Kabyanga, Kapichira and Chisambo irrigation schemes.	7.0	0.0	1.5	8.5
	1	Procure and provide three Diesel motorised pumps (sets) to three affected schemes-Mgombe, Kabyanga and Chisambo irrigation schemes	5.0	1.0	1.0	7.0
	1	Rehabilitate two pump houses for two irrigation schemes - Chisambo and Kabyanga irrigation schemes	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
	2	Train 150 farmers in modern khola construction and small stock management	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
	2	Train 1,540 households in conservation Agriculture	4.2	6.2	5.0	15.3
	2	Train 300 farmers in Good Agricultural Practices in relation to climate change adaptation and mitigation	3.0	2.7	2.4	8.1
	2	Train eight groups of farmers in small scale irrigation farming	9.0	2.0	0.0	11.0
	2	Train AEDOs(8) and AIOs(4) on water management	4.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
	2	Train Local artisans and Committees on scheme management	5.0	2.0	2.0	9.0
	3	Provide 308 goats to 140 households	7.5	4.8	2.5	14.8
	3	Provide 3,500 chickens to 350 households	3.5	1.8	0.9	6.2
Karonga						
	1	Procure and distribute 3,000 goats and 15,000 chickens for both food and manure production	6.0	9.5	6.5	22.0
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 745 affected people	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.1
	2	Train 15,000 farmers in conservation agriculture in the affected areas	4.0	6.8	5.3	16.1
	2	Sensitize 20,000 farmers on the importance of planting early maturity varieties in all affected disaster prone areas	6.3	11.5	7.8	25.6
Mangochi						
	1	Procure and distribute 5,000 bundles of sweet potato vines and cassava cuttings, distribute early maturing maize seed and fertiliser to 1,000 vulnerable households	52.0	37.0	7.0	96.0
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 104,790 affected people	762.1	0.0	0.0	762.1
	2	Rehabilitate three irrigation schemes	21.0	0.0	0.0	21.0

	2	Procure and distribute livestock to 4,000 households (goats)	30.0	30.0	0.0	60.0
	3	Procure and distribute 10,000 fruit tree seedlings	9.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
	3	Construct five rain water harvesting structures	8.0	7.0	7.0	22.0
Blantyre						
	1	Provide food assistance to affected farm households	97.9	97.9	195.7	391.4
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 35686 affected people	324.4	0.0	0.0	324.4
	2	Repair and reconstruction of irrigation schemes	7.0	7.0	14.1	28.1
	2	Restore livestock (Goats, Chickens)	14.4	14.4	28.8	57.6
	3	Promote of drought tolerant and early maturing crops	54.3	54.3	108.6	217.1
	3	Extend support	2.4	2.4	4.8	9.5
	3	Repair and construct fish infrastructure	0.9	0.9	1.9	3.8
	1	Conduct coordination meetings	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.1
Thyolo						
	1	Repair damaged irrigation schemes	46.7	46.0	46.8	139.5
	1	Promote conservation agriculture	6.8	6.8	6.8	20.4
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 16812 affected people	122.3	0.0	0.0	122.3
	2	Provide Farm inputs for winter cropping	7.2	20.7	14.4	42.3
	2	Train farmer groups on post-harvest handling	3.8	2.7	2.7	9.2
Mulanje						
	1	Procure and distribute farm inputs to most affected farmers (2,000) in all five EPAs	68.6	50.0	15.0	133.6
	2	Conduct supervisory visits and review meetings in all EPAs	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.5
	3	Conduct field days in all EPAs at Manyamba Primary school	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
	1	Reconstruct entire destroyed weir of Msikita scheme and Rehabilitation of damaged 300 m canals of Kuzinja and Gibsani scheme	2.0	2.4	0.0	4.4
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 65,302 affected people	593.7	0.0	0.0	593.7
	2	Rehabilitate of 274 meters of canal of Chisawani scheme	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
	3	Replace 30 m pipeline at Chanukha scheme	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
	3	Rehabilitation of 12 m canal of Msikita II (Lembanguwo) scheme	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Zomba						
	1	Repair fish infrastructure	1.9	0.9	1.9	4.8
	1	Rehabilitate three irrigation schemes	6.0	4.0	4.0	14.0
	1	Procure and distribute farm inputs to flood victims in all the affected people (treadle pumps, watering canes, vegetables seeds, maize seed, goats and chickens)	104.5	104.5	219.3	428.4
	1	Restock livestock (goats and chickens)	50.0	50.0	70.0	170.0
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 106471 affected people	1161.5	0.0	0.0	1161.5
	2	Promotion of drought tolerant and early maturing crops	20.0	20.0	30.0	70.0
	2	promotion of drought tolerant and early maturing crops	112.9	112.9	167.1	392.8
	2	Facilitate and train farmers on catchment management	7.0	5.0	5.0	17.0
	2	Rehabilitation of Likangala Irrigation complex	86.0	82.0	82.0	250.0

Balaka						
	1	Promote climate-smart agriculture on 4,395 hectares of land (conservation agriculture; agro-forestry, manure making and application)	153.8	153.8	307.7	615.3
	1	Rehabilitate five irrigation schemes (100 hectares)	15.0	15.0	10.0	40.0
	1	Support 8,000 households with inputs and equipment for winter cropping (fertiliser; maize seed; treadle pumps)	45.0	25.0	40.0	110.0
	1	Rehabilitate 25,000 square meters of damaged fish ponds	4.0	3.0	3.0	10.0
	1	Reclaim 15,000 hectare of land for increased production (soil & water conservation; construction of rain water harvesting structures)	8.0	24.0	16.0	48.0
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 50,095 affected people	455.4	0.0	0.0	455.4
	2	Provide livestock to 7,000 households to promote resilience (two goats per household)	14.0	14.0	14.0	42.0
	3	Promote cultivation of Drought tolerant crops (supply sweet potato vines; cassava cuttings; sorghum; capacity building of the farmers)	10.0	8.0	7.0	25.0
	3	Post-harvest handling (promote use of modern storage facilities like concrete and metallic silos; use of actellic dust)	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0
Dedza						
	1	Promote drought tolerant and early maturing crops in drought prone areas.	8.8	21.7	10.3	40.9
	1	Strengthen the dissemination of Extension services	1.5	1.7	3.9	7.1
	1	Construct and rehabilitate 15 small scale irrigation schemes in five TAs.	55.0	45.0	0.0	100.0
	1	Upscale small livestock production (Goats, Chickens) in five Tas.	37.6	41.2	113.5	192.4
	1	Promote crop diversification	5.0	6.5	6.0	17.5
	1	Promote good dietary diversification	9.3	7.5	9.4	26.2
	1	Scale-up seed multiplication technologies five Tas.	7.5	6.1	9.7	23.3
	1	Conduct capacity building on post-harvest handling of crops	8.6	9.7	21.6	39.9
	1	Construct rain water harvesting structures	14.0	0.0	0.0	14.0
	1	Facilitate catchment protection and conservation	22.4	24.7	61.6	108.6
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 30,089 affected people	164.1	0.0	0.0	164.1
	2	Promote agroforestry	12.7	22.8	57.2	92.7
	3	Organise FBOs into cooperatives in disaster - affected areas	11.4	12.5	28.9	52.8
	3	Repair and construct five fish infrastructures in five Tas.	4.6	3.8	3.5	11.9
Machinga						
	1	Source and distribute breeding stock (10,000 fish fingerlings, 6,000 goats, 30,000 chickens)	100.0	100.0	90.0	290.0
	1	Source and distribute crop seed (80 MT maize, 10 MT sorghum, 25 MT rice, 20 MT cowpeas, 60 MT pigeon peas, and 40 MT ground nuts), 25,910hhs	150.0	60.0	87.5	297.5
	1	Train farmers on conservation agriculture	10.0	10.0	8.0	28.0
	1	Facilitate pegging and construction of marker ridges and ridge realignment	9.0	5.0	7.0	21.0
	1	Rehabilitate nine irrigation schemes	64.2	64.2	85.6	214.0
	1	Reconstruct and rehabilitate four fish ponds	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.5
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 58373 affected people	636.8	0.0	0.0	636.8
	2	Conduct topographic survey and scheme designs	2.5	1.5	3.5	7.5

