

Malawi | Tropical Cyclone Freddy

<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRMW018 Emergency appeal launched: 17/03/2023. Operational Strategy published: 25/07/2023</p>	<p>Glide №: EP-2022-000298-MWI</p>
<p>Operation update #1 Date of issue: 14/08/2023</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: From 17/03/2023 to 26/07/2023</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 9 months (17/03/2023 - 31/12/2023)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 160,000 (32,000 households)</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 5.0 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 6 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million</p>

To date, this Appeal, which seeks CHF 6,000,000.00, is at 33 percent funded. Further funding contributions is needed to enable Malawi Red Cross Society to successfully fulfil its commitments in providing humanitarian assistance and protection to people affected.

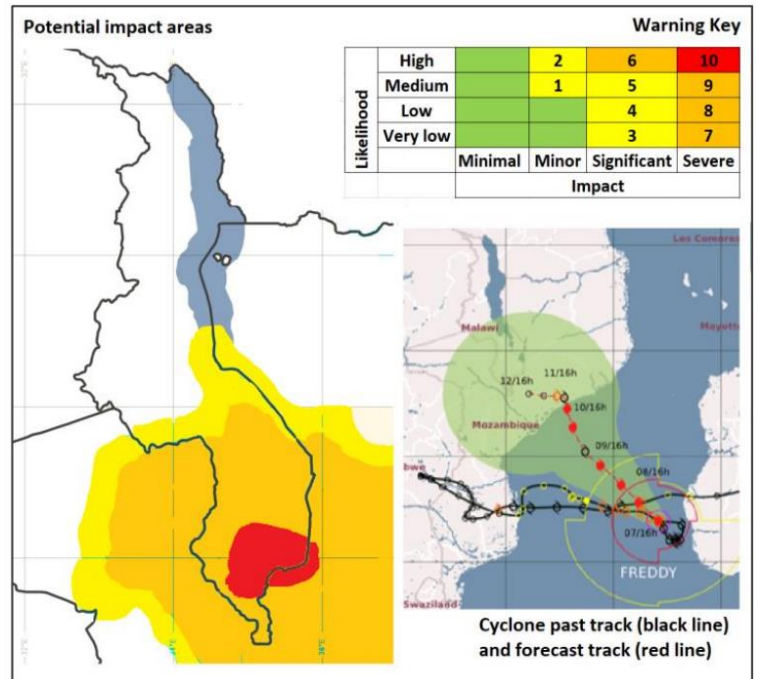


Affected households receiving NFIs at Dyanyama ground in Traditional Authority Ndanga, Mulanje, a total of 1,000 Households received NFIs as a return package, funding for the support came from IFRC.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Malawi is one of the countries greatly affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy, among others, Mozambique, and Madagascar. On 4th March 2023, The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services issued a warning informing the Malawi nation that FREDDY had developed into a Moderate Tropical Storm and was continuing to intensify in the Mozambique Channel and other models indicated that there was a likely high chance of FREDDY recurving towards Mozambique coast. Following the advisory, MRCS initiated an anticipatory action approach tailored to ensuring that the society is prepared in terms of prepositioning of stock, early action plans, and awareness raising on Early Warning to the communities, especially in the targeted areas. In the background, the team continued to monitor other global models to countercheck the prediction and probabilities of the forecast and lead times. The deployed MRCS National Response Team (NRT) targeted the highly projected districts that receive high rainfall amounts which included Blantyre, Phalombe, Mulanje Thyolo, Chikwawa, Nsanje, and Zomba.



This report also indicates that heavy rains associated with strong winds started on the 11th and 12th of March 2023. Tropical Cyclone Freddy lashed most of the districts bringing strong winds and heavy rains. In a matter of hours' communities were being washed out by significant floods and mudslides. It was also revealed that most risk areas were also the same as that of TC Ana. This increased the vulnerabilities of the people as they were not fully recovered from the latter.

On 13th March, a state of disaster was declared in the 14 districts that were severely affected by the cyclone. 17th March 2023: An emergency Appeal was launched by MRCS through the Federation (IFRC). The overall goal of the appeal is to enable 160,000 people (32,000 households) affected by TC Freddy in five (5) affected districts (Blantyre, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Mulanje, and Phalombe) to meet their essential needs in a safe and dignified manner, recover from the crisis and strengthen their resilience to future shocks.

