



MRCS National Response Team Search and Rescue in Nkhotakota District

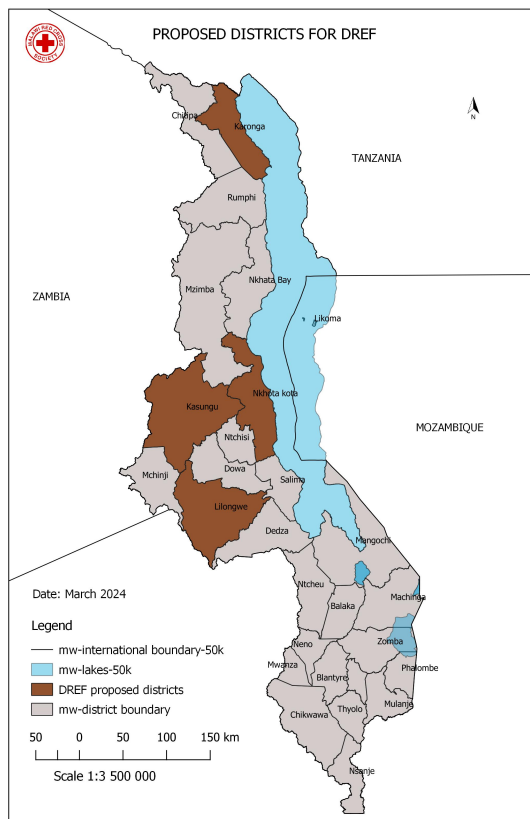
Appeal: <b>MDRMW020</b>	Country: <b>Malawi</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 499,820</b>	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>12,375 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>6,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>2024-03-11</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>5 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>31-08-2024</b>	DREF Published: <b>19-03-2024</b>

Targeted Areas: **Central Region, Northern Region**

# Description of the Event

## Date of event

2024-02-28



Map of Malawi showing Flooded Districts

## What happened, where and when?

According to the 2023/24 seasonal forecast released by the Malawi Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, a significant portion of the November 2023 to March 2024 rain season in Malawi was predicted to experience moderate to strong El Niño conditions.

Since the onset of the rainy season in November, Malawi has faced episodes of flooding, including both fluvial and pluvial, particularly in the southern and central regions. On the 26th and 27th of February 2024, heavy rains hit the central and northern regions, causing flooding. This flooding resulted in significant damage to housing, roads, bridges, crops, and both food and non-food items, as well as displacements in the districts of Karonga, Nkhosha, Lilongwe, and Kasungu in Malawi. In some areas, houses remain submerged in floodwaters, while in accessible areas, many houses have been destroyed or damaged. The flooding occurred during the day, leading to separated families as most people were in their work fields and unable to return home.

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA) in the Office of the President and Cabinet reported flash floods in Nkhosha, Karonga, Lilongwe, and Kasungu districts, affecting over 12,375 people and 2,475 households. This includes 7,000 people/1,400 households in Nkhosha, 2,000 people/400 households in Karonga, 1,375 people/275 households in Lilongwe, and 2,000 people/400 households in Kasungu. One person was reportedly killed in Nkhosha. Preliminary reports indicate that both districts experienced heavy rains, damaging roads, bridges, and houses, making it difficult for the affected population to access essential services.

The current alert regarding time-space is particularly alarming, considering the impact on infrastructure and the number of people affected. While much attention is on the likely devastating impacts on food insecurity, it is crucial for the Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) to take proactive actions to ensure an effective response.

## Scope and Scale

On February 29th, the Office of the President issued a statement providing an update on the flash floods in Nkhotakota and Karonga Districts. In Nkhotakota, over 7,000 people and 1,200 households have been displaced by prolonged and heavy rains in the district and surrounding areas. Most of the displaced communities are from TA Mphonde, where over 1,000 people have been displaced, and TA Kanyenda, where over 5,000 people have been displaced. The displaced population is currently sheltering at Lunga, Katimbira, and Nsenjere schools for TA Mphonde, and at Dwangwa Anglican Church, Dwangwa Primary School, Kanyenda Primary School, and NKhunga CCAP for the T/A NKhunga displaced population.

Additionally, there are unrecorded displaced persons being accommodated in Karonga district, where on February 27th, 911 households were reported to have been affected, with crops, houses, and other household essentials damaged. The swelling of North Rukuru in Karonga led to flooding that affected people in the area.

