

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Malawi, Africa | Tropical Storm Ana

24 January 2022 to 30 June 2023



@Malawi Red cross search and rescue activities of people trapped by water in Chikwawa District

Appeal No: MDRMW015	To be assisted: 161,000 people	Appeal launched: 24/01/2022
Glide No: SS-2021-000196-MWI	DREF allocated: 750,000 CHF (DREF Loan - of which CHF 474,698 released MDRMW015)	Disaster Categorization: Orange

IFRC Funding requirement: 4.5 million CHF
Federation-wide funding requirement: 6.5 million CHF
To assist: 161,000 people

TIMELINE



Where roads are blocked @MalawiRedCross volunteers carry relief items to displaced families in camps.



9 December 2021: Strong winds and heavy rains are experienced in Salima District. Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) request a [DREF MDRMW015](#) with an allocation of CHF 247,7070 to support 1,200 households.



14 January 2022: Due to continued rains and floods MRCS requested to increase the [DREF MDRMW015](#) allocation to CHF 474,698 to meet the increasing needs of communities in the two new Districts of Nsanje and Chikwawa to support 2,700 households.



24 - 26 January 2022: Tropical Storm Ana formed. Southern part of the country started receiving persistent heavy rains for three consecutive days resulting in flooding. MRCS deployed search and rescue team to the floods affected areas.



26 January 2022: Government declared a State of National Disaster in the affected districts of Southern Malawi and deployed an inter-agency assessment team to affected districts. MRCS contributed personnel to the assessment. Almost 200,000 households are reported affected, and 22,000 households displaced.



3 February 2022: 750,000 CHF allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF); [Emergency Appeal](#) launched for Federation wide CHF 6.5m, Secretariat CHF 4.5m

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

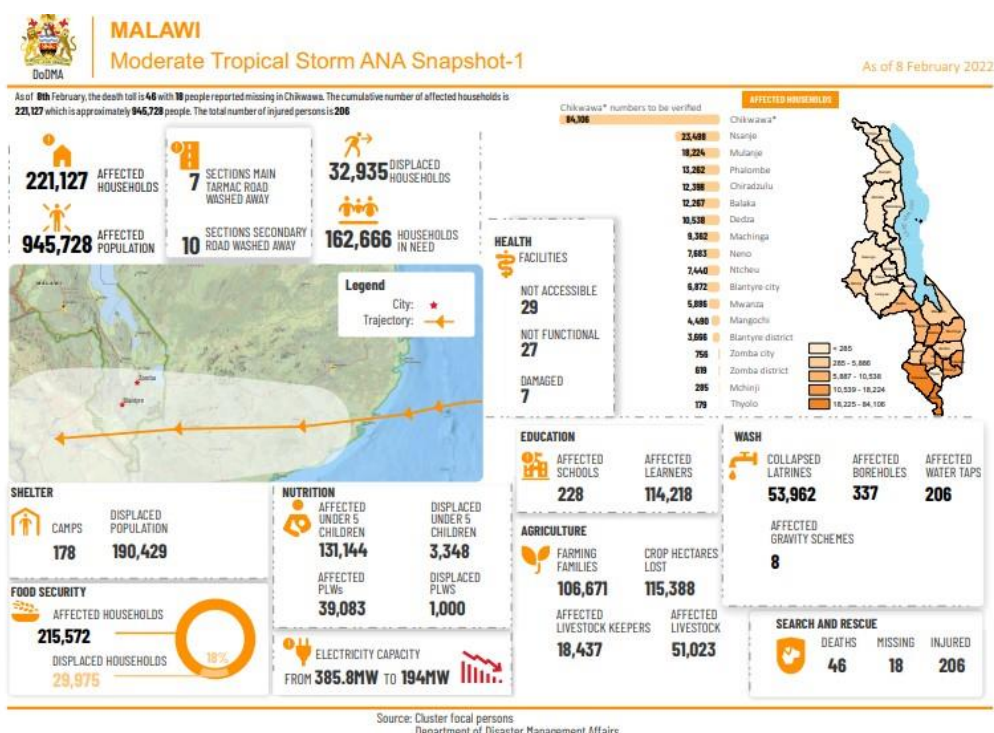
Tropical Storm Ana struck Madagascar¹, Mozambique² and Malawi with high winds and torrential rains, leaving at least 80 people dead across borders. The region has been repeatedly struck by severe storms and cyclones in recent years, taking lives, destroying homes, infrastructure and crops and displacing large numbers of people. In some cases, the communities have been struck again were still recovering from previous disasters, compounding the impact. According to the [Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services](#), while the 2019 Cyclone Idai was a tropical cyclone, Ana is not a cyclone. Rather, it is a moderate tropical storm, yet Idai had rainfall amounts of 150 mm within 24 hours while Ana had 250 mm and above rainfall recorded within 24 hours.

Tropical Storm Ana lashed the Southern and Central Districts of Malawi from Monday 24 January, bringing strong winds and heavy rains. In a matter of hours communities were being washed out by significant floods. Some of the areas affected by Ana were already suffering from floods due to the ongoing rainy season.

As of 8 February, the Government of Malawi - Department of Disaster Management Affairs ([DoDMA](#)), 46 people have been reported dead, 18 missing and 206 injured, 221,127 households affected (more than 945,728 people. Swollen rivers drowned livestock and submerged fields), destroying the livelihoods of rural families. It's reported that at least 115,388 hectares of crops have been destroyed. Over 228 schools had their blocks destroyed rendering over 114,218 learners without learning facilities. However, access to some of the affected areas remains a big challenge as many of the roads are still in bad condition.