The government through DODMA made a declaration to close all camps by the 17th of April 2023, this came after a monitoring visit which showed that there were over 503 camps across the affected district, most of these camps were in schools, and as such they compromise learning. To ensure that the decommissioning process is smooth, the government with support from other partners has supported the decommissioning process where some beneficiaries are given either NFI or cash as a return package.

Due to the magnitude of the impact, most vulnerable people are still struggling to recover from this shock although a smaller number of the affected households have managed to relocate to higher and safer areas. The intensity of the impact has been aggravated by the outbreak of Cholera, which has affected several districts.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

MRCS, following its mandate as a co-lead of the Search and Rescue and Shelter cluster, has been supporting the affected communities with various interventions from anticipatory actions (AA), early warning early action as well as immediate response support with funding from IFRC, DRC, and its consortium partners, in-country donation, and government subversion. Furthermore, areas where MRCS is implementing its Increased Disaster Resilience and Early Action in Malawi (IDREAM) supported by ECHO, had heavy presence and several disaster-mitigation activities continue to be done. This was attributed to the fact that there was a lot of capacity building of local structures both in schools and communities through School-based DRM Clubs and Ward/village Civil Protection Committees (WCPCs). The AA report also revealed that the AA interventions by MRCS helped the people to evacuate from the lowlands to the safe and upper lands. It was noted that where the anticipatory actions started a bit earlier, the people were informed in time, and this made the communities continue doing the awareness and sensitizations within and outside their communities. With the persistent rains that had been falling in most areas, coupled with the alert that was provided by the Department of Climate Change and Met Services (DCCMS), on 8th March 2023, the MRCS deployed teams started supporting the airing of jingles, radio programs and also deployed volunteers and Ward/Village Civil Protection Committees in the wards/villages including van publications to warn people on the incoming TC Freddy.

Following the intensity of the disaster, the Government of Malawi declared a State of National Disaster and called for support from various organizations. It was against this background that the Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) through the International Federation of the Red Cross Societies (IFRC) launched an Appeal that helped to mobilize funds through various partners including the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), Danish Red Cross consortium and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) through the International Office of Migration (IOM), QATAR, Kuwait Red Crescent, China, and other individual well-wishers and companies to support the people affected. This report further acknowledges the support MRCS received from the in-country donations which increased its coverage and reach. The government of Malawi released the response plan which aims to cover three months of response from April to June 2023. A market assessment to determine market feasibility and functionality was conducted in April 2023. The market assessment report by the national cash working group is under development. The post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) by the government and partners has been completed and the report to inform the early recovery and rebuilding was released in May 2023.

The overall goal of the appeal is to enable 160,000 people (32,000 households) affected by TC Freddy in 5 affected districts (Blantyre, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Mulanje, and Phalombe) to meet their essential needs in a safe and dignified manner, recover from the crisis and strengthen their resilience to future shocks. The response was further extended to Mangochi and Thyolo through DRC plus.

Specific objectives of the Appeal.

1. To respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of the affected population.
2. To define and implement recovery interventions for the affected population.
3. To strengthen coordination among different partners
4. To document lessons learned in responding to the disasters

Key achievements include.

1. A total of 3,395,555 people were reached with anticipatory action and early warning messages in the ten (10) districts, these were done through the use of radio programmes, van publicity, door-to-door visits as well as megaphones.

- Volunteers and staff were trained on Safer Access.
- Supported the district councils with human (Volunteers and staff) and financial support during the rapid assessments, early search and rescue, evacuation, camp set up, and management interventions.
- Volunteers and staff were entrusted to support the planting of tents and housing units in all the districts affected.
- Provided NFIs to 2,699 households in the districts of Thyolo, Phalombe, and Mulanje.
- Distributed cash amounting to MWK 1,195,160,000 to 11,625 Households in the districts of Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Thyolo, Mulanje and Phalombe with support from the Danish Red Cross.
- Supported the distribution of food and non-food items to 24,413 people from 109 camps across the 10 districts, these were from local donations. A total of almost MK500 Million was raised through local donations.
- With support from WSR ERU, MRCS conducted an assessment for water points in 5 districts, a total of 164 boreholes were assessed, out of which 41 boreholes have been rehabilitated enabling a total of 10,250 people to access safe water supply in communities.
- Conducted entry meetings in 5 districts that the appeal is supporting, District Civil Protection Committee (DCPC) meetings have been reached and conducted.
- Distributed ITN to 10,904 households in Blantyre: Thyolo (550), Nsanje (6864), and Chikwawa (3490).
- Trained 20 staff and volunteers in Psychosocial Support.
- Facilitated the establishment of 10 ORPs with support from CCMC-ERU, 8 are in Blantyre while 2 are in Mangochi.
- Facilitated the training of 17 volunteers in water quality and monitoring.