In Lilongwe, heavy rains on February 27th and 28th, 2024, damaged 35 and 240 houses in TA Kalolo and Chiseka, respectively. In Kasungu, heavy rains on January 28th and 29th, 2024, damaged 400 houses in Kasungu North.

Various schools, churches, and other safe locations are providing temporary shelter. There is an urgent need for temporary shelter, food and non-food items (NFIs), sanitation facilities, search and rescue support, lighting materials, and fuel to facilitate the movement of those providing support. Immediate Camp Management and Camp Coordination for the internally displaced persons (IDPs) are also necessary.

Most displaced households have sought safety in schools, churches, public buildings, and higher grounds following the heavy rains and flooding. Over 8 camps have been reportedly established, hosting more than 6,000 displaced persons. The flooding is occurring during the school term, and the use of schools for shelter has a direct negative impact on learners, especially those preparing for exams. Efforts are underway to find alternative solutions for displaced households living in schools, including camp consolidation and the identification of new land for temporary relocation. These efforts also aim to provide safe and decent accommodation to the displaced population. Access to safe water is compromised in flooded areas.

Nkhotakota, being a lakeshore low-lying area, is mostly inaccessible, especially during the rainy season, due to the nature of the soils. The current situation has led to destroyed roads, limiting access to facilities such as main referral hospitals and markets. Sixty percent of the people in the affected areas of Karonga, Nkhotakota, Lilongwe, and Kasungu heavily depend on subsistence farming. The floods have submerged and washed away most farming fields, exacerbating the existing food insecurity situation in the country.

The affected districts have previously experienced disasters, particularly floods. For instance, in 2023, Karonga experienced flooding that affected 182 households, and in 2015, almost the entire district was affected. Flooding in Lilongwe and Nkhotakota has also occurred over the past two years, but the current situation is severe considering the magnitude of the affected area. During previous flood occurrences, the Malawi Red Cross Society has responded with various interventions, including WASH, shelter construction (emergency and makeshift), and livelihood support.

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)	No
If yes, please specify which operation	-

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

-

### Lessons learned:

Multi-sectoral collaboration is essential for an effective response, creating synergies for resource utilization. Improved structures at the district and local levels have enhanced the response's effectiveness.



Timely and accurate reporting can expedite fund transfers, facilitating a more effective response. Stakeholder engagement in emergency operations yields effective results.

Capacity building for volunteers has been heightened in areas where emergency operations are ongoing.

Enhanced community feedback has increased the community's acceptance of messages and boosted their participation.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

2024-02-28

<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	<p>As a co-lead in the shelter cluster, MRCS has experience in designing and constructing shelters, both temporary and permanent. MRCS has distributed 8 pieces of 72m<sup>2</sup> tents to Nkhotakota. MRCS volunteers are assisting district councils with tent setup, construction of temporary latrines in campsites, and camp management in collaboration with IOM.</p> <p>The National Society (NS) is currently conducting detailed assessments using a door-to-door approach.</p>
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>At the district level, MRCS is a member of the District Executive Committee (DEC), which serves as the overall coordinator. Technically, MRCS closely collaborates with the District Disaster Risk Management Committee (DDRMC) and relevant clusters such as WASH, Shelter, Food &amp; Nutrition, Protection, and Health. As an auxiliary to public authorities, MRCS involves key government sectors throughout the program lifecycle, including facilitators of various trainings, to provide effective guidance and track project progress contributing to the government agenda.</p> <p>MRCS participates in and supports relevant coordination platforms, including the Health WASH, Protection, Food &amp; Nutrition, Shelter, and Health clusters.</p> <p>At the community level, the Area Development Committee plays a key role in coordination, working closely with the Area Disaster Risk Management and Village Disaster Risk Management Committees.</p>
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<p>MRCS has 138 trained emergency staff and volunteers, consisting of 94 males and 44 females. These volunteers were quickly mobilized to support the response efforts and have been actively involved. They are located throughout the country and were engaged within 72 hours of a disaster.</p> <p>MRCS has early warning teams and is part of the early warning sub-committees from the community to district levels, up to the national level. In collaboration with the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) and the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), MRCS disseminated early warning messages through community-based structures prior to the flooding. The NS continues to provide early warning messages as alerts for continued flooding are issued by the DCCMS and the Department of Water Resources (DWR).</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>On February 28th, 2024, 16 National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) were dispatched to the affected districts of Karonga and Nkhotakota. Their mission was to conduct detailed and comprehensive assessments to understand the flood's impact on the local population, as well as potential environmental and social consequences.</p>
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	<p>MRCS has started engaging with country PNS to get support for the response. Using the available platform of engaging with the country platform, MRCS will engage with private sectors to mobilize for more resources.</p>
<b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b>	<p>The Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) has deployed National Response Teams (NRT) working in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs in the affected area. MRCS volunteers are assisting in managing camps, raising community awareness, disseminating messages, and conducting rapid assessments. Prepositioned</p>



