

Emergency Appeal Operations Update

Malawi: Floods

Emergency Appeal n° MDRMW011		GLIDE n° FL-2015-000006-MWI
Six Month Operations Update		Timeframe Covered By This Update: 22 January – 30 June 2015
Emergency Appeal Operation Start Date: 22 January, 2015		Timeframe: 9 months (End date: 21 October, 2015)
Appeal Budget: CHF 4,085,262	Appeal Coverage: 58%	Total Estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 2,360,219 (187,265 In kind)
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 263,962		
N° of People Being Assisted: 8,493 households equivalent to 46,712		
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): 17 Staff and 250 volunteers		
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Swiss Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross and Icelandic Red Cross.		
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UNFPA, UNOCHA, IOM, World Vision, Goal Malawi, MSF, Shelter-box, IMC, AMRA, CARE, SC, Oxfam and Water Missions.		

Appeal history

- January 2015: Start of heavy rains and flooding.
- 13 January 2015: Government declared a state of disaster and appealed for international aid.
- 16 January 2015: Six-member IFRC Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) alert team deployed (TL Watsan, logistics, communication, relief and shelter).
- 21 January: [Emergency Appeal](#) launched for CHF 2,795,351 with DREF start-up funding of CHF 274,000.
- 28 February 2015: [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) launched for CHF 4,085,351 for 46,712 people (8,493 households).
- 09 February 2015: [Operations Update n°1](#) issued to provide progress of the operation, update of the donor response to the appeal as well as request for continued donor support for the appeal.
- 26 February 2015: [Operations Update n°2](#) issued to provide an overview of the operations progress to date and an update on the donor response.
- July 2015: Revised Appeal (n° 2) is under development to allow the time required to implement the recovery phase. This includes appropriate timing for planting of food crops (moved from July to September) and for construction support, supervision and handing over of completed housing units, and habitat considerations through the planting of trees around the constructed units. The current revised budget is for CHF 2,934,267 and it is to assist 8,493 households.

Summary

The Southern Region of Malawi received 400% higher rains than usual (compared to the Long Term Mean) causing the Shire River to reach its highest level in 30 years. Heavy rains experienced in the first quarter of 2015 caused flooding in 15 of the 28 districts in Malawi, most of which are located in the southern part of the country. The President declared a state of disaster on 13 January 2015 and appealed for assistance from the international community in managing the disaster and its aftermath.

Assessments were carried out by different agencies including an initial joint assessment by Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) and the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) for the Government of Malawi. Besides this, other assessments were conducted; one by the United Nations Disaster Assessments and Coordination (UNDAC), and the second was an Inter-Agency Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) coordinated by the Ministry of Lands and Housing, the third was a Damage Tracking Matrix (DTM) led by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). The MRCS participated in these assessments.

The assessments prioritised a number of districts based on the effects of flooding on livelihoods, displacement of populations and destruction of infrastructure, property and farmlands. It is reported that 230,000 people were displaced (although this figure continued to vary by assessments) and 63,000 hectares of farmlands destroyed¹. The prioritised districts included Nsanje, with an estimated 74,000 people displaced, Phalombe with about 50,000

people displaced and Chikwawa with an estimated 35,000 people displaced. Other districts included Zomba, Blantyre and Mulanje. Out of this list of prioritised districts, the Red Cross targeted five districts, four to be supported through the emergency appeal (Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe and Blantyre) with a combined total of 8,493 Households (42,130 persons) and the fifth district (Zomba) to be supported by Danish Red Cross through a bilateral funding to Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS).

The MRCS launched the emergency relief operation with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) with focus on 6 key outcomes: Improving preventive health measures; filling gaps in the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene solutions; helping to bridge the food gaps left by the lost crops and upcoming lean season; helping people to establish safe temporary shelters for their families; support to protection measures including family links and psychosocial support; and improving MRCS own capacity in disaster preparedness and response. Key outcomes include:

- 8,583 households supported with standard non-food items (NFI) in four districts. In addition, the households received energy saving stoves donated by Habitat for Humanity through MRCS.
- 350 volunteer carpenters were trained to construct emergency and transitional shelter. These volunteers continue to work on shelter construction, to date 2,286 households (out of targeted 5,200) have benefitted from emergency (in IDP Camps) and transition shelters (in homesteads as camps close).
- Training on PASSA (Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness) of MRCS and government (DoDMA and Department of housing) staff has been concluded. This is a training-of trainers (ToT) training and it is expected that this knowledge and skills acquired will be employed in the construction deliberations during the recovery construction phase.
- The Interlocking Soil Stabilization Blocks (ISSB) training of volunteer artisans (14) and Community Development Facilitators (CDFs) (6) commenced on 16 June. The training included an activity where practical blocks are made. The CDFs and artisan will thereafter work with other volunteers from their districts to produce and construct an estimated 200 housing units.
- MRCS targeted a total of 34 IDP camps with either temporary shelter supplies or relief. Currently 19 of the camps have now closed, five have partially closed and 10 are still operational.
- 340 volunteers have been trained on Epidemic Control and Surveillance and are supporting efforts towards controlling the outbreak of cholera. The outbreak, which began with cases imported from Mozambique, has registered 423 cases with six deaths (by Mid-April) and spread across seven districts. MRCS has trained additional volunteers (with UNICEF support) to carry out similar efforts in bordering districts with registered cases, but this is not covered by the appeal funding.
- MRCS has completed full rehabilitation of 16 boreholes in three districts. This has been done in supporting efforts for resettlement of IDPs in areas that they were originally displaced from. MRCS is in the process of drilling and equipping an additional 20 boreholes in areas where IDPs will be resettled.
- Temporary latrines and bath shelters were constructed in camps and MRCS is continuing with construction of permanent latrines in schools which were used as IDP centres, as the pre-existing latrines were filled up and could not be exhausted due to the soil structure. 44 latrines were exhausted in Blantyre district.
- MRCS is in the process of distributing seeds for early maturing crops to address food security in the coming months, especially when the current food pipeline under the emergency and early recovery breaks. Assessments have indicated that large tracts of farmlands were destroyed and submerged by the flooding, and settling debris.