However, it should be highlighted that some of the planned activities were not implemented due to other challenges, i.e., late disbursement of funds to the MRCS account, which has delayed the implementation of activities. Although the project was expected to kick off in March 2023, the actual disbursement of funds was done at the end of April 2023, this delayed the implementation of critical activities i.e., detailed assessments which were expected to be done at the beginning of the project was done in May. To speed up implementation, an acceleration plan was developed to ensure that critical activities were done on time.

Current Disaster Situation

Cholera Situation

On 5 December 2022, the President of Malawi declared the cholera outbreak a public health emergency due to the surge of complex cholera cases. Within 24 hours after the President's declaration, of a public health emergency, the Country had reported, a total of 21 new cases and zero deaths. The new cases were reported from the following Districts: Nsanje (7), Chikwawa (4), Blantyre (4), Ntcheu (3), Machinga (1), Mulanje (1), and Zomba (1). However, by 03 August, a downward trend in both the number of cases and deaths continued to be observed. [As of 15 July 2023, a total of 58 941 cases and 1766 deaths with CFR 3% had been reported. In July 2023, 73 new cases and four deaths were reported. This is a decrease of 67% in cases and 20% in deaths compared to the preceding June 2023.](#) However, the high CFR% reported during this period (5.5%) remains a concern. Most of the recent cases have been detected from

Chikwawa district in the Southern region. Twenty-two districts reported no new cases in the last 14 days of July 2023.

IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC Harare Country Cluster Delegation continues to provide coordination and technical support to MRCS in the implementation of the Appeal through meetings, monitoring visits, and on-the-job trainings across the different sectors of the response. Remote communications and resource mobilization support are provided through the IFRC South Africa Country Cluster Delegation and IFRC Africa Regional Office. In the country, IFRC in-country office provides overall technical and management of the operation supporting MRCS.

Movement coordination

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) will continue meeting on a regular basis for Movement Coordination and provide technical and financial support to the Appeal. The Red Cross Movement has supported this operation from the start. The Emergency Response Unit for emergency mobile clinics was deployed with support from the French Red Cross. The deployment lasted for six weeks, after which they transitioned to government medical facilities. The Norwegian RC supported the deployment of a Water Supply Rehabilitation Emergency Response Unit after initial assessments of the needs and capacity in-country were done. This support came with financial support to the Secretariat funding and has been dedicated to WASH and operational costs for the National Society. The Spanish Red Cross supported the deployment of a team leader to conduct assessments for Household Water Treatment. There was no need to deploy the entire ERU after the assessments were conducted.

External coordination

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) which comprises Principal Secretaries of all line ministries and departments, and three Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) had set up an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) in Blantyre sitting in the WFP Offices. The activated clusters were meeting daily. MRCS and IFRC participated actively in this coordination mechanism, especially in Shelter and Search and Rescue. The government of Malawi deactivated the main EOC coordination in Blantyre leaving the technical teams only who are still in operation. District cluster meetings are still active in some districts to support operation coordination.

Needs analysis.

The Government of Malawi embarked on the decommissioning of the camps to enable affected households to embark on their recovery actions. The affected households though slowly recovering still face a lot of challenges such as shelter, food, safe drinking water, the need to support the restoration of their Livelihoods, and the rehabilitation of their damaged roads and bridges. Areas where the affected people have relocated have serious challenges related to the provision of social services such as shelter, boreholes, schools, and health facilities as well as livelihood support since they are in new locations there is a need to assist them to establish their livelihood needs.

This Emergency Appeal is contributing to the Malawi Government's efforts by supporting 160,000 people (32,000 households) directly impacted by Tropical Cyclone Freddy with emergency response and early recovery support particularly the immediate needs of families displaced and hosted in camps and communities, supporting them to return to their homes and start rebuilding their houses, lives, and livelihoods. MRCS, and RC movement partners such as IFRC, DRC, Swiss, and others started providing return packages to people affected by TC Freddy, these NFI, and

cash were being provided as a return package. A total of 4,199 households have received these NFIs with support from IFRC (1,000), Danish Red Cross (1,699), and Swiss (1500) in the districts of Mulanje, Phalombe, and Thyolo district.

