
COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION**REVISION – FOR APPROVAL****Malawi Country Strategic Plan, revision 01**

Gender and age marker code: 4

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	<i>January 2019 – December 2023</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>January 2019 – December 2023</i>
Beneficiaries	4,851,715	<i>N/A</i>	4,851,715
Total cost (USD)	619,800,513	1,284,330	621,084,843
Transfer	532,287,286	1,120,577	533,407,863
Implementation	22,523,437	85,366	22,608,803
Direct support costs	27,161,590	0	27,161,590
Subtotal	581,972,313	1,205,943	583,178,257
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	37,828,200	78,387	37,906,587

Malawi Country Strategic Plan, revision 01

RATIONALE

1. Revision one to the Malawi Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 seeks to introduce a new Strategic Outcome (SO6) to the Malawi CSP: “Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased Supply Chain emergency services throughout the crisis (SDG 17.16)” and include two new activities under SR 8 to respond to the emergency caused by Tropical Cyclone Idai.
2. In early March 2019, a severe weather system formed off the eastern coast of Mozambique and Malawi, bringing heavy rains and strong winds. It intensified into Category 3 Cyclone Idai, which made landfall in Mozambique on 14 March. This brought heavy rains and flooding to Malawi’s southern districts and caused significant infrastructure damage to roads and bridges. Approximately 868,900 people were reported to be affected across 15 districts. The worst affected areas are Chikwawa, Machinga, Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba. On 8 March, the Government of Malawi declared a State of Disaster and requested for international humanitarian assistance.
3. Persistent heavy rains and severe flooding have damaged the logistics infrastructure including roads and bridges across affected areas in southern Malawi, making it challenging for the government and humanitarian community to deliver an effective and efficient logistics response. Some Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps and sites across Phalombe, Nsanje and Chikwawa are only accessible by air or boat. While water levels are lowering, rehabilitation works on roads and bridges are on-going and road conditions remain challenging.
4. The findings of preliminary WFP assessments have identified that there is limited road access to affected areas in southern Malawi; limited transport capacity, particularly 4x4 trucks, boats and air assets; insufficient storage and transport capacity, particularly in remote areas; and lack of consolidated logistics information and coordination efforts.
5. As humanitarian organisations scale-up activities to support the government response in the country, the augmentation of logistics is critical to fill gaps caused by flooded roads and damaged infrastructure and to ensure critical assistance reaches affected communities. This revision adjusts the CSP to accommodate WFP provision of logistics services to the humanitarian community thus ensuring the necessary logistics support is in place to enable effective and efficient responses to current and future emergencies.

CHANGES

6. WFP has aligned its emergency operation with the common response framework, led by the Government of Malawi. This revision introduces an additional Strategic Outcome (SO6) to the Malawi CSP: *Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis (SDG 17.16).*

Activity 7: Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.

7. Malawi's Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), the country's national disaster management agency, is leading the emergency response. WFP as lead agency of the Logistics Cluster globally and the Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MOTPW) as the lead ministry for the Transport, Logistics and Communications Sector will provide coordination, information management support and will facilitate access to common logistics services through the logistics sector.
8. The logistics sector will be responsible for the provision of transport and storage of non-food commodities, shelter equipment, health and other commodities as required (via road and river). It is estimated that up to 80 percent of the transport for the response can be outsourced to commercial transport operators. Commercial and WFP fleet trucks will move commodities from main warehouses and airports in main cities of Lilongwe and Blantyre to affected populations in districts where the road network is not damaged. In several flood-affected areas, the sector will use boats from WFP, UNICEF, District Councils, Marine Police, MDF as well as commercial boat operators to access affected populations. Passenger services will be provided to the humanitarian community for access to areas that have been completely cut off by road and where it is expected that water level will remain high. The sector will facilitate access to WFP storage facilities in Blantyre and Lilongwe. Additional storage facilities will be erected in satellite locations as required.
9. The logistics sector will support information management services through regular coordination meetings to optimise operational decision making and improve the efficiency of the logistics response. The logistics sector will also maintain an information sharing platform on their website with information products such as maps, situation reports and snapshots on logistics issues including custom clearance and tax exemption processes. The logistics sector will undertake regular assessments to track, identify and address logistics gaps/bottlenecks that impede the regular flow of humanitarian supplies to ensure that partners are able to respond in a timely manner. The logistics sector will attend relevant inter-agency meetings to ensure actions are prioritised based on guidance and recommendations from the Humanitarian Country Team.
10. Output 6.1: Affected populations benefit from logistics cluster services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners (Output category H) in order to timely receive life-saving food and medical supplies.

Activity 8: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.

11. With the advent of Cyclone Idai, a need has been identified to include a new activity for the provision of on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners for emergency responses. This activity provides a provision should WFP be requested to support partners and the government with dedicated services beyond the scope or the

time horizon of the mandated service provision activities. The requested services may include logistics (transport, warehousing and related services) and procurement (food and NFI). These services would be provided to partners on a full cost recovery basis and in accordance with the respective guidelines.

12. Output 6.2: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners (Output category H) in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance.

COST BREAKDOWN

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)		
	Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16	Total
Strategic outcome	1	
Focus area	Crisis Response	
Transfer	1,120,593	1,120,577
Implementation	85,366	85,366
Direct support costs	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>	0
Subtotal		1,120,577
Indirect support costs (6.5%)		78,386
TOTAL		1,284,330

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)		
	Strategic Result 8/SDG Target 17.16	Total
Strategic outcome	1	
Focus area	Crisis Response	
Transfer	533,407,863	533,407,863
Implementation	22,608,803	22,608,803
Direct support costs	27,161,590	27,161,590
Subtotal	583,178,257	583,178,257
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	37,906,587	37,906,587
TOTAL	621,084,843	621,084,843

Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

ADDITIONAL STRATEGIC OUTCOME FOR EMERGENCY IN MALAWI	
SR 8 – Enhance global partnership (SDG Target 17.16)	
CRISIS RESPONSE	
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 6	
Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	
OUTPUTS:	
6.1 Affected populations benefit from logistics cluster services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners (Output category H) in order to timely receive life-saving food and medical supplies.	
6.2. Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners (Output category H) in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance.	
ACTIVITY 7	
Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management. (Act Category: 10)	
ACTIVITY 8	
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance. (Act Category: 10)	