	stocks are being distributed to the affected area. Coordination meetings with clusters, where MRCS is participating, have commenced. Search and rescue operations are ongoing, along with the provision of first aid and disease sensitization.
<b>National Society EOC</b>	MRCS is included in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) at both national and district levels. In addition to the DoDMA-activated EOC, MRCS will enhance daily coordination meetings for the first month of the operation, acting as an emergency operation center to inform operational decisions.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a country delegation office in Malawi. Its staff collaborate closely with the national society to provide technical guidance and develop the current Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in support to the affected districts in the central and northern regions.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	The National Society (NS) has conducted several meetings with Movement partners in the country, during which updates on the flooding situation were shared. None has reacted for now.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC currently does not have a resident delegate in the country and is not part of this response.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
<b>National authorities</b>	The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), through the District Disaster Risk Management Committee (DDRMC), is currently conducting detailed assessments in the affected districts, especially in Lilongwe and Nkhotakota. They have also provided support to the affected people in Karonga, targeting 391 households in four established camps. The displaced people have received assistance in the form of maize flour, beans, pails, and plastic sheets.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	In Karonga the affected people have received relief items from individuals and different humanitarian agencies such as UNICEF and UNFPA. The provided assistance includes the following: 88 Bags of 25KGs maize flour; 400ks bags maize; 80 pails; 11Kgs beans; 500 dignity Kits.

**Are there major coordination mechanism in place?**  
DoDMA is coordinating the response and response clusters have been activated at national and district level.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The flooding has resulted in over 2,000 houses being damaged, leading to the displacement of 12,375 people who are currently accommodated in camps, many of which are located in schools. The current living situation has disrupted learning, potentially impacting performance in examinations. Most of the affected houses were constructed near the lakeshore, and the affected families may need to be



relocated to upland areas. The following shelter needs have been identified in the affected districts:

1. Setting up tents to accommodate internally displaced persons (IDPs) to relieve congestion in schools and allow students to continue learning.
2. Providing materials for the construction of temporary shelters.
3. Providing cash for shelter rehabilitation.

Being co-lead in the shelter cluster MRCS has experience in shelter designing and construction for both temporary and permanent shelters.

MRCS has distributed 8 pieces of 72m2 tents to Nkhotakota. MRCS volunteers are assisting the district councils with tent mounting, construction of temporal latrines in camp sites as well as camp management in collaboration with IOM.

Cash distribution will be done through the pre engaged FSP. Direct target groups will be sensitized on cash utilization. Target groups will be scrutinized so that the deserving individuals are targeted.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The heavy rains and resulting flooding have significantly damaged people's livelihoods, including crops, shops, and small businesses. Livestock have been killed, and opportunities for agricultural labor and income from livestock and their products have been affected. This damage will further exacerbate the challenges faced by communities already suffering from food shortages and will have a negative impact on the affected population. The flooding is occurring at a time when the community is already struggling with food shortages in the country.



## Health

The floods have caused damage to two health facilities, and some health workers have also been affected, resulting in disruptions to health services. Additionally, some roads have been washed away, severely affecting the transportation of patients, including ambulances. Displaced individuals in camps are lacking access to primary health care services, including sexual and reproductive health services. There is a disruption in the continuum of care for individuals with chronic and long-term illnesses, such as HIV (people on antiretroviral therapy), tuberculosis, and non-communicable diseases. Immunizations for children under 5 and pregnant women are not being provided due to disrupted cold chain in some health facilities. The situation is also likely to lead to mental health problems, including distress and anxiety, due to the loss of property and livelihoods.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Due to heavy flooding, significant damage has been reported to water and sanitation infrastructure. Community water points have been contaminated, and household latrines have been destroyed, resulting in a lack of water for domestic use for vulnerable communities. Displaced communities are also at risk of water and vector-borne diseases due to stagnant water and feared contamination.