Operational risk assessment

The following are some of the operational risks and mitigation measures put in place by the MRCS.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating steps
Further disasters causing further harm to the population and/or impacting the response	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring information relating to public health and other matters. Ensuring relief items are received in targeted areas as soon as possible. Ongoing communication to the extent possible, to help in meeting the most critical needs
Health and safety risks to the response team, e.g., Cholera	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of PPE to the response team Briefing with the best available information Use of technology to minimize unnecessary travel
Cyclone/disaster event during response adversely affects Tropical Cyclone Freddy.	Medium	Medium/High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MRCS team is well experienced in responding to cyclone events and has trained staff and volunteers and SOPs in place. Replenishment of relief items will be progressed as soon as possible.
Inaccessibility of some areas due to damaged infrastructure	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Malawian Defence Forces can deliver aid to the inaccessible by air. MRCS has local branches that can render minimal help to the communities they reside in.
Inadequate funding	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with support partners to source more funding. Proper financial management.

SECURITY OVERVIEW

The Regional Security Unit has been extending daily support to the Country Delegation and maintaining close monitoring of the developments. The head of the Cluster Delegation extended advisory to PNS based in the country following the GSU/RSU Advisories.

The Regional Security Unit extends direct support and works with the COs and CCSTs in monitoring the security situation and providing safety and security-related inputs regarding the operation. There will also be close coordination between RCCE and security to ensure community feedback can also be used to inform security analysis.

All personnel under IFRC security responsibility operate in accordance with and within the existing IFRC security frameworks. The IFRC Country Security Plan includes security risk assessment, contingency plans, and security regulations.

The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout. Area-specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and

implemented. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management, and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) are in place for Malawi.


B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

All key issues highlighted in the [Operational Strategy](#) remain relevant and no changes have been made however, due to the outbreak of Cholera in most of the districts under Tropical Cyclone Freddy's Appeal, Cholera prevention activities are now an integral part of the overall operational strategy. If more funds are pumped into the Appeal Project, it is expected that the health messaging previously included in the Operations Strategy will include Cholera messaging.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT


STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 1,838	Female < 18: 1,250
		Male > 18: 1,913	Male < 18: 1,250
Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Key indicators	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households (HH) provided with emergency and temporary shelter assistance</i>	2,699	1,250
	<i>Number of households who have safe shelter solutions that meet national and/or Cluster standards for recovery for the specific operational context.</i>	2,699	1,250
	<i>Number of low-cost resilient houses constructed in safer places.</i>	81	166
	<i>% of surveyed people who report that the shelter solution they implemented has helped in their long-term recovery</i>	85%	85%
Distribution of NFIs to 2,699 households (HHs) (1,999 female-headed and 700 male-headed) was done in Thyolo, Phalombe and Mulanje districts, this was done through the support from the Danish Red Cross and IFRC. These NFIs were a return home package of which all the people received a full package which included tarpaulins (2), Blankets (2), Mosquito nets (2), Kitchen set (1), Jerry canes (2), Buckets (2) and shelter tool kit, this was with funding from DRC (1,699 HHs) and IFRC (1,000 HHs) which was done in April 2023.			

A total of 1,699 HHs also received cash amounting to MK40,000.00, this was to be used for the purchase of household items, including maintenance of their homes.

From the PDM that was conducted within the targeted communities in the 5 districts, 85% reported that the shelter helped in their long-term recovery. The PDM was administered by the MRCS volunteers after going through training and piloting of the tool.

MRCS sourced funds for the construction of low-cost houses, this is with support from Goodwill ambassadors as well as the Football Association of Malawi (FAM), the funds are to supporting the construction of 81 houses, 6 in Chiradzulu, 45 in Phalombe and 30 in Zomba.

	Livelihoods	Female > 18: 6,125	Female < 18: 4,167
		Male > 18: 6,375	Male < 18: 4,167
Objective:	<i>Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods</i>		
Key indicators	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households reached with food assistance.</i>	6,925	4,167
	<i>Number of people supported by livelihoods interventions</i>	1,699	830
	<i>% of targeted population whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level</i>	90%	85%
<p>The following are some of the key activities done under the livelihoods to ensure that communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods.</p> <p>The Appeal has also facilitated the distribution of cash to 1,699 HHs (1,000 female-headed and 699 male-headed) in Thyolo and Phalombe districts, the money distributed was meant for livelihoods' basic needs as the affected households rebuild their houses.</p> <p>The Appeal has also facilitated the distribution of food assistance to 6,925 households (4,849 female, 2,076 male). The food packs were supported by the Swiss Red Cross, and private sector partners especially Standard Bank, World Star Bet, Mukuru, CDH, AMANI, Old Mutual, and Airtel.</p> <p>From the PDM that was conducted within the targeted communities in the 5 districts, 90% reported that the help they got from the Red Cross had helped them restore their livelihoods to pre-disaster level. The PDM was administered by the MRCS volunteers after going through training and piloting of the tool.</p>			

	Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 9,000	Female < 18: 6,300
--	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------



Male > 18:
8,160

Male < 18:
6,540

Objective: *Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households provided with multipurpose cash grants.</i>	11,625	6,000
	<i>% of target households that have enough sources of food and income to meet their survival threshold (including cash grants)</i>	95%	85%
	<i>% of target households that report receiving cash in a timely manner</i>	95%	85%
	<i>% of target households with malnourished children reporting improved nutritional status because of cash-voucher assistance.</i>	85%	85%

The project with support from Danish Red Cross supported the distribution of cash amounting to MWK 1,195,160,000 distributed to 11,625 Households in the districts of Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Thyolo, Mulanje and Phalombe affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy, the amount received was to be used to support their household needs, mode of payment was through Telecom Networks Malawi via Mpamba. In the selection of the FSPs, MRCS advertised for the task and 3 key companies competed for the job, 2 companies merged winners, these are LTS (cash in an envelope), and TNM Mpamba (mobile money)

Selection of the affected communities was based on the assessments conducted by MRCS in determining shelter needs and furthermore used additional community-based criteria based on social status. Targeting criteria and verification processes were discussed and agreed upon with the communities, based on agreed vulnerability criteria. Apart from the shelter needs assessment, Particular vulnerabilities were considered, including, but not limited to households that are female or child-headed, households with many dependents, or households with pregnant and lactating women. The selection of affected households was undertaken at the village level by a targeting committee comprising members from the Village Civil Protection Committee (VCPC), camp management committees, and village leaders. The targeting committee used the agreed selection criteria to identify eligible households; the eligibility of these households was then verified by a group verification exercise facilitated by the project staff in coordination with district civil protection committees. The exercise involved an open community

Community Based Targeting Criteria.

1. MRCS Shelter criteria

- Destruction/Total collapse (100% damaged)
- Very heavy damage (serious roof fall/walls) (80% damaged)
- Heavy damage (Large part of the roof/walls collapse) (60% damaged)
- Moderate/Slight damage (roof/wall still standing but with parts removed) (40% damaged)


2. Community Social criteria

The following additional 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.

meeting, at which the names of beneficiaries were read out, giving community members the opportunity to validate or contest the names on the list. This self-community-based targeting encouraged transparency and accountability.

Verification of selected households: The project staff then conducted a household verification exercise of the affected households who were selected. In as much as the PMER team would have wanted to much cover as much ground as possible to be able to document the situation of all the households, resource limitations saw them covering 20% of the beneficiaries, consistent with the budget. This was a cleaning exercise to avoid inclusion and exclusion errors in a way that should any be deemed to be ineligible; they should be replaced using the community-based selection methodology. Robust community consultations helped to mitigate potential tensions between targeted and non-targeted households. An accountability mechanism (complaints and response mechanism) was used to enable stakeholders to share feedback or any grievance they were there about any aspect of the programme, including a selection of affected communities.

	Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 39,200	Female < 18: 26,667
		Male > 18: 40,800	Male < 18: 26,667
Objective:	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community-level interventions and health system strengthening</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health & nutrition promotion.</i>	113,019	133,333
	<i>Number of volunteers trained on Psychological First Aid.</i>	343	200
	<i>% of people reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services</i>	9%	20%
	<i>Number of mosquito nets distributed</i>	2,000	1,328
	<i>Number of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items as part of essential household items</i>	22,361	26,560
	<i>Number of people reached by First Aid services</i>	76	Needs based
	<i>Number of people reached via clinic outreach services</i>	595	41,500
	<i>Number of households reached with active case finding and referrals.</i>	163	26,560
	<i>Number of health facilities supported.</i>	8	10
<i>Number of pregnant and lactating mothers reached during IYCF</i>	2,191	8,000	

	<i>Number of people reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services.</i>	1,253	26,560
	<i>Number of volunteers trained in prevention and control of communicable disease.</i>	217	200
	<i>Number of people reached on prevention and control of communicable disease.</i>	113,019	133,333
	<i>Number of community-based volunteers trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers/Community Based Surveillance/Community Based Health First Aid.</i>	217	250

To Strengthen the holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community-level interventions and health system strengthening the project facilitated several activities within the target communities but the following are key ones.