	2	Train 20,547 farming households in integrated farming and crop diversification	15.0	10.0	30.8	55.8
	3	Train farmers in catchment conservation(to be done in collaboration with environment	8.0	8.0	8.0	24.0
	3	Source and distribute inputs for conservation agriculture (e.g. tree seedlings, polythene tubes, etc.)	14.0	10.0	9.0	33.0
Ntcheu						
	1	Procure and distribute 198,620 kg inputs for irrigation in schemes and wetlands	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.1
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 83,326 affected people	454.5	0.0	0.0	454.5
	2	Train 11,918 MHHH and 7,944 FHHH in income generating programmes	2.0	1.0	1.4	4.4
	2	Procure and distribute 240,000 agroforestry trees	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9
	3	Rehabilitate 10 fish ponds	1.0	1.1	0.3	2.4
Rumphi						
	1	Support 1000 farmers on winter production inputs (50kg UREA and 50kg NPK for each).	22.0	0.0	0.0	22.0
	1	Promote irrigation systems in 3 affected T/A's in the district	15.0	6.0	0.0	21.0
	2	Facilitate three construction of conservation structures.	0.0	7.5	7.5	15.0
	2	Train 100 farmers on post-harvest management.	2.0	4.0	0.0	6.0
Salima						
	1	Rehabilitate nine irrigation schemes	25.0	46.0	51.5	122.5
	1	Distribute irrigation equipment like treadle pumps, motorised pumps, pipes	9.2	11.0	13.0	33.2
	1	Provide cassava, sweet potatoes, and early maturing varieties of maize, cow peas to 3,000 farmers	10.0	7.0	7.0	24.0
	1	Procure and distribute maize for 25,352 affected people	138.3	0.0	0.0	138.3
	2	Implement various technologies in land use management (Check Dams, Contour ridging, Vetiver hedgerows, Terracing, Infiltration pits, Swales, Agroforestry, Stone bands)	18.0	22.0	22.0	62.0
	2	Promote soil and water conservation measures (Construction of marker ridges, Construction of storm drains)	4.0	4.0	6.3	14.3
	3	Conduct four climate smart agriculture and irrigation trainings	2.5	2.5	3.0	8.0
	3	Develop site-specific plans on land use management in the affected areas, including the surrounding uplands	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.5
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			11477	2619	3036	17132

ANNEX 12: DISTRICT LEVEL WASH PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Chiradzulu						
		Rehabilitate existing village water supply systems	7.5	7.5	0	15
Nsanje						
	1	Construction of dykes	108	15	70	193
	1	Re-opening of Ruo river (old channel)	158	80	120	358
	1	Construction of 207 new boreholes and Rehabilitation of 726 existing boreholes	424	424	848	1696
	1	Rehabilitation of flood retention structures	274	0	0	274
	2	Flood Management and Catchment Development - feasibility Study for Ruo	36.8	0	0	36.8
	2	Water quality testing and disinfection	20.72	0	0	20.7
	2	Conduct Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) Activities	6	5	1	12
	2	Conduct Hygiene Activities	4	2	2	8
	2	Conduct Pot to Pot chlorination	8	4	4	16
	2	Conduct Cholera awareness campaigns	12	10	6	28
	2	Conduct quarterly water quality monitoring	8	8	16	32
	2	River dredging / bank reinforcement / stabilization (mitigation works)	7	5	3	15
	2	Maintenance of pipe lines in Market centre rural piped water supply schemes	25	15	10	50
Chikwawa						
	1	Strengthen coordination among stakeholders in waste management and natural resources management	1	1	1	3
	1	Rehabilitation of 582 boreholes and make new 146 drillings	329.2	329.2	667	1325
	2	Rehabilitation and replacement of pipes	30	25	10	65
	3	Protect river banks, conserve soil and water structures	67	45	35	147
Phalombe						
	1	Rehabilitate 25 boreholes and construct 20 new boreholes per year	92	92	92	276
	1	Construct of Dykes	100	20	48	168
	1	Construct 12 water channels	72	72	144	288
	1	River training (reopening of Thuchila old channel)	40	8	7	55
	1	Follow up on triggered villages	1	1	2	4
	2	Rehabilitate two gravity fed systems/schemes	17.8	8.5	0	26.3
	3	Construct 30 toilets in markets and other public places	93.7	16	28	138
	3	Establish and train two water users association	0	10	10	20
Nkhotakota						
	1	Rehabilitate 50 boreholes	20	20	40	80
	1	Rehabilitate Dwambazi rural water piped scheme	21	20	15	56
	2	Train 50 water point committees	9.5	4	3	16.5
	2	Rehabilitate four Hydrometric Stations	5.5	4	6	15.5
	3	Conduct 60 sanitation promotion campaigns	8.5	5.4	3.5	17.4

