

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### Malawi Country Strategic Plan, revision 02

Gender and age marker code: 4

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	<i>January 2019 – December 2023</i>	<i>No change</i>	<i>January 2019 – December 2023</i>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	4 851 715	No change	4 851 715
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>621 084 843</b>	<b>8 657 481</b>	<b>629 742 324</b>
Transfer	533 407 863	7 647 426	541 055 289
Implementation	22 608 803	667 804	23 276 607
Direct Support Costs	27 161 590	0	27 161 590
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>583 178 257</b>	<b>8 315 230</b>	<b>591 493 487</b>
Indirect Support Costs	37 906 587	342 251	38 248 838

### 1. RATIONALE

- Revision one to the Malawi Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 introduced 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 included two new activities under SR 8, in order to respond to the flooding disaster caused by cyclone Idai.
- As humanitarian organisations scale up activities to support the Government response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the augmentation of logistics is critical to fill gaps to ensure critical assistance reaches affected vulnerable communities. Budget Revision Two (BR 02) adjusts the CSP to accommodate the provision of logistics services to the humanitarian community thus ensuring the necessary support is in place to enable effective and efficient responses to the current COVID-19 pandemic and possible future emergencies.

### 2. CHANGES

- WFP has aligned its emergency operation with the common response framework (CRF), led by the Government of Malawi. The CRF is triggered by emergency need at any particular time; the CRF was previously triggered by cyclone Idai, while the CRF has now been triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. This revision is deemed necessary for the CSP, particularly for Activity 7 and 8, whereby the implementation plan (IP) is greater than the needs-based plan (NBP) for SO6. The CO is unable to programme new contributions due to minimal Outstanding Balance Commitment (OBC) under MW01.08.061.

***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.***

- Malawi’s Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), the country’s national disaster management agency, is leading two emergency responses (COVID-19

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and the 2020/2021 Lean Season). WFP, as the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster globally, and the Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MOTPW), as the lead ministry for the Transport and Logistics Sector, will support DoDMA by providing coordination, supporting information management and facilitating access to common logistics services through the existing national logistics cluster mechanism.

5. The logistics sector will be responsible for the provision of transport and storage of either emergency response food or non-food commodities, shelter equipment, health supplies including personal protective equipment (PPE) for Government and UN/NGO healthcare workers, and other commodities as required (via road and water). It is estimated that up to 80 percent of the transport for the response can be outsourced to commercial transport operators. In terms of the remaining 20 percent, commercial and WFP fleet trucks will move commodities from main warehouses and airports in the main cities of Lilongwe and Blantyre to target populations. In several flood-affected areas, the sector will use boats from WFP, UNICEF, District Councils, Marine Police, Malawi Defence Force (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 the 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.
6. Through the facilitation of engineering and light construction works, the logistics sector will help bolster COVID-19 preventive efforts led by the Ministry of Health and other existing coordination structures such as the Presidential Task Force. Upon the Government's request, by deploying shipping container labs at major border posts, the national logistics cluster will be boosting the Government's testing capacity at points of entry significantly. In the same vein, putting up Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) for health screening, isolation, and treatment purposes in high-risk districts will address major infrastructure challenges faced by the health sector for the pandemic response.
7. 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 can respond on time. The logistics sector will attend relevant inter-agency meetings to ensure actions are prioritised based on guidance and recommendations from the Humanitarian Country Team.
8. 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.***

9. WFP is periodically requested to support its partners and stakeholders in the humanitarian sector and the Government, with dedicated services beyond the scope or the time horizon of the mandated service provision activities currently under Activity 7. Through the revision of this activity, WFP will be able to support and facilitate logistics services for the remainder of the CSP that may include transport, warehousing and related services and procurement of food and/or non-food items (NFI), should WFP be asked. These services would be provided on a full cost recovery basis and in accordance with internal WFP guidelines on Bilateral Service Provision (BSP).
10. 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.
11. The potential risks in implementing activities outlined under SO6 may be broken down into fiduciary, operational and strategic risks, as seen below:

<b>Type (rating)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>
Fiduciary (medium to high)	WFP staff or contracted staff are exposed to or contract COVID-19 while on duty.	Regular sensitisation and training on preventive measures. Provision of PPE and sanitary supplies.
Operational (low to medium)	Operations are disrupted due to the sudden loss of staff or services resulting from the prevalence of COVID-19 or another disaster in the area of intervention.	Where applicable, rotational teams will be used for project implementation and forward planning/preparedness actions e.g. prepositioning will be adopted.
	Damage or theft of WFP assets.	To avoid the loss of WFP assets e.g. MSUs, these will only be issued out on loan to partners, with WFP carrying out regular checks. Equipment or assets are also insured.
Strategic (medium)	Frequent change of Government counterparts.	In addition to direct liaison with lead Government focal points, WFP will continue to update its contact list on a monthly basis and leverage other coordination arms e.g. the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to ensure minimal disruption to activities.