Distribution of Mosquito Nets to 1,000 Households (709 female-headed and 291 male-headed) to people affected by Freddy in Mulanje, each household received two nets was done in April.

Facilitated door-to-door campaigns to support the Ministry of Health's efforts and reached over 32,000 households with WASH and health promotion messages and contact tracing. 163 Referral cases for appropriate medical care in Chikwawa District Hospital were reached through door-to-door visits. In the end, this reached out to an estimated 113,019 people with community-based disease prevention and control for communicable disease messaging including health and nutrition. Through the IYCF sessions held, a total of 2,191 pregnant and lactating mothers were able to be reached through the 217 trained volunteers.


Training and orientation in Basic PFA were done to both the volunteers and the HSAs and a total of 343 from Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Thyolo, Phalombe, and Mangochi were trained to provide supportive care. Their combined work in the communities reached out to 1,253 affected people who needed Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services and 76 people with first aid services.

With the support of the IFRC, IOM, American Red Cross, and the DRC, the MRCS supported 22,361 Households with sets of hygiene items within the 5 targeted districts for the appeal, these include Machinga, Zomba, Nsanje, Blantyre, Chikwawa, and Thyolo, each targeted house received.

The training and orientation of Volunteers in Cholera and epidemic control was done to a total of 217 volunteers, these volunteers will collaborate with the existing community health cadres (Health surveillance assistants) to disseminate cholera prevention messages across the targeted districts.

Supported 8 Mobile Outreach Clinics and this has increased reach to 595 people. The Emergency Response Unit for emergency mobile clinics was deployed with support from the French Red Cross. The deployment lasted for six weeks, after which they transitioned to government medical facilities. Medical supplies were handed over to government-owned health facilities.

1,253 people were reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services. To achieve this, the DRC supported the volunteers' training in mental health and Psychosocial Support Services, a total of 343 volunteers trained and reached out to the communities.

	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Female > 18: 39,200	Female < 18: 26,667
		Male > 18: 40,800	Male < 18: 26,667

Objective: *Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached by hygiene promotion in communities and schools</i>	11,879	133,333
	<i>Number of households provided with a set of hygiene supplies as part of essential household items.</i>	2,200	16,600
	<i>Number of people provided safe water services that meet agreed standards</i>	10,250	41,500
	<i>Number of hygiene volunteers and other community-based volunteers trained on- Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation</i>	230	250
	<i>Number of people provided with sanitation facilities</i>	5,595	41,500

To ensure that affected communities have access to safe and sound health and care but also WASH amenities, the emergency appeal has implemented several activities both in hard and software, but the following are the key ones.

Facilitated dissemination of hygiene messages which included cholera prevention measures in target districts using the 230 trained volunteers taking advantage of community-level meetings. It is worth noting that all messages are developed by the Ministry of Health and the Malawi Red Cross just promotes these messages within targeted communities using various mediums including radio and van publicity. At least 11,879 people were reached in the target areas.


Water point assessments: With support from WSR ERU, MRCS conducted an assessment for water points in 5 districts to establish the type of work to be done, A total of 164 boreholes were assessed of which 41 boreholes have been rehabilitated enabling a total of 10,250 people to access safe water supply in communities. The Norwegian RC supported the deployment of a Water Supply Rehabilitation Emergency Response Unit after initial assessments of the needs and capacity in-country were done. This support came with financial support to the Secretariat funding and has been dedicated to WASH and operational costs for the National Society. The Spanish

Red Cross supported the deployment of a team leader to conduct assessments for Household Water Treatment. There was no need to deploy the entire ERU after the assessments were conducted.

Conducted port-to-port chlorination as part of improving access to safe water within target communities and so far, 10,510 households have been reached and the activity is still ongoing.

Provision of Water Treatment Chemicals among other hygiene items to 2,200 households in Thyolo and Phalombe districts, each household received 300 tabs for their household which is expected to support them for a period of 6 months (Aqua tabs, HTH,)

MRCS, with the help of WSR ERU, supported Sanitation assessment in Schools around Mulanje, districts, assessing WASH facilities in terms of quantity, quality, convenience, and usage, the assessment exercise identified 5 schools for support. With the latrines serving communities as well, they reach out to more than 5,595 people.