Karonga						
	1	Rehabilitate Lufilya Gravity Fed Water System	9	5.2	7	21.2
	1	Rehabilitate Fargo and Ngelenge dykes	60	20	30	110
	2	Rehabilitate 9,911 toilets under CLTS	15	5.5	6.3	26.8
Mangochi						
	1	Rehabilitate eight boreholes per year	12.8	12.8	28	53.6
	1	Conduct villages CLTS in 200 villages	22	2	3	27
	1	Conduct School Led Total Sanitation in 70 schools	16	13	24	53
	2	Construct 60 boreholes	54	57	63	174
Blantyre						
	1	Construct sanitary facilities in each of the primary schools affected by disaster (five double latrines, two urinals, and three hand washing facilities)	29	29	58	116
	1	Assist communities to construct latrines in their households	48	48	97	193
	1	Hygiene promotion in 20 communities and 20 schools whose latrines collapsed due to heavy rains	1.4	1.4	2.8	5.6
	1	Construct 20 boreholes and rehabilitate 30 boreholes	43	47	80	170
Thyolo						
	1	Rehabilitate gravity fed water supply systems (PWP & Materials) Limphangwi, Sankhulani and Didi	40	15	15	70
	2	Construct 20 boreholes	18.1	18.1	36.21	72.4
	3	Train 20 water point committees on Water management, DRM and Early Warning System	6	6	0	12
Mulanje						
	1	Rehabilitate Intake weir, replace sucker and intake pipes, construct support column pillars, replace river crossings pipes, and replace PVC pipeline of Lichenya Gravity Fed Scheme, at Phwera and Chambe rural	34	19.75	21.76	75.5
	2	Construct dyke and desilt Thuchila river at Nogwe	0	8	7.6	15.6
	2	Redirect Ruo river to its original course at Sonjeka	20	15	35	70
	3	Provide river bank embankments on Muloza river at Limbuli	3.5	12	6.5	22
Zomba						
	1	Construct 15 boreholes and rehabilitate 10 boreholes per year	56.5	58.52	96.04	211
	1	Rehabilitate Chingale gravity fed system	8.2	6	12	26.2
	2	Rehabilitate three dykes	20	20	20	60
	2	Conduct hygiene promotion in 20 communities and 20 schools whose latrines collapsed due to floods	1.39	1.39	2.78	5.56
	2	Construct 20 traditional toilets	8.9	5.6	5.5	20
	2	Construct sanitary facilities in each of the primary schools affected by disaster (5 double latrines, 2 urinals and 3 hand washing facilities)	29.01	29.01	58.03	116
	3	Water quality monitoring (procure Delagua kit, H2S strips)	1.0803	1.0803	2.1606	4.32

Balaka						
	1	Rehabilitate 10 boreholes	16	18.52	36	70.52
	1	Rehabilitate Gravity-fed Mpira Distribution Channels (Nkaya Line)	30	5	3	38
	1	Train/Refresh 60 Water Point Committees in Community Based Management	2.55	3.825	1.275	7.65
	1	Treat 200 shallow wells with Chlorine	3	3	3	9
	1	Rehabilitate 80 pit latrines and mount 80 hand washing facilities	10	9	0	19
	1	Conduct water sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns	1.7	3.4	1.7	6.8
	2	Conduct Refresher Courses/training for 80 Area Mechanics	8.16	8.16	4.352	20.6
Dedza						
	1	Procure porta-lab and water testing kits	23	2	2	27
	1	Promote WASH activities in communities	19.5	19.5	19.5	58.5
	1	Construct 20 boreholes	60	30	30	120
	1	Rehabilitate boreholes	15	15	0	30
	1	Conduct water quality testing and monitoring	2	2	2	6
	1	Conduct river training on Rivulezi river	8	0	0	8
	1	Construct river dyke on Nadzipulu and Rivulezi rivers	25	0	0	25
	2	Construct nine sanitary facilities in each of the primary schools and markets affected by disaster	20	7	0	27
Machinga						
	1	Rehabilitate 250 non-functional boreholes in affected communities	96	96	192	384
	1	Rehabilitate six affected water schemes (Kawinga, Doza, Nkala, Mangale, Namikomia, Chagwa Rural Water Supply Schemes)	60	10	20	90
	1	Train water point committees in community based management, disaster risk reduction, prevention, mitigation, response and recovery	6.4	6.4	8	20.8
	2	Train Gate Keepers (traditional Leaders) in water resources and catchment management	8	5	5	18
	2	Train water point committees, development committees (ADC, VDC) in water resources management	20	15	10	45
	2	Establish and install flood warning systems (nine Rain gauges) in nine EPAs	0	19	5	24
	2	Integrate seasonal forecasts into water monitoring management	6.5	6.5	6.5	19.5
Ntcheu						
	1	Drill and construct water points (11 boreholes and 20 shallow wells)	21.6	13.5	37.8	72.9
	1	Maintain and rehabilitate damaged water points (six boreholes and 12 shallow wells)	28.8	7.9	9.7	46.4
	1	Facilitate construction and rehabilitation of sanitary facilities (25,000 basic and improved sanitary facilities)	2.1	2.1	2.1	6.3
	1	Rehabilitate Gala dam	15	5.5	2.5	23.
	2	Conduct two water quality monitoring sessions in 120 water sources	2.94	2.94	2.94	8.82
	3	Procure 2,000 WASH IEC materials	3.51	3.51	3.51	10.5
	3	Conduct 25 WASH village meetings at GVH levels covering 165 villages	9.47	9.47	13	31.9

Rumphi						
	1	Rehabilitate and maintain of affected five boreholes and five shallow wells	16	0	16	32
	1	Rehabilitate 77 affected sanitary facilities in communities	10	20	32	62
	2	Train Water Users Committees on issues related to water points and DRR	0	3	6	9
Salima						
	1	Rehabilitation of 10 affected water supply systems(boreholes)	16	16	32	64
	1	Rehabilitation and construction of five dykes	8	8	8	24
	2	River catchment area rehabilitation (Linhipe, Lifidzi, Chilwa, Lingadzi, Lipimbi, Lilongwe, Mnema Rivers).	10	10	10	30
	2	Train 10 water point committees in catchment management	5	5	10	20
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			3153.	2104	3444	8702