More than 190,429 people (32,935 households) have been displaced by the floods and are staying in 178 displacement sites. Households displaced are currently seeking refuge in designated camps, churches, schools and other public structures. The region around Mulanje in Southern Malawi was particularly affected.

Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) has joined the Government of Malawi in responding to the disaster situation. In particular, MRCS has and will be undertaking a number of interventions such as monitoring the situation, coordinating



Camps reported in schools and other public buildings @MRCS

¹ A DREF has been released for Madagascar – [MDRMG018](#)

² A separate Emergency Appeal [MDRMZ015](#) was launched for Mozambique and has been revised for the response to TS Ana

with stakeholders, dissemination of early warning messages and other anticipatory actions as advised by the DCCMS and other relevant sources of alerts, conducting needs assessments and prioritizing response options for the affected communities.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use and awareness of goods and services.

According to the preliminary reports from the Councils and MRCS, the cyclone has serious damaging effects in the southern and central regions. Nearly all the districts in the southern region have been seriously affected with worst hit being Mulanje, Phalombe, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Balaka, Zomba, Chiradzulu, Neno and Mangochi. Many of the affected households had their roofs blown off, others completely damaged while some were partially damaged. The effects led to many households being displaced, currently seeking refuge in designated camps, churches, schools and other public structures.

Bridges were washed away, damage is also reported to public infrastructure (health facilities, churches and schools including damage to teaching materials). The country remains in intermittent power supply as power generation has been heavily reduced due to the damage that the floods have caused to key hydro station. Loss of electricity power supply has led to, among others, failure to operate water treatment and distribution systems, adversely affecting hospital operations, telecommunications, lack of key stocks such fuel to run diesel/petrol powered milling facilities and a general increase of cost of living.



@Malawi Red Cross carried out anticipatory early action's with early warning and support on evacuations.

2. Impact on physical and mental well being

Women, girls and children continue to bear the brunt of issues related to disruptions in families, separation with increased mental health and psychosocial burden. The food insecurity situation adds a burden to the already stressed population, particularly the elderly and people with disability and has left young girls and women in many locations with the responsibility to feed their families, exposing them to protection risks. The elderly, women headed households, orphans, child headed households will be significantly affected since their livelihoods are uprooted and nobody is taking care of them.

3. Risks & vulnerabilities

The current situation has potential to escalate as the current weather forecast predicts that the country will continue to receive destructive stormy rains because of the ICTZ. The weather services in the region have warned of another storm building in the Indian Ocean, which may materialize in the coming days. More storms would usually be expected before the end of the season in two months' time.



CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity

MRCS was established by ACT 51 of 1966 Parliament as an auxiliary to Government of Malawi. In view of its auxiliary role, MRCS is formally part of national disaster management mechanisms. MRCS sits on the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) that comprises of Principal Secretaries of all line ministries and departments, and three Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The National Society is a volunteer-based

organization, which has 33 Divisions (Administrative Structures) and a network of more than 76,000 volunteers and 372 staff present in all the 28 districts of Malawi. MRCS has a pool of trained National Response Teams (NRT) who are engaged within 72 hours of the disaster. Further, the organization has trained and vast experienced staff and volunteers in diverse humanitarian sectors³.

MRCS has a functional Logistics Unit with procurement, warehousing and fleet capacity across the country. MRCS has procurement and transport policies that guide in procurements and movement and provides necessary waivers to expedite procurements in disaster response situations and a list of prequalified transporters who can be engaged at short notice. MRCS has three warehouses for prepositioned stocks: Lilongwe Warehouse covers Central and Northern Regions while Blantyre covers Southern Region. In Blantyre, MRCS has a purpose-built warehouse while in Lilongwe it uses about 30 “forty-foot containers” as warehouses. MRCS also rents one warehouse in Kanengo where ECHO funded stocks are stored. There are 4 district satellite warehouses in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Mzuzu and Karonga.

MRCS is already responding on the ground with the support of Consortium partners and the DREF ([MDRMW015](#)) allocated in December 2021. Key ongoing activities from 24 January includes:

- MRCS in collaboration with Department of Disaster Management Affairs developed and disseminated early warning messages. MRCS volunteers supported the dissemination of the same messages in the communities using Public Address (PA) system, etc.
- Rapid multi sectoral needs assessments.
- Search and Rescue.
- Supporting communities to evacuate in designated areas before the onset of the floods.
- Distribution of Essential Household Items.
- Provision of psychological first aid.
- Sensitization on hygiene and sanitation to reduce risk of waterborne diseases.
- Supported with free phone calls to the households to connect with their families suspected to be missing. Helped to reunify children with their parents who missed each other through a tracing request.



@MalawiRedCross volunteers carries relief items for timely delivery to the displaced people living in camps.

1.2 National capacity and response

In a statement released on 26 January, the Government of Malawi declared a state of disaster in 15 districts in the southern and central regions, and search and rescue operations are a priority. The Government appealed for humanitarian assistance. According to DoDMA there is an urgent need to support displaced people in the camps with food and essential households’ items (EHI) such as blankets, cooking utensils, etc. and shelter items (tents, tarpaulin, etc.); to support injured people with mobile clinics; and to provide water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support with WASH equipment, hand washing facilities, aqua tabs, temporary latrines, dignity kits etc.