Household latrines have been destroyed, and water has been contaminated in some areas, affecting access to adequate and safe water for domestic use for the affected communities. The displaced communities are also at risk of water and vector-borne diseases due to stagnant water and feared contamination. Inadequate water compromises the practice of good hygiene, further exposing families to disease outbreaks.

Menstrual hygiene has been affected, as there are limited or no supplies of hygiene items, greatly affecting women and girls of childbearing age. Although accurate data for WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) needs is not yet available, it is evident that the impact is significant, considering the damage caused and the situation of girls and women in camps. The affected population also urgently needs 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.

Although figures for the damaged WASH infrastructure are not yet available, district reports indicate that people desperately need safe water for drinking and other household uses, as well as sanitation and hygiene facilities. They also urgently need soap, water treatment chemicals, dignity kits, and WASH facilities (cups, pails, water treatment chemicals, and mobile toilets) to prevent water-borne disease outbreaks such as cholera.





## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Both in the camps and the general community, women and children are exposed to domestic violence, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), abuse, or exploitation due to the congested environments of temporary settings. There is also a high level of exposure to insecurity when accessing water and sanitation facilities at night.

Detailed assessments are currently underway; however, the reports from these assessments indicate inadequate space for camp dwellers and a lack of adequate support for people with disabilities, pregnant women, and other camp dwellers with special needs.



## Education

Most schools are being utilized as evacuation centers, which is impacting the learning process. It is essential to identify alternative evacuation centers to ensure that learning is not disrupted in schools during the floods. Some families have lost all their assets and are unable to send their children to school due to a lack of food, clothing, and other necessities. Furthermore, some schools and their contents have been damaged or destroyed, rendering them temporarily unavailable for learning activities.



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

The floods have destroyed the early warning systems established in the communities, making it difficult to alert people of impending disasters, especially considering that rains are continuing in the affected districts and areas. This has disrupted climate adaptation activities, as people can no longer concentrate on them.

There are potential environmental risks in the area that need to be addressed. Risk reduction and adaptation measures should be considered in the project implementation to ensure that significant efforts are directed towards addressing immediate disaster needs, minimizing environmental risks, and tackling pivotal social issues such as gender equality and community engagement. Capacity building in the affected communities is crucial for a better recovery without causing harm.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

The current assessment has identified Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) needs, including the requirement for effective communication through suitable media channels. The affected communities require information on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Shelter, Health, Protection, Livelihoods, as well as understanding selection criteria. There are capacity gaps among volunteers in effectively collecting and sharing feedback with the community.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Numerous houses have been damaged or destroyed, resulting in many people being displaced to camps. However, we currently do not have a coordinated count of the displaced individuals. Resettlement will be challenging, especially with water levels receding. For example, as of Thursday, 29th February 2024, an updated preliminary report from Nkhotakota District Council indicates that approximately 7,000 people have been displaced, with nine camps set up in Traditional Authorities (T/As) Kanyenda and Mphonde. In Karonga, over 2,000 people have been displaced.

[Assessment Report](#)

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims at supporting most vulnerable people in need affected by flooding disasters by providing indirect support to 12,375 people and direct support to 6,000 people in Nkhotakota, Karonga, Kasungu and Lilongwe Districts for a consecutive period of 5 months.



## Operation strategy rationale

The most vulnerable and highly affected 1000 households shall receive the following direct support:

EHIs:

- c. 2000 sleeping mats (2 for each household).
- d. 2000 blankets (2 for each household).
- e. 1000 Kitchen Kits (1 for each household).
- f. 1000 Solar Lumps (1 for each household).
- g. 2000 treated mosquito nets (2 for each household).
- h. Provision of cash amounting to MK300,000 (154 CHF) for shelter rehabilitation.

EHIs will be procured in Malawi following IFRC procurement guidelines.

The DREF is being applied while the detailed assessment is in progress. Target data will be updated for SADD immediately have concluded the assessments.