	Protection, and Prevention	Female > 18: 39,200	Female < 18: 26,667
		Male > 18: 40,800	Male < 18: 26,667


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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with PGI messages and with messages on SGBV prevention</i>	112,300	133,333
	<i>Number of camp management committee members/volunteers trained on SGBV, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, Psychological First Aid, Child Protection and Safeguarding</i>	TBD	TBD based on # of camps
	<i>Number of SGBV survivors referred for services</i>	0	Need-based

To ensure safe and equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors, through protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) informed multi-sectors needs assessment to identify and address gender and specific needs and protection risks. The emergency appeal facilitated the following activities within the targeted districts.

Sensitization of communities on prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children. This was being done through cash and NFI distributions as part of the key messages disseminated. The total number of people reached through this has been estimated to be above 112,300 people.


	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 39,200	Female < 18: 26,667
		Male > 18: 40,800	Male < 18: 26,667
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation activities.</i>	500,000	133,333
	<i>Number of community members trained on first aid, and response</i>	230	2,673
	<i>Number of early warning systems established</i>	50	42
<p>The project facilitated dissemination of early warning messages prior to the TC Freddy landing in the affected districts, in most of the targeted districts and this was done using various mediums including local structures, local radios, and van publicity. Over 3,395,555 people were reached with key messages especially those in low line areas. This helped most of the targeted communities to relocate to safer places which helped reduce the loss of lives. A total of 230 community members were also trained in first aid and approaches in emergency response and this activity is still going on in most of the target areas as part of building capacities of the locals in disaster response.</p> <p>The project facilitated the review and dissemination of the 2022-2023 contingency plan within the target districts. The activity started at the national level where all the MRCS staff were engaged to review the contingency plan. Furthermore, the district staff facilitated the dissemination of early warning messages to volunteers in all the targeted districts who in turn cascaded the same within their communities. Over 500,000 people were reached with early warning messages, especially the seasonal outlook as per the information from the Department of Climate Change and Metrological Services.</p> <p>MRCS has produced 20 Situation Reports (SitReps) which have been published and shared, this has enabled the wider community to know and appreciate the work that MRCS has made toward TC Freddy Response</p>			

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 39,200	Female < 18: 26,667
		Male > 18: 40,800	Male < 18: 26,667
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Percentage of staff and volunteers who have been trained on CEA</i>	60%	90%

	<i>Percentage of feedback received through the feedback mechanism that was responded to</i>	100%	100%
	<i>% of operational decisions made based on community feedback</i>	65%	75%
	<i>% of community members who feel their opinion is considered during planning and decision-making.</i>	85%	75%

The Appeal Project promoted complaints and feedback mechanisms to enable communities to channel their concerns on how the project is running. In the reporting period, a total of 1,359 feedback were collected, and this feedback came through help desks (357) and suggestion boxes (1,002), and those requiring addressing have all been addressed through follow-ups. These were mostly collected during cash and NFI distribution with most issues reported having to do with requests for further assistance as well as increasing the number of people to be supported and appreciating the support received.

Enabling approaches

	National Society Strengthening		
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>% of staff trained on Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)</i>	100%	100%
	<i>National Societies have assessed their capacity at HQ and branch level and have identified areas for improvement</i>	1	1
	<i>External National Society Development support has reached National Society and is aligned with NSD compact principles</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i># of volunteers with health, accident, and life insurance</i>	100%	100%
<p>The national society ensured that all the staff under the emergency appeal have been trained on the <i>Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)</i>. Besides this, there are periodical refresher sessions where the PGI specialist gives presentations on issues around PSEA, and mandatory courses are done by staff to ensure that their knowledge is enhanced. The national society ensured that all the volunteers were ensured and that their health was being taken as a priority.</p>			



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Key indicators	Indicator	Actual	Target
		<i>Number of external partnerships supporting the National Society in the response.</i>	5
	<i>Number of regular coordination mechanisms in place ensuring alignment and coordination with all Movement partners and local and international partners</i>	6	6

The project has been able to mobilize resources from different partners such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red crescent-IFRC, Danish Red Cross-DRC, IOM, Belgium, Swiss, and China Red Cross as well as Qatar, Kuwait Red Crescent, and the MRCS has been able to mobilize local partners from the private sector, especially banks and well-wishers. In terms of coordination meetings, the project has been having regular catchup meetings with its partners but also within the society just to ensure things are moving according to plan and agreed milestones.