12. Since the foundation SO6 lies in external capacity strengthening and technical support, WFP will continue to act as an enabler as opposed to lead or sole responsible entity. Where applicable, WFP shall conduct regular needs and gaps assessments to inform its operational modality, donate assets to the Government for longer-term logistics resilience building and undertake lessons learned exercises to prevent the reoccurrence of certain risks.

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

13. The following table summarises the overall cost breakdown for BR02. The increase for MW01.08.061.CPA1 (Activity 7 – Log Cluster) and MW01.08.061.CPA1 (Activity 8 – On-demand Service) is USD 8,657,481 from year 2021, 2022 to 2023.

TABLE 1: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)							
	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	7 647 426	7 647 426
Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	667 804	667 804
Direct support costs							0
Subtotal							8 315 230
Indirect support costs							342 251
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>8 657 481</b>

TABLE 2: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)							
	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	168 267 687	82 488 090	6 629 988	273 920 084	981 420	8 768 020	541 055 289
Implementation	5 975 607	4 401 906	4 416 134	7 222 895	506 895	753 170	23 276 607
Direct support costs	8 277 386	4 173 338	532 446	13 633 541	71 483	473 395	27 161 590
Subtotal	182 520 681	91 063 334	11 578 568	294 776 520	1 559 798	9 994 585	591 493 487
Indirect support costs	11 863 844	5 919 117	752 607	19 160 474	101 387	451 409	38 248 838
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>194 384 525</b>	<b>96 982 451</b>	<b>12 331 175</b>	<b>313 936 994</b>	<b>1 661 185</b>	<b>10 445 994</b>	<b>629 742 324</b>