Unconditional cash:

The 1,000 households shall further receive unconditional cash for livelihoods amounting to MK 360,000 (185 CHF) to be spread over 3 months. These will be the same households that would receive the shelter support. Through developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), MRCS is prepared to respond using cash. There is already an agreement with Financial Service Providers (FSP) to activate cash distributions through the volunteers.

WASH / Health relief materials:

- a. One bucket
- b. One pack tablets of bathing Soap
- c. One Jerrycan
- d. One hygiene and dignity kit for women of childbearing age.

All the 12,375 affected people will be reached with awareness-raising on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health awareness and PGI.

Volunteers be collecting and sharing feedback with the community throughout the operation.

## Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation targets:

- indirect support: 12,375 people affected by the floods in Nkhotakota, Karonga, Kasungu and Lilongwe Districts
- direct support: 6,000 people most vulnerable people among the affected.
- 2000 women of child-bearing age

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The following selection criteria will be considered when selecting of the the direct target:

- Households with vulnerable people (pregnant or lactating women, children under 5 years old, elderly people, people with disabilities)
- Child-headed households.
- Elderly-headed households.
- Female-headed households





# Total Targeted Population

Women	-	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	-	People with disabilities (estimated)	6%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	6,000		

# Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Water borne disease outbreaks such as Cholera in affected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensive community sensitization meetings on Hygiene and Sanitation.</li> <li>Conduct Pot to Pot water Chlorination.</li> <li>Construction of temporal Pit latrines at temporal designated camps.</li> </ul>
Continuous heavy rainfall more especially from mountainous areas	Continuous coordination with the government, other partners in monitoring the weather situation and provide timely alerts to people residing in the affected or disaster-prone areas.
Increased flooding across the country exceeding the NS society to respond with in country resources	<p>MRCS will use the contingency plan with possible scenarios while mapping available stocks.</p> <p>MRCS will use the existing response plan based on the increased needs and request for more allocation from the requested DREF.</p>
Impassable roads in the affected areas	MRCS works hand in hand with DODMA and other government departments such as Malawi Defence Force who do provide needed transport such as helicopters, boats etc. when need arises.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

During the recent needs assessment, there are no security and safety concerns that might affect the operation because there are well organized community structures such as area and village civil protection committee who does provide security if need arises.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

# Planned Intervention



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 206,003

Targeted Persons: 1,000



## Indicators

Title	Target
# of households receiving cash for shelter rehabilitation	1,000
# of households who receive Essential Households Items	1,000

## Priority Actions

Distribution of integrated NFIs and cash grants for shelter:

- 2,000 sleeping mats (2 for each household)
- 2,000 blankets (2 for each household)
- 1,000 Kitchen Kits (1 for each household)
- 1,000 Solar Lumps (1 for each household)
- Provision of cash amounting to MK150,000 (77 CHF) for shelter rehabilitation



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 131,935

**Targeted Persons:** 6,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households receiving unconditional cash for 3 months	1,000

## Priority Actions

- Beneficiary identification, registration and verification.
- Provision of unconditional cash to 1000 beneficiaries' households for 3 months including distribution costs.
- Conduct Post distribution monitoring.



## Health

**Budget:** CHF 28,378

**Targeted Persons:** 12,375

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with health promotion activities.	12,375

## Priority Actions

- Conduct health promotion activities.
- Support MoH to conduct outreach clinic in cut off communities and campsites.
- 2000 treated mosquito nets (2 for each household).





## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 44,013

Targeted Persons: 12,375

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with sanitation promotion services	12,375
# of girls and women of child-bearing age reached with hygiene kits	2,000

### Priority Actions

- Distribute WASH NFIs - jerry can, buckets.
- Procure hygiene items and dignity kits targeting women.
- Desludging of latrines in camps and schools.
- Source and distribute water treatment products to ensure continued consumption of treated drinking water.
- Conduct post distribution monitoring for WASH items distributed.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 14,242

Targeted Persons: 12,375

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers trained to in Gender based violence, referral pathways and PSS support	200
% of staff trained on Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	100
% FSP staff briefed on and signed the MRCS PSEA policy, child safeguarding policy	100