In Malawi, the Government leads the overall coordination of disaster response through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs. MRCS takes part in coordination meetings at the national level on different clusters. The Department of Disaster Management Affairs has set up an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at Blantyre District Council offices where government officers and partners are operating from as they respond to tropical storm Ana. MRCS and IFRC participate actively in this coordination mechanism. MRCS is participating in

³ namely Health & WASH (55: 30M, 25F), Relief (61: 38M, 23F), First Aid (65: 31M, 34F), Shelter (37: 24M, 13F), Nutrition & Food Security (59: 27M, 32F), Protection, Gender & Inclusion (39: 17M, 21F), Data management (17: 11M, 6F), Communications (1 male), Cash transfer (39; 26M, 13F) among others.

different clusters such as the Shelter and Camp management, Protection Cluster, Search and Rescue and Logistics cluster at national and district levels, to ensure that there is information sharing, complementarity, collaboration and no duplication of efforts. The EOC has been strategically set up in Blantyre to enhance coordination of response activities as it a central point to all the affected districts. Cluster leads, co-leads and members are currently operating from the EOC as they respond to the needs of the affected people

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

MRCS are supported by a Consortium of partner National Societies in country led by Danish Red Cross with Icelandic Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross supporting remotely, and Swiss Red Cross. In addition to partners present in country, Norwegian Red Cross will support this operation by deploying a WaSH expert and contribution of CHF1 million to the appeal as a pilot to the new Norwegian Red Cross /IFRC response modality.

The IFRC Harare Country Cluster Delegation continues to provide coordination and technical support to MRCS in addition to the [DREF \(MDRMW015\)](#) launched in December and a [second allocation](#) granted on 26 January. IFRC will maintain a high level of support remotely and through regular monitoring visits during the course of the operation. Remote communications and resource mobilization support is provided through the IFRC South Africa Country Cluster Delegation and IFRC Africa Regional Office. In case of further deterioration of the situation the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation remains on standby to support with surge deployment.

MRCS is at the centre of Movement coordination for the flood response. Partners who support MRCS include the IFRC, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC, supporting Restoring Family Links) and a consortium of partner NS led by Danish Red Cross (Icelandic, Italian and Finnish Red Cross), Swiss Red Cross, and Netherlands Red Cross (remotely). As part of the Federation Wide response the Danish, Swiss and Netherlands Red Cross are currently mobilizing essential household and shelter items (20 tents, 17,800 blankets, 350 tarpaulins, 1,000 mosquito nets, 2,760 hygiene kits, 260 solar powered flood lamps, and 3,000 boxes of surgical masks).

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

MRCS, with support from IFRC, ICRC, partners in country (Danish Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross supporting remotely, and Swiss Red Cross) and Norwegian Red Cross surge support, leads the prioritization of the interventions and sector coordination according to each partner expertise. The IFRC Harare delegation and in-county focal point facilitate this process, by providing the membership and movement coordination tools at its disposal.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has no permanent presence in the country but organizes regular visits to support restoring family links (RFL) in emergencies. IFRC, partner National Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are also meeting on a regular basis for Movement Coordination.

2.3 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

MRCS sits on the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) that comprises of Principal Secretaries of all line ministries and departments, the Malawi Red Cross Society, and three Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). United Nations (UN) agencies are co-opted when need arises. The committee provides policy directions in the implementation of disaster risk management programs in the country and is chaired by the Chief Secretary to the Government.

The Humanitarian Country Team comprises of Heads of UN Agencies, international and local NGOs, Government, and the MRCS. This team is co-chaired by the Principal Secretary of DoDMA and the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC). For coordination of the current response, donors and heads of Government Ministries and Departments have been invited to actively participate in the HCT. The UN Resident Coordinator in collaboration with DoDMA is convening weekly Humanitarian Country Team meetings to ensure coordinated response operation. The [Central Emergency Relief Fund \(CERF\) has allocated \\$3 million](#) for an urgent humanitarian response needs to the impact caused by Tropical Storm Ana in Malawi.



Displaced people have been reached with Restoring Family Links (RFL) services by @MalawiRedCross through free phone calls and Red Cross Messages

At the district level, MRCS participates in the cluster meetings led by the district councils such as shelter and camp management, Search and Rescue, Food Security and WASH clusters among many others. MRCS is a key member of the Malawi Cash Working Group and Community of Practice in the IFRC hence, this makes the Society well positioned on overall cash delivery and programming. MRCS will directly collaborate with its different partners including GIZ, UNICEF, WFP, the Private Sector, and any individuals who might be interested to support the response. The MRCS Disaster Response Plan will be shared with these partners as a resource mobilization document.

3. Gaps in the response

Identified Gaps	Analysis
Shelter and settlements	Many houses have been damaged and destroyed and many people have been displaced to camps. However, at this time we do not have a coordinated number. With water levels dropping, resettlement will be a challenge. Chikwawa is the most affected district constituting 43 per cent of the affected population and 45 per cent of the displaced population.
Camps	Many households have been displaced and are staying in 123 displacement sites. The sites include designated camps, churches, schools and other public structures. Its reported there is an urgent need to provide food, water and sanitation to the displaced people in the camps. In some cases, it reported the camps need improved organization including security.
Livelihoods	The floods associated with heavy rains have caused widespread damage to standing crops, seeds, tools, killed livestock and affected opportunities for agricultural labor for incomes as well as incomes from livestock and livestock products. The commodities lost include maize grain, flour, different types of pulses and small fish . Additionally, the affected families lost a great share of their fields and natural assets – both at community and household levels. The crop loss will contribute to quick depletion of already fragile food stocks, and the resulting food shortages and loss of livelihoods and income will lead to negative coping strategies and increased social vulnerabilities in terms of dropout of school-going children, early marriage, domestic violence and SGBV. The areas impacted are already suffering from significant food insecurity and are predicted as IPC and IPC3 (stressed and crisis classification).