ANNEX 13: DISTRICT LEVEL EDUCATION PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Chiradzulu						
		Construct pit latrines	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
		Rehabilitate all damaged classroom blocks and teachers houses	15.0	15.0	0.0	30.0
Nsanje						
	1	Relocate 10 primary schools to higher grounds and Makhanga CDSS to higher grounds	780.8	463.3	339.4	1583.5
	1	Coordinate with WASH, health and nutrition sectors to address health hygiene and nutrition issues in temporary schools, rehabilitated and relocated schools	2.3	1.0	0.8	4.0
	1	Replace 1,750 damaged furniture in affected school and provide new furniture to relocated school	27.3	27.4	0.0	54.7
	1	Provide teaching and learning materials in 33 disaster affected schools and camps	10.0	10.0	0.0	20.0
	1	Build protection walls in 33 schools in districts that are flood prone	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0
	2	Support development of district education recovery plans	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
	2	Rehabilitate 54 partially damaged school infrastructure	4.6	5.4	5.0	15.0
	3	Develop and implement a comprehensive school safety framework	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6
	3	Undertake a comprehensive environmental assessment, and implement environmental protection measures in rehabilitated and relocated schools	0.0	1.0	1.5	2.4
	3	Provide 3,000 tree seedlings to schools that are relocated and those in flood prone areas	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Chikwawa						
	1	Maintain roofs of all affected schools	27.0	17.0	12.5	56.5
	1	Repair and rehabilitate partially damaged 6 school including 16 block and 50 toilets	175.0	75.0	50.0	300.0
	2	Replace damaged furniture in affected schools	29.0	11.0	15.0	55.0
	2	Undertake a comprehensive environmental assessment and implement environmental protection measures in rehabilitated schools, and develop school recovery plans	100.0	67.0	57.0	224.0
	3	Coordinate with WASH, health and nutrition sectors to address water, health hygiene, and nutrition issues in affected school	77.0	25.0	25.0	127.0
	3	Provide psychosocial support to teachers and learners that were traumatized as a result of the floods	9.0	7.0	2.5	18.5
Phalombe						
	1	Reconstruct 8 classrooms and 151 toilets, and rehabilitate 47 classrooms, 34 teacher houses, two school offices, and three food storerooms	145.1	119.1	178.3	442.5
	1	Provide 1,102 textbooks	1.1	1.1	2.2	4.4
	3	Provide school meals to 4,333 learners	81.0	0.0	0.0	81.0

Nkhotakota						
	1	Rehabilitate 12 classrooms and three teachers' houses, and 15 toilets, and reconstruct 15 toilets in eight affected schools	36.0	0.0	28.0	64.0
	3	Procure and distribute 4,320 text books, 8,280 exercise books, 240 boxes of chalk, 12,000 pens, and 12,000 pencils to eight affected schools	4.5	0.0	2.5	7.0
Karonga						
	1	Rehabilitate 20 classroom blocks and 20 teachers houses affected by disasters	70.0	140.0	135.0	345.0
	3	Construct 20 Ecosan toilets in affected schools	55.0	9.7	7.6	72.3
	3	Establish environmental protection and climate change mitigation clubs in 20 affected schools	3.0	3.0	1.5	7.5
Mangochi						
	1	Rehabilitate 19 school blocks, eight teachers' house, and reconstruct 10 school blocks, five teacher houses, 19 toilets and one resource centre	202.0	123.5	0.0	325.5
	1	Procure 2962 textbooks	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
	3	Train 19 SMCs in DRR	15.0	16.0	18.0	49.0
	3	Develop 19 emergency school improvement plans	9.0	10.0	0.0	19.0
	3	Introduce home-grown school feeding programme in 10 affected schools	60.0	60.0	60.0	180.0
Blantyre						
	1	Construct school blocks	18.1	18.1	36.1	72.3
	1	Construct teachers houses	2.5	2.5	5.0	10.0
Thyolo						
	1	Rehabilitate 26 Classroom Blocks.	39.1	39.1	0.0	78.2
	2	Rehabilitate 16 administration blocks	8.4	8.4	0.0	16.8
	2	Procure 5,060 textbooks and other teaching and learning materials	20.8	0.0	0.0	20.8
	3	Construct 21 pit latrines at 13 affected schools	8.4	8.4	0.0	16.8
	3	Orient teachers in affected schools in DRM	9.0	15.0	15.0	39.0
Mulanje						
	1	Relocation and full reconstruction of Chingoli Primary school and TDC	600.0	400.0	0.0	1000.0
	1	Rehabilitation of four classrooms, four latrines, teacher's kitchen and Teacher's house at Msuka school and two collapsed pit latrines at Chimwaza Primary School	18.9	8.0	0.0	26.9
	2	Replace four collapsed latrines and a storeroom at Mthuluwe Primary School	4.0	6.2	0.0	10.2
	2	Reconstruct three girls pit latrines, six teachers collapsed pit latrines and two collapsed teachers houses at Manyamba Primary school	12.0	18.0	6.0	36.0
	2	Reconstruct eight collapsed pit latrines at Monjole primary school	5.5	5.6	0.0	11.1
	3	Rehabilitate two damaged classrooms at Nogwe primary school	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
	3	Replacement of 2 collapsed temporary classrooms at Kaphiri primary school	0.0	0.0	10.8	10.8

Zomba						
	1	Construct four new teachers houses	60.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
	1	Train Heads on data collection, coordination and reporting and DRM issues	5.0	5.5	5.1	15.7
	1	Train primary education advisors on data collection and reporting camping figures	5.0	4.0	4.0	13.0
	2	Procure teaching and learning materials	3.5	4.3	3.5	11.3
	2	Training education cluster members on coordination, data collection and camp management	6.5	7.0	9.5	23.0
	3	Train psychosocially of SHN teachers (215)	4.0	5.0	6.0	15.0
Balaka						
	1	Rehabilitate 21 Classroom blocks.	35.0	35.0	35.0	105.0
	1	Replace 480 desks for nine flood affected schools	15.0	10.0	25.0	50.0
	1	Procure and distribute 800 textbooks and other teaching and learning materials to the nine schools	7.2	7.2	4.8	19.1
	2	Rehabilitate 5 teacher houses	6.0	6.0	6.0	18.0
	2	Support School Feeding Programmes in nine flood affected schools	8.0	8.0	8.0	24.0
	3	Plant 3,000 trees in school woodlot to reduce impact of hailstorms	2.0	1.8	2.5	6.3
Dedza						
	1	Maintain and rehabilitate 26 classrooms	25.0	14.0	0.0	39.0
	1	Maintain 10 teachers houses	6.0	4.0	0.0	10.0
	2	Promote school gardens	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.0
	1	Promote energy saving technologies	3.7	2.8	0.0	6.5
Machinga						
	1	Establish and train 13 ADRMCs and 161 VDRMCs	18.0	15.0	10.0	43.0
	1	Reconstruct eight school blocks	20.6	20.6	41.3	82.6
	1	Rehabilitation of 16 teachers houses	12.2	12.2	24.5	49.0
	1	Reconstruction of 150 toilets and hand washing facilities	52.2	52.2	104.4	208.9
	2	Rehabilitation of 19 classrooms	19.0	12.0	13.0	44.0
	1	Reconstruction of four teachers houses	10.0	10.0	20.0	40.0
Ntcheu						
	1	Construct and rehabilitate 13 damaged school blocks, teacher's houses, toilets and handwashing facilities	80.0	20.0	20.0	120.0
	1	Procure teaching and learning materials in all the 13 schools	5.0	2.5	3.0	10.5
	1	Provide counselling support to vulnerable pupils on psychosocial and risk reduction in 13	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.5
	1	Rehabilitate and construct feeding shelters in 13 affected schools	4.8	2.0	2.0	8.8
	2	Procure feeding shelter equipment and Likuni Phala for 13 affected schools	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.7
Rumphi						
	1	Rehabilitate 15 damaged school infrastructures in affected places	23.3	0.0	0.0	23.3
	1	Reconstruct 15 sanitary facilities toilets in 15 disaster affected schools	10.0	10.0	0.0	20.0
	1	Procure of learning and teaching materials for the affected 15 schools	12.0	8.0	0.0	20.0