### Priority Actions

- Conduct orientation of volunteers in Gender based violence, referral pathways and PSS support.
- Orient staff, volunteers and FSP in Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Child safeguarding and the Code of Conduct.
- Conduct sensitization campaigns on gender-based violence and prevention, prevention and reporting pathways.
- Support referral of survivors of GBV.
- Source and distribute IEC materials on PGI.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 14,682

Targeted Persons: 12,375



## Indicators

Title	Target
% of feedbacks that were responded to	100
# people reached with RCCE and hygiene promotion around cholera, water-borne diseases and available health services.	6,000
# CEA approaches used to communicate with communities about their needs, the assistance available and determine the most vulnerable households	2

## Priority Actions

- Provide platform to communities to participate and provide feedback.
- Engage camp management committees. and community disaster management structure.
- Engage volunteers to provide regular information to camp dwellers on different sectors.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 12,326

**Targeted Persons:** 4

## Indicators

Title	Target
#of monitoring visits by IFRC	4
Coordination meetings - at least monthly	100

## Priority Actions

- Monitoring field operations.
- Technical support.
- Coordination support.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 49,629

**Targeted Persons:** 230

## Indicators

Title	Target
Lessons learnt workshop	1
# of Volunteers and staff working on Karonga, Kasungu, Nkhotakota, Lilongwe, Kasungu the project with health, accident and death compensation	230



## Priority Actions

- Volunteers and staff working on Karonga, Kasungu, Nkhonkhotakota, Lilongwe, Kasungu the project with health, accident and death compensation.
- Deployment of NDRT members for assessment and distributions.
- Vehicle hire and running costs.
- Communications and internet.
- Lessons learnt workshop.
- Provision of situation reports - at least monthly.

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

This response will deploy a total of 200 volunteers and 4 key staff from HQ and 4 staff for each district of Karonga, Nkhonkhotakota, Lilongwe and Kasungu. Besides, the IFRC cluster disaster management, PMER and logistics staff will provide technical and operational support throughout the operation. MRCS with the use of its technical team at HQ that including disaster management team, health department team, PMER, logistic team will be on board to support the operation. Based on the current magnitude of flooding, weather forecasting and expected impacts of the ongoing rainfall, more impacts are expected to be experienced across the country.

The operation is managed by the MRCS Disaster Management Department who are overseeing the whole operation in the targeted Districts. The volunteers will be trained to support all the activities for WASH, Shelter, Cash and livelihood as well as PGI/CEA.

### Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Operations Manager

### If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

In this operation, there are few procurements expected, such as visibilities and printing of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials, as well as procurement of services. The National Society will adhere to its procurement procedure to facilitate logistics, with close technical monitoring from the IFRC procurement and logistics team. However, IFRC will manage all payments for the procurements conducted during this operation. The NS will hire one vehicle for Headquarters monitoring and three each for Karonga, Lilongwe, Nkhonkhotakota, and Kasungu districts.

### How will this operation be monitored?

The monitoring of the response will be conducted by the PMER unit of the NS and other relevant sectors involved in this operation, following the operation indicators. Monitoring visits are scheduled once a month for the entire duration of the operation. Volunteers will receive orientation on data collection using KoBO, and the NDRTs will be responsible for consolidating the data and sharing it with the PMER Officer at Headquarters. The PMER unit will collaborate with the Disaster Risk Management Officer to consolidate the reports and share them with the IFRC Country Delegate. A monitoring plan will be developed in the field for the NDRTs, who will be present to support the day-to-day activities of the volunteers. Integrated monitoring visits will be conducted with the IFRC Country Delegate, who will provide technical guidance as needed. The IFRC cluster office will also remotely monitor and support the operation, with at least one visit by the PMER unit. A workshop on lessons learned will be organized by the PMER unit of the NS, involving all relevant stakeholders of the operation.

### Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

Weekly operation updates will be developed by the National Society and shared widely with external stakeholders. The communications department is ensuring that the communication strategy is in place and supported and that the visibility of the operation is promoted. Frequent visits to collect materials for publication will be done by the department with support from the IFRC cluster Office. These will be published through the NS and IFRC websites.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRMW020 - Malawi Red Cross Society Malawi Floods

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>437 864</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	206 003
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	131 935
Health	26 187
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	44 813
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	14 244
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	14 682
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>61 956</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	12 326
National Society Strengthening	49 629
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>499 820</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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[Click here for the reference](#)