Health	Poor sanitation conditions in the sites and the presence of stagnant pools of water provide conducive environment for mosquito breeding that might increase incidences of malaria and also lead to other waterborne diseases such as cholera and diarrhea. During the floods, the health services were disrupted in some health facilities where roads were washed away, and ambulances could not pass to pick up referral cases. Displaced people in camps are lacking primary health care services including access to sexual and reproductive health services. There is disruption of continuum of care for people with chronic illnesses and on long term illnesses such as HIV (people on ART), TB and non-communicable diseases. Immunizations for under 5 children and pregnant women are not being provided due to disrupted cold chain in some health facilities. There are concerns that in 160 health facilities , COVID-19 vaccine doses and other routine vaccines have been lost because of failure to monitor temperature, as cold chain remote temperature monitoring devices were damaged. There is high likelihood of mental health problems such as distress, anxiety, etc.
WASH	Its reported there has been significant water and sanitation infrastructure damage. Community wells have been contaminated; household latrines destroyed. Resulting in lack of water for domestic use for the vulnerable communities. The displaced communities are also at risk of water and vector borne diseases, due to stagnant water and feared contamination. Inadequate water compromise practice of good hygiene exposing the families further to diseases outbreak. Menstrual hygiene has been affected limited supplies of hygiene items. Although there are no figures yet of the damaged WASH infrastructure, UNICEF report the indications are that the situation is dire and that people desperately need safe water for drinking and other household use as well as sanitation and hygiene facilities. They also urgently need soap, water treatment chemicals, buckets for water collection and hand washing and other water and hygiene materials to prevent water-borne disease outbreaks such as cholera.
PGI	A total of 945,728 people have been affected including 39,073 under-fives; 21,046 pregnant and lactating women (PLW); 10,165 people living with disabilities; and 2,619 elderly . Women and children will be living with sense of fear of domestic violence, SGBV and abuse of exploitation in congested environment of people in temporary settings, high exposure to insecurity in accessing nighttime water and sanitation facilities.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Identified constraint	Analysis
Access	Cutoff of roads and rail network that become impassable for vehicles carrying both food and non-food items, sending referrals to district hospital.
Procurement and supply chain management	There are limited stocks available in county. Prices in the local/regional markets are undatable. Quality in the local/regional markets is variable. With overstretched logistical capacity support recruitment and training, assessment of warehouses and continuing monitoring of the situation.
Damage to social infrastructure	Disruption of social services (schools, health facilities, markets).
Damage to power systems	Loss of electricity power supply leading to among other things failure to operate water treatment and distribution systems, adversely affecting hospital operations, telecommunications.
Human resources	Staff capacity could be overstretched – there is a need for training, recruitment of operational staff. Need to deploy an Interagency Assessment Team to support the district councils
Information management	Missing data (cluster data, segregation). District Councils have limited capacity to get enough data due to overwhelming magnitude of the disaster.

Unfavorable weather conditions	Unfavorable weather conditions coupled with bad state of roads making it difficult to deliver consignment to the affected population. Continue monitoring and replanning
---------------------------------------	--

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the Federation in the country, to maximize the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this emergency appeal comprises all support and funding to be channeled to the Operating National Society in the response to the emergency event. This includes the operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the fundraising ask of the IFRC secretariat.

The Federation-wide approach for this response will build on the active Consortium in country led by Danish Red Cross with Icelandic Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross supporting remotely, Swiss Red Cross and also on the response support provided by Norwegian Red Cross.

The 18 months' operation will create a window of opportunity to further strengthen the level of cooperation, unique technical expertise and provide leadership role between Movement partners to make MRCS a better choice of partner in humanitarian affairs.

Due to the increased number and magnitude of disasters in the current season, the stock levels of essential household items are significantly low and need replenishment. MRCS has now only EHIs available to reach 1,600 households. Danish, Swiss and Netherland Red Cross are now already mobilizing resources to support 11,700 households. In regard to unconditional cash grants MRCS has current capacity to reach 3,000 households. This is through a combination of partners and the IFRC DREF: Danish Red Cross (Crisis Modifiers supported by ECHO 5 and ECHO 6) and the IFRC DREF ([MDRMW015](#)).



Partners consortium in support to TS Ana response. ©MRCS

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision: Enable 161,000 people affected by TS Ana to meet their essential needs in a safe and dignified manner, recover from the crisis and strengthen their resilience to future shocks.

The overall strategy is to ensure that immediate and recovery needs are met in a dignified manner and affected communities have adopted the "building back better" approach. MRCS plans to address the immediate needs of families displaced in camps. The response will then expand to support families to return to their place of origin and rebuild their homes, livelihoods and community and social infrastructure with a longer-term community-based disaster risk reduction approach, building on lessons learnt from previous responses. MRCS will also strengthen coordination among different partners and build capacity of staff and volunteers through well informed National Society Develop activities.