	3	Provide trees seedlings to 13 disaster affected schools for risk reduction	8.0	8.0	4.0	20.0
	3	Conduct awareness campaigns to school communities(learners, committees & teachers) in 15 schools	0.0	2.0	4.0	6.0
Salima						
	1	Reconstruct seven school blocks (Maganga CDSS, Kalembo Primary, Mbira Primary, Msalura CDSS, Mgwere Primary, Chikowa Primary, Muonekera Primary)	30.0	30.0	40.0	100.0
	1	Rehabilitate two teachers houses	2.0	2.0	0.0	4.0
	1	Reconstruct three toilets and hand washing facilities	5.0	5.0	4.0	14.0
	2	Provide teaching and learning materials to seven schools	14.0	14.0	10.0	38.0
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			3238.2	2080.6	1467.6	6787

ANNEX 14: DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSING PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Chiradzulu						
	1	Conduct sensitization campaigns on recommended housing standards that can withstand disasters	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
	1	Construct 20 demonstration houses using safer construction guidelines	13.2	9.9	9.9	33.0
	2	Reconstruct 4,449 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	1844.7	1383.5	1383.5	4611.8
Nsanje						
	1	Facilitate development of by-law on safe house construction	0.0	12.0	0.0	12.0
	1	Sensitization meetings	8.0	3.0	5.0	16.0
	1	Construct 150 demonstration houses in various places to demonstrate safer construction	84.8	63.6	63.6	212.0
	1	Train HDGs to construct and promote disaster resilient houses	3.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
	2	Reconstruct 16,105 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	4374.2	3280.6	3280.6	10935.4
Chikwawa						
	1	Construct 150 demonstration houses in various places to demonstrate safer construction	92.0	69.0	69.0	230.0
	1	Sensitise communities on the importance of building their houses in responding to floods challenges	10.0	5.0	5.0	20.0
	2	Reconstruct 3,031 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	935.3	701.5	701.5	2338.2
Phalombe						
	1	Conduct four awareness campaigns on Safe house construction	7.0	7.0	14.0	28.0
	1	Train 46 communities on safe house construction through constructing 150 houses using safer housing guidelines	108.4	81.3	81.3	271.0
	1	Train 184 local artisan on safe house construction	3.0	3.0	6.0	12.0
	2	Reconstruct 10,919 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	4187.8	3140.8	3140.8	10469.4

Nkhotakota						
	1	Train 50 local artisans in disaster prone areas through construction of 20 disaster resilient infrastructure	15.8	11.9	11.9	39.6
	2	Sensitise local communities on construction of disaster resilient structures	4.8	2.7	1.9	9.4
Karonga						
	1	Conduct 3 sensitization and premonition of proper housing guidelines	4.0	4.2	4.0	12.2
	1	Conduct 3 training sessions to build capacity for local artisan on how to build disaster resilient houses through constructing 20 disaster resilient houses	15.4	11.6	11.6	38.5
	2	Reconstruct 195 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	78.5	58.9	58.9	196.2
Mangochi						
	1	Conduct 25 awareness campaigns on disaster resilient infrastructure	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
	1	Construct 20 demonstration houses to demonstrate safer construction	11.2	8.4	8.4	28.0
	2	Sensitize and promote proper housing guidelines in 25 ADCs	15.0	7.5	0.0	22.5
	2	Reconstruct 6850 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	1755.7	1316.8	1316.8	4389.2
	3	Train 24 local artisans on building resilient houses.	1.5	1.5	0.0	3.0
Blantyre						
	1	Awareness campaign meeting	1.5	1.5	2.9	5.8
	1	construct and supervise 150 houses to demonstrate safer house construction	84.5	63.4	63.4	211.2
	2	Form housing development groups	1.1	1.1	2.2	4.3
	2	Capacity building	1.1	1.1	2.2	4.4
	2	Reconstruct houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	2008.1	1506.1	1506.1	5020.2
Balaka						
	1	Awareness campaign meetings	2.5	2.5	1.5	6.5
	1	Construct 20 demonstration houses in various places to demonstrate safer construction	13.4	10.1	10.1	33.5
	2	Reconstruct 7,600 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	2184.3	1638.2	1638.2	5460.8
Mulanje						
	1	Develop District Specific Disaster resilient designs and construct 20 demonstration houses to demonstrate safer construction	12.6	9.5	9.5	31.5
	1	Orient Works and Development Committees on Disaster resilient designs	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
	1	Brief full council on disaster resilient designs	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
	2	Form ADC Disaster Resilient Housing Committees	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
	2	Form VDC Disaster Resilient Housing Committees	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
	2	Reconstruct 3,750 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	1476.0	1107.0	1107.0	3690.0
	3	Train ADC Disaster Resilient Housing Committees	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2
	3	Construct an evacuation site at Mkando	8.0	8.0	5.0	21.0

Zomba						
	1	Awareness campaigns on BBB guidelines and standard and design	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.5
	1	Construct 150 demonstration houses using safer house construction guidelines	84.0	63.0	63.0	210.0
	2	Capacity building	2.2	0.0	2.2	4.4
	2	Reconstruct 10,701 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	4256.2	3192.2	3192.2	10640.6
Dedza						
	1	Strengthen housing development committees	3.4	2.4	1.5	7.4
	1	Conduct capacity building on disaster resilient infrastructure	8.5	3.2	2.0	13.7
	1	Construct 20 demonstration houses using safer construction guidelines	11.2	8.4	8.4	28.0
Machinga						
	1	Sensitization and awareness campaigns of proper housing guidelines to the district	7.0	8.0	9.0	24.0
	1	Conduct a training to improve the capacity building for local artisan on how to build disaster resilient houses	4.0	5.0	7.0	16.0
	1	Construct 20 demonstration houses using safer construction guidelines	17.6	13.2	13.2	44.0
	2	Construct 30 model houses to demonstrate disaster resilient buildings and building back better.	30.0	50.0	70.0	150.0
	2	Reconstruct 355 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	131.9	98.9	98.9	329.8
Ntcheu						
	1	Conduct 10 sensitisation meetings on disaster resilient buildings	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.7
	1	Facilitate constructing of 150 disaster resilient buildings/shelters	16.0	18.0	16.0	50.0
	1	Construct 20 demonstration houses using safer construction guidelines	12.8	9.6	9.6	32.0
	2	Train 100 local artisans	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.3
	2	Reconstruct 2,446 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	954.7	716.0	716.0	2386.8
Rumphi						
	1	Engage the affected 507 families in cash for work for them to restore their livelihoods	10.0	10.0	12.0	32.0
	1	Construct 20 disaster resilient model houses	11.2	8.4	8.4	28.0
	1	Provide training to local builders on safety construction standards	4.0	4.0	0.0	8.0
Salima						
	1	Conduct 20 sensitizations to promote proper housing guidelines	3.0	3.0	6.0	12.0
	1	Construct 20 disaster resilient model houses	11.2	8.4	8.4	28.0
	2	Capacity building for 100 local artisan on how to build disaster resilient houses	3.0	3.0	6.0	12.0
	2	Reconstruct 75 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	46.5	34.9	34.9	116.2
Thyolo						
	1	Conduct Sensitization campaign meetings	3.0	6.0	1.0	10.0
	1	Construct 20 demonstration houses using safer house construction guidelines	14.0	10.5	10.5	35.0
	2	Reconstruct 2,596 houses under the recovery using safer construction guidelines	665.3	499.0	499.0	1663.2
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			25704.0	19310.7	19320.4	64335