## Annex 1: Line of Sight

MALAWI				
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		SR 2 – End malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 4 – Sustainable food systems (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 5 - Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)
CRISIS RESPONSE	RESILIENCE	RESILIENCE	RESILIENCE	RESILIENCE
<p><b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1:</b> Shock-affected people vulnerable to seasonal and climatic shocks and refugees in Malawi have access to nutritious food all year long. (OC 1.1.)</p>	<p><b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2:</b> Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities, benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains to ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round. (OC 1.3.1)</p>	<p><b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3:</b> Targeted populations, especially children under 5, adolescents, PLWG, and TB &amp; HIV/AIDS clients, in Malawi, have improved nutritional status in line with national targets. (OC 2.1)</p>	<p><b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4:</b> Smallholder producers, vulnerable populations, (especially women), in Malawi, have enhanced resilience, diversified livelihoods, and increased marketable surplus, through access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains, by 2030.</p>	<p><b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5:</b> National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises in Malawi have increased capacity and improved systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030. (OC 5.1)</p>
<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Targeted populations, including refugees (tier 1), receive sufficient social transfers, including specialised nutritious food that meets the different basic food and nutrition requirements for girls, boys, women and men, to facilitate their early recovery. A1: Unconditional resources transferred.</li> <li>2. Households affected by recurrent shocks (Tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (SR4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. D: Assets created (Ref output 4.1).</li> <li>3. Shock-affected people (tier 3) benefit from strengthened national capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from shocks to meet their basic needs in times of seasonal crisis. C: Capacity development &amp; technical support provided (Ref output 2.1).</li> <li>4. Targeted individuals (tier 2) benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition, care practices and diverse healthy diets, climate, agriculture, gender and protection in order to improve their nutritional status. E: Advocacy and education provided.</li> </ol>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food insecure people (Tier 3) in affected areas benefit from Innovative, well-coordinated food security and nutrition-sensitive and/or shock-responsive national social protection programmes, and efficient supply chain systems, to ensure access to food. C: Capacity development &amp; technical support provided (Ref. Output 1.3).</li> <li>2. Targeted school children (tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase enrolment, attendance and retention. (SDG4) A2: Conditional resources transferred.</li> <li>3. Communities in affected areas (tier 2) benefit from girls' and boys' access to education, skills transfer and trainings to enhance gender equality girls' and women's empowerment. E: Advocacy and education provided.</li> <li>4. School children targeted by the national school meals programme (tier 2) benefit from improved government capacity to help meet their basic food and nutrition needs and contribute to improved education indicators (SDG4) C: Capacity development &amp; technical support provided.</li> <li>5. 2.5 Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the Government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholders' produce, including through HGSM programmes (SR4). A2: Conditional resources transferred.</li> </ol>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children 6-23 months, adolescents, and PLWG (tier 1) in targeted districts receive specialized nutritious food transfers and complementary non-food items, to prevent chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency. B: Nutritious food provided</li> <li>2. Malnourished people in Malawi, especially children under 5, adolescents, PLWG, and TB &amp; HIV/AIDS clients (Tier 1), receive specialized nutritious food transfers to treat acute malnutrition. B: Nutritious food provided</li> <li>3. People in Malawi (tier 3), especially women, benefit from strengthened national (and sub-national) capacity to coordinate and deliver evidence-based nutrition assistance to improve their nutritional status. C: Capacity development &amp; technical support provided</li> <li>4. Targeted individuals (tier 2) benefit from improved gender-sensitive knowledge in nutrition, hygiene, care practices, diverse nutritious diets, and healthy lifestyles (including to prevent obesity), to improve their nutritional status and enhance gender equality &amp; girls' and women's empowerment. E: Advocacy and education provided</li> <li>5. National institutions (Tier 3) receive technical assistance to coordinate, develop and implement effective national nutrition strategies, policies and programmes, and links to private sector networks. I: Policy engagement strategies developed or implemented.</li> </ol>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation/rehabilitation, and conditional food, cash-based, and knowledge transfers, to mitigate environment degradation, improve food security (SR1) and build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (SR3).</li> <li>2. Targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives (tier 2) receive an integrated package of financial and information services and technical support to increase crop yield and quality, reduce losses through improved post-harvest handling/storage, and improve their access to high-value markets. (SR3).</li> <li>3. Targeted farmers and farmers organizations benefit from strengthened national policies, systems, and institutions, to access to well-functioning markets. C: Capacity development, advocacy &amp; technical support provided</li> <li>4. Food value-chain actors (Tier3), including public and private buyers, are supported to enhance supply chain efficiency, and access innovative trading platforms (including HGSM linkages) and improved quality assurance systems, to increase procurement from smallholder farmers. F: Purchases from smallholders completed</li> <li>5. Targeted households (Tier 2) benefit from access to better information management and knowledge-sharing systems to improve awareness of best practices in agriculture, climate services, nutrition, care, diverse healthy diets, gender and protection. H: Shared services and platforms provided</li> <li>6. 4.5 Targeted communities. (Tier 3) benefit from improved awareness of best practices to improve their productivity and nutritional status. E: Advocacy and education provided</li> </ol>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government and the private sector (Tier 3) supported to develop and coordinate national multi-sectoral food and nutrition security plans and partnerships to achieve SDG2. I: Policy engagement strategies developed or implemented</li> <li>2. Government's (Tier 3) technical capacity for FNS analysis strengthened to better inform nationally-owned evidence-based policies. C: Capacity development &amp; technical support provided</li> <li>3. Government at national and sub-national levels (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened emergency preparedness and response mechanisms. (SR1) C: Capacity development &amp; technical support provided</li> <li>4. Consumers in Malawi (Tier 3) have improved access to safe, quality, affordable food through more efficient national supply chains and retail systems. M: National coordination mechanisms supported</li> <li>5. Humanitarian and development actors (Tier 3) in Malawi benefit from access to WFP supply chain services H: Shared services and platforms provided</li> <li>6. Targeted communities (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened government capacity to provide supply chain services and expertise. H: Shared services and platforms provided (SR8)</li> </ol>
<p><b>ACTIVITY 1:</b> Provide cash and/or food transfers to the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks (Cat 1 Unconditional transfers; modality: Food/CBT, CS)</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 2:</b> Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive and hunger sensitive. (Cat 9: Institutional Capacity Strengthening, modality: CS)</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 4:</b> Provide acute malnutrition treatment, and chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas (Cat 5: Nutrition Treatment, modality: food, CS)</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 5:</b> Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors. (Cat 2: Asset creation and livelihood support activities; Modality: food, CBT, CS)</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 6:</b> Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities, and logistics &amp; procurement services, to national &amp; local institutions and private sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response. (Cat 9: Institutional capacity strengthening, modality: capacity strengthening, service delivery)</p>

## 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)