Anticipated risks and adjustments in operation

There are anticipated risks that could result in adjustments to the operation:

- While road repairs are underway, many areas are still cut-off, making it difficult to fully assess the damage. As such, the impact of the disaster continues to evolve as more data becomes available.
- It is anticipated that the areas affected will continue to be impacted by seasonal rains. The Malawi rainy season runs from November to April. The heaviest rains are often in December, January and February. Cyclones forming in the Indian Ocean impacting on the same areas are still possible during this season. This could result in prolonged or increased displacement of some households.
- With regards food security the October 2021 to January 2022 period is reported to be one of the driest periods for the country since 1970. This was projected to further increase the risk of a below-average harvest in March and April 2022. The torrential rainfall from Tropical Storm Ana, leading to widespread flooding damage to cropland, and disruption to livelihoods will likely negatively affect poor households in southern Malawi increasing the threat of food insecurity.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

Under this response, MRCS intends to support 32,200 households (**161,000⁴ people**) (32% of total affected households) directly impacted by Tropical Storm Ana. This Appeal will absorb and scale up the ongoing Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) floods response in **Salima, Nsanje and Chikwawa** supported by a [DREF allocation \(MDRMW015\)](#) since December 2021. This operation will expand the response to additional affected districts and the most vulnerable communities to cover a total of nine Districts and direct support in approximately 30 camps.

The final selection and targeting will be confirmed when complete needs assessment data has been received. The following selection criteria will be considered during the targeting process:

- Child-headed households.
- Elderly-headed households.
- Households with chronically ill/HIV-AIDs affected members.
- Female-headed households.
- Households with children receiving or in need of supplementary or therapeutic feeding.
- Households caring for orphaned children less than 18 years old.
- Those directly affected by strong winds, stormy rains and floods.
- Pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under 2 years.
- People living with disabilities.



2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion:

MRCS will focus on households who have been displaced and lost their homes and immediate sources of livelihoods – particularly those held up for extended periods in displacement sites. MRCS will prioritize households where the compounding consequences of prolonged food insecurity and flooding has particularly burdened women and girls, who are also at increased risk of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), as well as the elderly and people living with disabilities, making these groups particularly vulnerable. The action will set up a community feedback mechanism to give the affected population a safe space to report any sensitive or serious complaints related to protection and SEA. The feedback systems will have clear referral pathways and tracking system. The community engagement approach will reinforce these messages, ensuring people are sensitive to the targeting methodology in respect to protection and gender as well as appropriate channels to raise their concerns.


⁴ Average household size is 5 people/HH.


PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC secretariat is seeking a total of CHF 4,5M to support MRCS in its response to tropical storm Ana. The strategy presented is based on the IFRC secretariat approach only, while the Emergency Appeal incorporates support from all IFRC membership. The Emergency Appeal will support MRCS to carry out activities in the following sectors.

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18 ⁵ : 9,545	Female < 18: 11,620	1,641,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 9,130	Male < 18: 11,205	8,300 HHs
Objective: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being through emergency shelter and settlements and early recovery solutions				
Key indicators:				Targets
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance				8,300 HHs
# of households who have durable shelter solutions that meet national and/or Cluster standards for recovery for the specific operational context				700 HHs
% of surveyed people who report that the shelter solution they implemented has helped in their long-term recovery				85%
Priority Actions:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Affected households are provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance through distribution of shelter kits, tarpaulins, essential household items (kitchen sets, treated mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, solar lamps) (in coordination with DoDMA). The distribution of these items will be coordinated with the health, WASH and PGI sectors). The items will be in kind or using cash / vouchers Targeted households are provided with durable shelter and settlement solutions through cash grants or in-kind support with technical guidance for flood-resistant shelter, with attention to protection and disability. Targeting will be for the most vulnerable, especially single mothers, households with separated children, households headed by people with disabilities and the elderly. Participatory approach to safe shelter awareness (PASSA) will be used to build awareness and capacity within the community linked to longer term DRR. The team will take guidance from the Malawi Shelter Cluster Technical Working Group findings as well as the newly published Promoting Safer Building Working Group and the Sphere Standards for the Shelter sector 				
	Livelihoods	Female > 18: 5,750	Female < 18: 7,000	492,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 5,500	Male < 18: 6,750	5,000 hhs
Objective: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.				
Key indicators:				Targets
# of households reached with food assistance				5,000
# of households supported by livelihoods interventions				1,000 Hhs
% of targeted population whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level				85%

⁵ Based on [secondary data](#).

Priority Actions:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security through food distributions. 2. Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities restoration through technical support, and training programs including livestock management along with distribution of productive assets to farmers (seeds, tools, poultry, livestock, feed, vaccines) and support to Village Savings and Loans Groups. 				
	Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18 ⁶ : 9,545	Female < 18: 11,620	463,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 9,130	Male < 18: 11,205	8,300 HHs
Objective: The most affected communities improve their access to essential food and non-food commodities and services				
Key indicators:				Targets
<i># of households provided with multipurpose cash grants</i>				8,300
<i>% of target households that have enough sources of food and income to meet their survival threshold (including cash grants)</i>				85%
Priority Actions:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This intervention aims to address the immediate needs of vulnerable households through the provision of unconditional, unrestricted cash for 2 consecutive months – which is based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) produced monthly by National Cash Working Group. Market assessments in all the selected areas will be carried out to determine cash feasibility. 2. Through CEA approaches, they will be made aware of the cash transfer purposes. PGI will be included in the cash transfer response by ensuring that where appropriate, women will be the main recipient for the family, as they are often the ones in charge of managing food stocks in the household. 				