ANNEX 15: DISTRICT LEVEL ENVIRONMENT PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Chiradzulu						
		Conduct environmental awareness campaigns	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2
		Establish and strengthen environmental and natural resources management structures at all levels	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2
		Environmental rehabilitation works - dredging, afforestation (work for assets)	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0
Nsanje						
		Promote environmental and social safeguards	70.0	50.0	40.0	160.0
		Rehabilitate degraded rivers	4.5	2.3	2.3	9.0
		Undertake management of natural woodland regeneration in degraded land on customary land estate	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.5
		Conduct mentoring in Forest co-management blocks	5.0	4.0	3.0	12.0
		Support VNRMCs for nursery establishment, trees planting and conservation.	10.0	6.0	3.0	19.0
		Enhance capacity building for stakeholders on sustainable natural resources management	3.0	2.8	2.6	8.4
		Conduct awareness campaigns on forestry participatory management Plans development, a key to sustainable natural resources management.	2.8	1.8	1.2	5.8
		Conduct inspections on compliance to ENRM registration	4.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
		Conduct outreach programs on environment	2.5	1.5	1.0	5.0
		Undertake tree planting campaigns	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.2
Chikwawa						
	1	Conduct awareness campaigns on forestry participatory management Plans development, a key to sustainable natural resources management.	1.4	1.2	1.5	4.1
	1	Supporting VNRMCs for nursery establishment, trees planting and conservation.	1.3	1.4	1.5	4.2
	1	Enhance capacity building for stakeholders on sustainable natural resources management	2.8	2.8	2.8	8.4
	3	Establish climate change information centres in TA Makhwira	2.8	2.5	3.2	8.5
Phalombe						
	1	Promote natural regeneration in 450 hectares of land	15.0	10.0	13.0	38.0
	1	Promote environmental safe guards on all recovery projects	45.0	30.0	35.0	110.0
	1	Plant 200,000 tree seedlings	80.0	65.0	70.0	215.0
	1	Plant 50,000 truncheons (dry planting)	10.0	5.0	5.0	20.0
Nkhotakota						
	1	Raise and plant 60, 000 tree seedlings	27.0	3.0	9.0	39.0
	2	Conduct awareness campaigns on climate change	4.8	1.0	3.5	9.3

Karonga						
	1	Afforest 80 ha of land in the disaster prone areas	3.4	5.4	1.9	10.7
	1	Conduct 10 trainings on waste management procedures and environmental protection	3.6	3.2	2.0	8.8
	2	Train 20 Village Coordination Protection Committees/Village Natural Resources Management Committees in nursery establishment and forestry management	4.5	7.5	6.8	18.8
	3	Conduct 6 awareness campaigns on overfishing to 1500 farmers	3.1	3.5	2.7	9.3
Mangochi						
	1	Revamp and strengthen 15 Village Resource Management Committees (VNRMCs) in all the affected areas	9.0	3.0	1.0	13.0
	1	Train 15 VNRMCs in catchment protection, nursery establishment and management	17.0	4.0	2.0	23.0
	2	Develop 15 area natural resources management plans	7.0	2.0	0.0	9.0
	2	Establish 15 woodlots in the affected areas.	30.0	6.0	3.0	39.0
	2	Provide 38000 trees seedlings to schools for school woodlots	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7
	3	Plant and manage 25000 trees along river banks of all rivers which affected with floods.	19.0	3.0	3.0	25.0
Blantyre						
	2	Conduct environmental safeguards training for AEC	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.7
	2	Conduct environmental safeguards training for project committees	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1
	2	Conduct environmental screening and development of ESMP for flood emergency recovery activities/projects	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0
	2	Conduct monitoring of implementation of environmental safeguards	4.3	4.3	8.6	17.2
	3	Promote tree planting in catchment areas and bare grounds	49.8	49.8	99.6	199.1
Thyolo						
	1	Plant tree seedlings in all catchments areas in the affected areas (LI)	6.7	6.7	13.4	26.8
	2	Rehabilitate damaged river line and gullies (PWP)	3.8	3.8	7.5	15.0
	3	Train Extension workers on Climate change and DRM	8.1	8.1	0.0	16.2
	3	Agro-forestry	5.2	8.9	0.9	15.0
	3	Promote energy saving technologies	6.4	1.1	2.2	9.6
	3	Orient Extension workers in environmental Safe guards	4.1	4.1	0.0	8.1
	3	Orient Area and Civil protection Committees in environmental Safe guards	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.4
Mulanje						
	1	Train catchment conservation committees and farmers in all EPAs	3.6	2.0	3.0	8.6
	1	Procure and distribute Vetiver grass in all EPAs	4.0	5.0	3.0	12.0
	1	Conduct soil and water conservation demonstrations in all EPAs	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4
	2	Vetiver grass hedgerow planting in most affected sections in all EPAs	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2
	2	Establish river bank buffer zones In all EPAs at Manyamba Primary school	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8