MRCS is currently receiving support from IFRC, Danish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, and Belgian Red Cross. In-country are IFRC, Danish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. The Danish Red Cross leads a consortium of Iceland, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, IFRC, and Finland.

Currently, MRCS, IFRC, and partners have agreed on the geographic areas to support within a coordination framework. In line with this framework, the IFRC surge technically supports all districts where MRCS is responding since they will contribute to one MRCS res\



Secretariat Services

Objective:

Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		<i>Number of global and regional surges</i>	6

The operation has been supported by delegates with specific sector expertise and these have been very instrumental in giving technical advice on how the operation should be run on the ground. Furthermore, the IFRC has been supporting the society with guidelines on major procurement and services such as agreements with financial service providers for cash. The logistics and procurement officer from the Harare cluster was able to come to Malawi to orient drivers and key staff on the fleet and procurement issues.

Surge Support rendered to the operation.

	Designation	Support to the National Society
1	CCMC - SWISS	ORP establishment
2	Health ERU - French	Support mobile outreach clinics and medical supplies and equipment
3	Serge - IFRC	Public Health in Emergencies
4	WSR ERU - Norwegian Red Cross	Safe Water Supply (Borehole drilling and rehabilitation,
5	Shelter - IFRC	Support Shelter Cluster
6	PMER- IFRC	Supported the development of the MEAL system for the project as well as the development and review of the M and E documents and tools including the ITTs.

D. FUNDING

The table below summarizes funding received so far under the emergency appeal, funds received through the secretariat and those from bilateral partners.

Partner		Amount (CHF)	
No.	Multilateral Through IFRC Secretariat	CHF	CHF
1	IFRC - Loan	1,000,000.00	
2	Norwegian RC	497,976.00	
3	American Red Cross	384,051.00	
4	The OPEC Fund for Development	271,806.00	
5	ECHO	195,312.00	
6	Canadian Red Cross	167,554.00	
7	Luxembourg Government	123,534.00	
8	Czech Government	44,122.00	
9	Japanese Red Cross	35,021.00	
10	Monaco Red Cross	9,217.00	
	Multilateral Sub Total		2,728,593.00
	Bilateral to Malawi Red Cross		
1	Goodwill Ambassador Bakili Muluzi	466,210.58	
2	Danish Red Cross	335,422.21	
3	Qatari Red Crescent	246,126.31	
4	Belgian Red Cross	192,355.79	
5	Other Local Donors in Malawi	130,713.25	

6	Swiss Red Cross	110,091.36	
7	National Bank	104,570.60	
8	Red Cross Society of China	90,024.30	
9	First Capital bank	88,908.10	
10	Standard Bank	78,427.95	
11	CDH Investment bank	53,344.90	
12	Old Mutual	53,344.90	
13	IOM	50,257.50	
14	Goodwill Ambassador Joyce Banda	45,139.64	
15	DTB Bank	45,038.98	
16	Airtel	43,571.08	
17	Football Association of malawi-FAM/NBS	20,042.70	
18	Select financial services	17,781.60	
19	World star betting	8,934.32	
	Bilateral to Malawi Red Cross: Sub Total		2,180,306.07
		Total	4,908,899.07



Contact information.

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

In the Malawi National Society

- Secretary General: Mcbain Kanongodza email: mkanongodza@redcross.mw
- Director of Programmes: Prisca Chisala: email: pchisala@redcross.mw
- Head of Disaster Management: Chisomo Duncan Teputepu, email: cteputepu@redcross.mw

In the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi

- John Roche, Head of Country Cluster Office, Harare; john.roche@ifrc.org
- Vivianne Jepkoech KIBON, Operations Manager - Email: Vivianne.KIBON@ifrc.org
- Roster Kufandiko; Senior Coordination Officer- Malawi Email: rkufandiko@redcross.mw

IFRC Regional Office

- Rui Alberto OLIVEIRA, Regional Operations Manager, IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Email: rui.oliveira@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Louise Daintrey; Regional Head, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships, IFRC Regional Office for Africa; Email: Louise.DAINTREY@ifrc.org;

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting inquiries):

- Beatrice Atieno OKEYO, Regional Head, PMER & QA, IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Programme and Operations focal point: Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCPRR; email: nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org
- DREF Compliance and Accountability: Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; Email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Operational Strategy](#)

How we work: All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief, the Humanitarian Charter, and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to Principles of Humanitarian Action and IFRC policies and procedures. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate, and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.