	Health & Care	Female > 18: 37,030	Female < 18: 45,080	317,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 35,420	Male < 18: 43,470	161,000 ppl
Objective: The immediate risks to the health of the affected population are reduced and the psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened				
Key indicators:				Targets
<i># of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming</i>				161,000
<i># of mosquito nets distributed (two per household)</i>				40,000 nets
<i># of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items as part of essential household items</i>				8,300
<i># of people reached by First Aid services</i>				Needs based
<i># of people reached via outreach clinic services</i>				32,000

⁶ Based on [secondary data](#).

# of health facilities rehabilitated	9
# of people reached with MPHSS services	32000

Priority Actions:

1. Community-based Health and First Aid trainings and support will be provided for volunteers. Continuous capacity building of volunteers and health staff by adding appropriate training modules to their curriculum water-borne and vector-borne diseases, etc.: Epidemic Prevention in Communities training (Including modules of CBHFA, ECV, CEA and PFA), Branch Transmission Intervention Team (BTIT), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSSS) and Nutrition.
2. Mental Health and psychosocial support - communities are supported to effectively respond to psychosocial needs through training of volunteers and staff in psychological first aid and psychosocial support to deliver assistance.
3. Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided in support to vaccination activities, maternal and infant health care, social mobilization and risk communication activities in malaria, acute watery diarrhea, HIV, TB, Malnutrition and COVID-19. Establish or strengthen referral system to health facilities, conduct health promotion activities in camps and community outreach and house-to-house sensitization on communicable diseases.
4. The operation will support prevention of and response to any cholera outbreaks. Preparations for outbreaks was already carried out in the weeks before the TS Ana which focused on volunteers' capacity in Cholera Oral Rehydration Points (ORP) in Nsanje, Phalombe, Zomba, Machinga and Nkhotakota and BITT in Blantyre and Karonga. The following activities will be prioritized in the response targeted sites: Orient volunteers on ORT/ORP; Prepose/source ORP Kits; Conduct orientation of branches on BITT and awareness raising and message dissemination on WaSH/cholera prevention through breaking transmission chains at household and community level through the Branch Transmission Intervention Team approach
5. The operation will support COVID-19 awareness while PPE will be provided to staff, volunteers and other vulnerable displaced households through an ongoing project.
6. Facilitate vector control through provision of treated mosquito nets, community cleanup campaigns and removal of stagnant water.
7. Provision of health services: Support outreach clinics in coordination with guided by relevant DHSS and rehabilitation of affected health facilities.


	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18: 37,030	Female < 18: 45,080	365,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 35,420	Male < 18: 43,470	161,000 ppl

Objective: The risks of water related diseases in the communities targeted in recovery phase are reduced in a sustainable manner

Key indicators:	Targets
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (including communities and schools)	161,000
# of households provided with a set of hygiene items as part of essential household items	8,300
# of people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context (approx. 30 camps)	25,000
# of people provided with sanitation facilities maintained by target population (approx. 30 camps)	25,000

Priority Actions:

1. Communities are provided with improved access to safe water through rehabilitation of boreholes, distribution of water purification agents, jerry cans/buckets, provision of household/community water filters.
2. Communities are supported to reduce open defecation through establishing temporary / permanent water supplies, repair/rehabilitate households'/community latrines, hand washing facilities with appropriate wastewater treatment – in kind items or using cash / vouchers (in coordination with DoDMA).
3. Waste management in camps - desludging of latrines in camps, construction of rubbish pits, including decommissioning of camps.
4. Provide communities with the knowledge and best practice to improve community-based management of water and sanitation facilities through establishing and equipping WASH committees at community level.
5. Promote behavioral change in personal and community hygiene along with distribution of household hygiene kits, dignity kits (in kind items or using cash / vouchers) and conducting hygiene promotion sessions.

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female > 18: 37,030	Female < 18: 45,080	132,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 35,420	Male < 18: 43,470	161,000 ppl

Objective: Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable

Key indicators:

Targets

of people reached with PGI and prevention and response to SGBV awareness messages


161,000

of SGBV survivors referred for services


Needs based

Priority Actions:


1. Projects ensure safe and equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender, age and other diversity factors, through PGI informed multi-sectors needs assessment using the Gender and Diversity analysis tool to identify and address gender and diversity specific needs and protection risks. Orientation of camp management committees. and community disaster management structures. Participation in protection cluster meetings.
2. Emergency & Recovery response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children, promoting safer communities by providing safe spaces (women, girls men and), disseminating messages for awareness on prevention and response to SGBV, providing PSS, life-skills, counselling, case detection and safe referrals.
3. When considering sector targeting for MRC will ensure:
 - o Consultation at the household level on who should be targeted as primary recipient to collect cash/items and who is expected to go to the market
 - o Engagement of all household members in gender discussion groups
 - o Engagement also on child protection issues
4. The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women including persons with disabilities of different age groups through training and consultation. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be fostered to ensure all programmes/sectors mainstream DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) approach ensuring the Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in emergencies are met based on the identified needs and priorities of humanitarian imperatives on the ground.
5. MRCS will continue work with the relevant Government and Non-Government agencies and coordinate their efforts to support in identifying people with disabilities in providing meaningful access and responding to their needs.
6. This operation will ensure all staff and volunteers are briefed on the Code of Conduct and prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse. It will ensure all NS, IFRC, PNS staff and volunteers involved have signed the Code of Conduct.
7. In line with and respectful of the Code of Conduct on data protection MRC will ensure access and improved Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to Host communities and IDPs through the following activities