	3	Establishment of tree seedlings nurseries in all EPAs	3.5	5.2	1.5	10.2
	3	Procure and distribute of tree seedlings in all EPAs	6.0	5.0	4.0	15.0
	3	Procure and plant vetiver grass along river banks in all EPAs	4.0	3.0	1.0	8.0
Zomba						
	1	Establishment of nurseries and management	2.5	1.0	0.0	3.5
	1	Management and establishment of village forest areas	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.5
	1	Reforestation- purchase of nursery equipment and materials for managing forest.	2.0	2.0	1.0	5.0
	2	Conduct environmental safeguards training for project committees and Area Executive Committee	0.7	0.7	1.4	2.9
	2	Conduct environmental screening and development of ESMP for flood emergency recovery activities/projects	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0
	2	Conduct monitoring of implementation of environmental safeguards	4.3	4.3	8.6	17.2
	2	Training on nursery establishment, leadership skills and forest management	1.8	1.8	0.0	3.5
Balaka						
	1	Plant tree seedlings in all catchments areas in the affected areas (LI)	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0
	1	Rehabilitate damaged river lines and gullies (PWP)	8.0	8.0	8.0	24.0
	1	Agro-forestry	3.0	3.0	3.0	9.0
	2	Promote energy saving technologies	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.6
		Orient Extension workers in environmental Safe guards	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
	3	Orient ACPCs and ADCs in environmental Safe guards	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Dedza						
	1	Review DEAP	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
	1	Conduct environmental screening and development of ESMP for flood emergency recovery activities/projects	4.7	4.7	4.7	14.1
	1	Promote afforestation in marginal	10.0	15.0	8.0	33.0
	2	Conduct monitoring of implementation of environmental safeguards	7.3	7.3	7.3	21.8
Machinga						
	1	Conduct environmental safeguards training for project committees	5.4	4.9	3.2	13.5
	1	Conduct environmental screening and development of ESMP for flood emergency recovery activities/projects	10.3	9.4	7.6	27.2
	1	Tree planting and management	45.0	47.6	48.8	141.4
	2	Awareness and sensitisation meetings on catchment protection	0.4	0.6	3.5	4.5
	2	Strengthen and revamp catchment protection committees	1.4	1.2	0.9	3.5
	2	Train catchment management committees in nursery establishment and management	5.8	4.8	5.1	15.7
Ntcheu						
	1	Train 10 VNRMCS and DRMCs in climate change mitigation and adaptation	8.0	6.6	5.5	20.0
	1	Conduct environmental screening and development of EMP for all infrastructure projects	10.0	5.0	1.0	16.0
	2	Produce district environmental action plan	20.0	5.0	5.0	30.0
	3	Raise and plant 4,000,0000 tree seedlings in four river catchment areas	5.0	4.0	1.0	10.0

Rumphi						
	1	Promote natural regeneration of forests on customary land (hot spots) by planting trees specifically in flooding and cyclone affected places	0.0	7.0	7.0	14.0
	2	Conduct awareness campaigns on climate change effects	0.0	8.0	8.0	16.0
Salima						
	1	Conduct environmental safeguards training for project committees	12.5	10.0	20.0	42.5
	1	Conduct environmental screening and development of ESMP for flood emergency recovery activities/projects	12.5	10.5	20.2	43.2
	2	Conduct monitoring of implementation of environmental safeguards	10.0	10.0	20.0	40.0
	2	Afforestation in the flood affected areas	65.9	59.3	85.8	211.0
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			804.8	597.1	671.2	2073

ANNEX 16: DISTRICT LEVEL HEALTH PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Nsanje						
	1	Relocation of Makhanga Health Centre	200.0	100.0	100.0	400.0
	1	Conduct outreach clinics for affected communities 24 months (maternal and child health services)	28.0	28.0	28.0	84.0
	1	Procure three utility vehicles for outreach clinics	80.0	40.0	0.0	120.0
	1	Procure two Ambulances	40.0	40.0	0.0	80.0
	2	Rehabilitate of Sankhulani Health Centre	70.0	40.0	0.0	110.0
	2	Rehabilitate of Mlolo and Mchacha James Health Post	100.0	50.0	0.0	150.0
	2	Construct 15 Village Clinics	25.0	25.0	25.0	75.0
	3	Procure five Motorcycles for EPI Supervision	6.0	9.0	0.0	15.0
	3	Upgrade two health posts in health centres	0.0	400.0	400.0	800.0
	3	Revamp 130 village health committees	10.0	10.0	10.0	30.0
Chikwawa						
	1	Maintain three ambulances	10.0	5.0	5.0	20.0
	1	Maintain toilets in 18 health facilities	150.0	100.0	50.0	300.0
	2	Rehabilitate and extend health post and storm water drains	750.0	500.0	250.0	1500.0
	3	Landscape health facility grounds	22.0	20.0	20.0	62.0
Phalombe						
	1	Conduct 384 MCH outreach clinics in hard to reach areas	1.6	1.6	3.3	6.5
	1	Procure and distribute 480 HTH for water treatment and drugs for 78 village clinics	47.2	27.2	34.4	108.8
	1	Conduct 16 cholera surveillance trips to lake Chilwa	6.0	6.0	12.0	24.0
	1	Train 300 beach village committee members on cholera prevention and case management	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
	2	Refurbish one maternity wing and OPD at Nambazo Health Centre	11.0	0.0	0.0	11.0

	2	Provide 112 essential health care package for MNH	4.8	4.8	9.6	19.2
	2	Reconstruct two placenta pits at Migowi and Mkhwayi, 2 double pan latrines at Migowi health centre and Kalinde, and 1 waiting home at Mkhwayi health centre	14.8	0.0	0.0	14.8
	3	Construct 2 staff houses class D at Kalinde	13.0	13.0	0.0	26.0
	3	Refurbish 1 house for nurse at Mpsa health centre	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
	3	Construct 78 village clinic shelters in traditional authorities Nazombe, Chiwalo, Jenala and Kaduya	97.5	97.5	195.0	390.0
	3	Construct 2 under five shelter at Maliro and swang'oma	6.0	6.0	0.0	12.0
	3	Provide 143 bicycles to HSAs	7.2	0.0	0.0	7.2
Nkhotakota						
	1	Rehabilitate Lupachi health facility	15.4	0.0	0.0	15.4
	1	Procure and distribute chlorine for household water treatment	4.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
	1	Rehabilitate one under-five clinic at Kaweruweru	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
	1	Reconstruct one ventilated improve pit latrines at Katimbira Health Centres	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.0
	2	Procure and distribute mosquito nets to the affected households	7.0	5.0	3.0	15.0
	2	Train two epidemic management committees at Katimbira and Malowa on epidemic management support	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
	3	Train health workers on integrated disease surveillance and response to disasters	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5
	3	Establish and conduct outreach clinics to 10 inaccessible areas due to the floods	5.2	3.5	3.0	11.7
	3	Procure and distribute 50 drug box for vaccination to households affected by floods	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	3	Train and equip District Rapid Response Team with medical emergency kits	4.6	4.0	3.5	12.1
Karonga						
	1	Rehabilitate eight health facilities affected	85.0	80.0	80.0	245.0
	1	Conduct immunisation of children in the affected areas	10.0	12.0	15.0	37.0
Mangochi						
	1	Train 200 health workers on integrated disease surveillance and response, and cholera case management	25.0	12.0	0.0	37.0
	1	Conduct pot-to-pot Chlorination using one percent stock solution for 20,000 households	6.0	6.0	12.0	24.0
	2	Conduct Immunization Catch up campaigns	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0
	3	Conduct 20 Cholera awareness campaigns	12.0	10.0	0.0	22.0
Blantyre						
	1	Train health workers on prevention and management of malnutrition	9.1	9.1	18.1	36.2
	1	Provide food supplementation to all malnourished pregnant women, lactating mothers, and under-five children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2	Conduct community sensitisation on disease surveillance and response	5.3	5.3	10.7	21.3
	2	Chlorination at HH level	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3	Train health workers on psychosocial counselling; integrated disease surveillance and response; and sexual violence prevention and response	10.6	10.6	21.2	42.4
	3	Train Health workers on DRM and response	4.4	4.4	8.8	17.6

	3	Monitoring water quality	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.3
	3	Develop disaster preparedness plan	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.8
Thyolo						
	1	Repair and reconstruct two health facilities	48.3	18.3	0.0	66.7
	2	Coordinate with WASH, health, and nutrition sectors to address health hygiene and nutrition issues in affected areas	1.9	1.9	3.9	7.8
	3	Conduct outreach activities for growth monitoring	3.8	3.8	7.7	15.4
Mulanje						
	1	Rehabilitate damaged sewage system at Mulanje District Hospital	8.7	0.0	0.0	8.7
	1	Install damaged solar system, construct four damaged pit latrines, and restore water supply at Chambe Health Centre	7.0	7.0	0.8	14.8
	1	Construct two damaged pit latrines at Chisitu Health Centre	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
	2	Complete relocation and construction of a new health facility of Thuchila health centre	50.0	150.0	150.0	350.0
	2	Rehabilitate damaged kitchen for staff houses, construct two collapsed pit latrines, rehabilitate damaged incinerator and placenta pit, and restore water supply (GFS) at Chambe Health Centre	5.0	3.1	2.5	10.6
	2	Reconstruct damaged incinerator and two collapsed pit latrines at Dzenje Health Centre	1.2	1.2	1.0	3.4
Zomba						
	1	Train health workers on prevention and management of malnutrition; sexual violence prevention and response; and psychosocial counselling	11.3	11.3	22.7	45.4
	1	Water quality monitoring (procure Delagua kit, H2S strips)	1.1	1.1	2.2	4.3
	2	Conduct community sensitisation on disease surveillance and response	12.7	6.3	6.3	25.3
Balaka						
	1	Procurement and immunisation of 30000 children in flood affected areas	45.0	45.0	45.0	135.0
	1	Provide support to up to 5000 women and Girls on SRH and GBV related issues	30.0	30.0	30.0	90.0
	1	Conduct early identification, public health interventions, Growth monitoring and nutrition education	30.0	30.0	30.0	90.0
	2	Coordinate with WASH, health and nutrition sectors to address health hygiene and nutrition issues in affected areas	3.8	3.8	3.8	11.5
	2	Distribute 8,100 mosquito nets to flood-affected households	20.3	10.1	10.1	40.5
	2	Replenish supply of drugs for the DHO	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0
Dedza						
	1	Train health workers on psychosocial counselling	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2
	1	Facilitate water chlorination at HH level	8.0	6.0	4.0	18.0
	1	Maintain Kanjedza under five clinic	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	1	Provide food supplementation to disaster affected malnourished pregnant women, lactating mothers and under-five children	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.5
	2	Conduct community sensitisation on disease surveillance and response	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0

Machinga						
	1	Treatment and prevention of flood disaster-related diseases, such as cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases (drugs and supplies procurement).	5.0	3.0	2.0	10.0
	1	Trigger 100 villages on community-led total sanitation (CLTS) to restore improved sanitation and achieve open defecation free (ODF) status in disaster affected	6.0	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1	Conduct awareness campaign on hygiene and hand washing	3.0	3.0	3.0	9.0
	1	Procure nutrition supplements (Likuni Phala and RUTF) for the treatment of malnourished children in disaster-affected villages.	10.0	8.0	8.0	26.0
	1	Train 100 extension workers on CLTS	4.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
	1	Construct 20 disaster resilient demonstration pit latrines in the affected areas	4.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
	2	Conduct disease surveillance and nutrition screening campaigns	5.0	4.0	3.0	12.0
	2	Train health workers in Epidemic/Disaster preparedness and response	8.0	5.0	4.0	17.0
Ntcheu						
	1	Procure medicines and distribute medical supplies	16.0	10.0	10.0	36.0
	1	Conduct 10 awareness campaigns in SRH and GBV	4.7	2.5	2.1	9.3
	1	Construct sanitary facilities (15 VIPs and two placenta pits) in health facilities	16.0	10.0	6.4	32.4
	1	Conduct 50 IEC sessions on detection of epidemics and response	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8
	1	Procure SRH medicines and medical supplies including condoms and PEP drugs	3.1	1.0	1.0	5.1
	1	Procure 50 (50kgs) HTH for water treatment	1.0	1.0	1.6	3.6
	1	Chlorinate water at household level (24800 HHLDs)	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7
	2	Rehabilitate three health facilities (e.g. drainage system, placenta pits that were affected)	4.6	2.0	2.0	8.6
	3	Construct health facilities (two under five clinics)	5.7	4.5	8.5	18.7
Rumphi						
	1	Rehabilitate 15 damaged toilets in the some of the health centres	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Salima						
	1	Revamp and train 10 health facility rapid response committees	10.0	2.0	10.0	22.0
	1	Construct 12 demonstration latrines to promote lined and fitted with slab latrines in all households and health facilities.	6.0	6.0	12.0	24.0
	2	Provide reticulated water systems in three health facilities: Chinguluwe, Makioni and Mchoka,	7.5	7.5	6.0	21.0
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			2362.9	2106.6	1739.5	6209

ANNEX 17: DISTRICT LEVEL ENERGY PRIORITISED INTERVENTIONS

District	Priority	Proposed Intervention	12 month MWK (m)	24 month MWK (m)	48 month MWK (m)	Total MWK (m)
Nsanje						
		Conduct training sessions on sustainable energy approach	3	1.8	0.6	5.4
		Promote alternative energy sources	4	2.5	1.5	8
Phalombe						
	1	Promote the use of energy saving technologies especially clay stoves in 80 communities	35	30	45	110
	2	Conduct four awareness campaigns on efficient utilization of available energy	7	7	14	28
	3	Establish six solar energy kiosk	10	10	10	30
Total estimated costs for prioritised interventions			59.00	51.30	71.10	181.4

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