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 37,030	Female < 18: 45,080	199,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 35,420	Male < 18: 43,470	161,000 ppl
Objective: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster				
Key indicators:				Targets
# of people reached through DRR and Climate Change Adaptation activities				161,000
# of community members trained (first aid, response, etc.)				3,220
# of community early warning systems established				50
Priority Actions:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anticipatory actions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Early warning message dissemination: van publicity, community radios, Megaphones and criers, b. Provision of life saving support (camp based) - distribution of food and basic NFIs to affected population c. Search and rescue services - prepositioning of boats, provision of life jackets, deployment of search and rescue teams (staff and volunteers), provision of search and rescue services. 2. Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters by training local community disaster management committees, including early action by supporting the Branch volunteers and communities to conduct readiness and prepositioning activities indicated in the floods and cyclone Early Action protocol including search and rescue boats, early notifications and evacuation support, Staff and Volunteers training in DRM, early warning and Climate change, development, review and support of DRM Plans 3. Contributions to climate change mitigation are made by implementing green solutions by ensuring recovery programmes are aware of and apply eco-system based and environmentally sustainable nature-based solutions where feasible, conducting tree planting and reforestation activities in consultation with communities to provide multi-targeted sustainable solutions for timber, food and other resources 4. The appeal will support preparations for the floods season, including updating contingency plans, emergency simulation exercises, and prepositioning of stocks. The operation will support strengthening preparedness and response capacity of existing NDRTs. These activities will continue throughout the season to increase the RCRC preparedness for future events. 5. As part of National Society Disaster Management Capacity strengthening the operation will support institutional and Branch response capacity strengthening through further training and equipping of assessment teams and developing response plans; and building the capacity of the local volunteers and communities on DRR components, including early warning systems to ensure the appropriate connection and support to community level action. 				


Enabling approaches


	National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: 37,030	Female < 18: 45,080	374,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 35,420	Male < 18: 43,470	
Objective: Support National Society Development including preparedness and response capacity.				
Key indicators:				Targets
% of staff trained on Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)				100%


<i>NS have assessed their capacity at HQ and branch level and identified areas for organizational improvement.</i>	Yes
<i>National Society has been reached by external NSD support that is aligned with NSD compact principles</i>	Yes
<i># of volunteers working on the project with health, accident and death compensation</i>	100%
Priority Actions:	
<p>1. Operational Support Services: Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, support functions will be put in place for technical and coordination roles including human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; PMER; partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.</p> <p>2. National Society Development including Volunteering Development: Currently, the Movement is supporting the development of a new Strategic Plan and developed comprehensive National Society Development (NSD) Framework outlining key development priorities and focus areas for MRCS. Priority components of the Plan will be supported through this Emergency Appeal.</p> <p>3. Response capacity strengthening will be embedded through the strengthening of coordination and the management structure for this operation. The operation will support the MRCS Emergency Operations Centre. Through Preparedness for Effective Response (PER), RedReady and the regional Cash Road Map IFRC will continue to support MRCS to build their response capacity at NHQ and local branch level. In coordination with the Consortium consideration will be given to prepositioning nonfood items to support MRCS responses to future disasters</p>	

	Coordination and Partnerships	Female > 18: 37,030	Female < 18: 45,080	22,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 35,420	Male < 18: 43,470	
Objective: Strengthen Coordination and Partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors				
Key indicators:				Targets
<i># of external partnership supporting the NS in the response</i>				2
<i># regular coordination mechanism is in place ensuring alignment and coordination with all Movement partners</i>				1
Priority Actions:				
<p>1. Membership Coordination</p> <p>a. Malawi has a well-established mechanism for Membership coordination led by the Consortium and supported by IFRC Harare Cluster Office. As the operation scales up this will be strengthened to support the MRCS.</p> <p>2. Engagement with external partners</p> <p>a. MRCS at national and state level through its Branches participates with partners in OCHA led cluster meeting. IFRC and PNS will support MRCS to develop sustainable partnerships to enhance the capacity and reach of the National Society.</p> <p>3. Movement Cooperation</p> <p>a. As part of Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC), MRCS, PNS, IFRC and ICRC coordinate via established platforms such as the Technical Committee and the Movement Operations Committee and Movement Platform.</p>				

e

	Shelter Cluster Coordination	Female > 18: 37,030	Female < 18: 45,080	55,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 35,420	Male < 18: 43,470	Cluster response
Objective: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced				
Key indicators:				Targets
<i>Shelter cluster is coordinated by IFRC with cluster coordinator deployed</i>				1
Priority Actions:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The MRCS is a lead partner for the countries Shelter Cluster Technical Working Group that works on improving coordination of shelter response and the development of common guidance and tools for the sector. This engagement has recently resulted in the publishing of a Shelter Response Profile that help actors better understand local construction practices, materials and local solutions for post-disaster reconstruction. 				

	Secretariat Services	Female > 18: 37,030	Female < 18: 45,080	374,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 35,420	Male < 18: 43,470	
Objective: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured				
Key indicators:				Targets
<i># of global and regional surge</i>				4
Priority Actions:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Resources: MRCS management and technical staff will manage the operation. NDRT and volunteers will be prioritized for this operation. HR support will be needed to scale up the operation while maintaining business continuity across the organization. Surge capacity that will be deployed on a need-basis to augment the Headquarters and Branch capacity. 2. Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER): The PMER unit of the MRCS will provide the necessary information to support the PMER function in this response, which includes the designing and guiding the team in the rapid and detailed needs assessment. 3. Information technologies (IT): The MRCS IT capacity will be expanded with new staff and equipped. Internet equipment will be needed (3G/4G portable devices) to facilitate coordination and reporting. 4. Logistics: Local procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC and National Society's standard procurement procedures with support of IFRC Regional Logistic Unit in Nairobi. Fleet assets will be deployed as and where requested. Assessments of logistics capacity and systems (including procurement, transport, warehousing, and fleet management) will be carried out where possible to enhance National Society' logistics infrastructure on hardware, software, capacities, and preparedness. 5. Finance and Administration: The IFRC will provide necessary support to the operation to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures and the review and validation of operational invoices. 6. Communications and advocacy: Support will be provided to the National Society to increase their outreach and advocacy. At regional level, the Communications team will continue to engage the media and use social media with a view to position the MRCS as a key player in the response. 7. Security: All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations will successfully complete prior to deployment the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). 				

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 37,030	Female < 18: 45,080	64,000 CHF
		Male > 18: 35,420	Male < 18: 43,470	161,000 ppl
Objective: Develop and deploy standardized approaches for community engagement, collection and use of qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives				
Key indicators:				Targets
% of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been trained on community engagement and accountability				90%
% of queries / feedbacks received through the feedback mechanisms established that were responded to				80%
% of operational decisions made based on community feedback				100%
Priority Actions:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The MRCS will ensure that the already developed CEA tools, tailored to Malawi Context, are adopted and used to collect data relevant for planning CEA approaches and activities during the detailed needs assessment, gather community feedback and make sure of the feedback to generate ownership within the community during this operation. The operation will support training/refreshers on CEA including feedback mechanisms. 2. The community will initially be accessed and informed through the community leaders, before planning with them on how to engage the wider community including all components including vulnerable groups. 3. They will be engaged through a feedback mechanism that will be put in place to get the necessary feedback from community members on issues related to the overall response. The community members in the target areas will be involved as fully as possible throughout the response phase to increase their ownership of the response. Sharing clear information about response activities (including any delays), selection criteria and distribution processes with communities through community meetings and door to door activities. 4. Feedback and complaints will also be collected through community volunteers, community meetings, focus group discussions and suggestion boxes and responses provided through community meetings. Feedback will also be collected from other sectors activities such hygiene and health promotion sessions. Trained staff and volunteers will also be available to respond directly to individuals particularly where the feedback is sensitive. A separate mechanism will be put in place for receiving, managing and responding to sensitive feedback to give a safe space to report any sensitive or serious complaints related to corruption, SEA, etc. The feedback systems will have clear referral pathways. 5. Multi sectoral beneficiary satisfaction surveys will be conducted at appropriate benchmarks during the operation and the at the end of the operation. 				

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating steps
1. Same and or new areas affected be further flooding during the rainy season up to April resulting in Increased number of people requiring assistance	High	High	Conduct scenario-based contingency planning and readiness. Coordination with partners and donors to the Federation Wide Emergency Appeal to mobilize increased resources to allow for scale-up (financial and in-kind)
2. While road repairs are underway, many areas are still cut-off, making it difficult to fully assess the damages.	High	High	MRCS will coordinate with Govt and other agencies to coordinate on access to transport. MRCS has an experienced search and rescue teams who can be deployed to reach communities cut off by

			flooding.
3. The resurgence of COVID-19 cases.	Medium	Medium	Application of specific operational strategies related to prevention, mitigation and control of COVID-19 will be mainstreamed. This includes ensuring the duty of care and protection of staff and volunteers involved in the response.
4. National Societies capacity is depleted and not able to sustain delivery of humanitarian assistance	Medium	Medium	National Society strengthening will be incorporated to sustain and strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Provision of Federation Wide management and technical services to supplement the capacities of the host National Societies.

Quality and accountability

Key indicators are identified in the Planned Operations section. These and sub indicators will be used to set up an M&E framework to monitor the operations quantitatively and impact focused. Post distribution services will be carried out regularly after each significant part of the operation by sector. IFRC will also report as per the standard IFRC PMER reporting schedule. At the end of the operation a final evaluation will be carried out.

A key area in Quality and Accountability will be to note what safeguarding measures are in place and what actions will be taken to meet requirements for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and around Child Safeguarding. Actions can include completing the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis; having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; ensuring community feedback mechanisms and child friendly information and participation.

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Malawi Red Cross

- Secretary General: Mcbain Kanongodza email: mkanongodza@redcross.mw
- Director of Programmes: Prisca Chisala: email: pchisala@redcross.mw
- Head of Disaster Management: Aston Mulwafu, email: amulwafu@redcross.mw

In the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation

- John Roche, Head of Country Cluster Office, Harare; john.roche@ifrc.org Mobile: +263 772128648
- Hilary Tarisai Motsiri Dhliwayo, Senior Officer Operations Email: hilary.motsiri@ifrc.org
- Roster Kufandiko; Senior Coordination Officer- Malawi Email: rkufandiko@redcross.mw

In the IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Nairobi

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCPRR, adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org, +254 731067489

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Regional Office, Louise Daintrey; Head of Partnerships and Resource Development; Email: Louise.DAINTREY@ifrc.org;

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, Email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org ; phone: +254 733 888 022

Reference



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)