A number of challenges were faced during the initial phase of the operation including delays to the delivery of relief supplies due to damaged major roads (some areas remain cut off to date), and prepositioned relief supplies were insufficient and therefore emergency procurements had to be done. Erratic beneficiary figures made targeting and streamlining operations difficult, and participation of other actors also proved difficult with overlaps regularly reported despite the cluster coordination efforts. A number of donations were made to MRCS by local partners, however most of these did not have logistical support to assist with deliveries and strained the available resources that were required for the delivery of basic humanitarian supplies. The over-reliance of the operation on the existing MRCS staff structure also strained the operation, as there were huge expectations on the already lean staff structure to coordinate delivery of relief supplies, represent the society in district level coordination forums, participate in inter-agency assessments, carry out beneficiary verification prior to delivery of supplies and implement the other on going non-relief programmes. Despite these challenges, the MRCS staff and volunteers demonstrated a high level of commitment and determination to reach all the targeted beneficiaries within a reasonable timeframe. This led to gradual improvement of conditions in camps, which were evidently overcrowded, and the conditions at the time were not conducive for habitation by the large number of IDPs.

[<click here for the contact details and here for interim financial report >](#)

Update on the General Situation

The flooding, which affected the greater part of the Southern Region of Malawi (15 districts), is reported to be the worst floods the current generation have seen. A number of assessments carried out (Initial Rapid Assessments by DoDMA and MRCS, PDNA by Ministry of Lands and stakeholders, Assessment by UNDAC and stakeholders and DTM by IOM and stakeholders) pointed to large scale displacements, widespread destruction and serious disruption of livelihoods. The IFRC deployed a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) mid-January, to support field assessments and establishment of coordination mechanisms. The 15 districts affected by the flooding included Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Phalombe, Mulanje, Zomba, Machinga, Chiladzulu, Thyolo, Mangochi, Salima, Karonga, Balaka, Rumphi and Lilongwe. The scale of destruction and displacement of populations varied from district to district.

An outbreak of cholera was confirmed with the first cases crossing the border from Mozambique in February 2015. As of the 23 June there had been 693 reported cases and 11 deaths. A total of eight districts were affected in the outbreak with the largest number of cases being close to the Mozambican border in Nsanje (225 cases and 3 deaths) and Chikwawa (374 cases and 4 deaths). The outbreak also spread to Blantyre with 65 cases and 4 deaths confirmed. The case fatality rate was 1.6 per cent. Incidence of cholera cases have fallen recently. Ministry of Health responded immediately to the outbreak with support from the World Health Organisation to train health workers throughout the affected districts. Malawi Red Cross has worked closely with district level departments of health to train Red Cross Volunteers and Government Health Surveillance workers with support from this Emergency Appeal and from UNICEF.

The majority of those displaced by the flooding (initial estimates indicated up to 230,000) have been camping in temporary sites (camps for Internally Displaced Persons [IDP camps]) across the districts including an estimated 85,000 that were reported to have been displaced but living with non-displaced friends and relatives as host families. This group also required humanitarian assistance, but were more difficult to target, and contributed to the erratic numbers of beneficiaries. According to the latest update by DoDMA, a total of 145,000 people were displaced into IDP camps mainly set up in schools (222 schools were used) and 106 lives were lost in the 15 districts¹. Learning was disrupted as most of the schools hosted IDPs. Rehabilitation of facilities within the schools was required upon closure of the camps as well.

The three months emergency period lapsed Mid-April and while some humanitarian organisations are winding up their operations, a significant proportion of those who were displaced are still living in IDP camps. For instance, of the 34 camps supported by MRCS for shelter only 19 IDP camps have closed with the remaining IDPs relocating to new permanent locations. Of which some are yet to be identified. The main reason for non-closure of camps is due to land relocation sites. Finalisation has mainly been slower in Chikwawa and Nsanje as the conditions are not ideal for returning to the areas IDPs were displaced from (the cyclic nature of the occurrence of floods, the meanders created by change of river course, and the debris deposited by the flood waters as it lost momentum downstream). MRCS has initiated discussions with the local authorities in concluding the appropriate resettlement sites while considering safe shelter considerations.

The government has recently launched a Framework for Durable Solutions, paving way for the commencement of recovery phase of response. The framework outlines interventions that are required to address vulnerabilities of communities to flooding in future. The government is promoting the adoption of the framework by all agencies supporting recovery operations. MRCS will, in addition to the PASSA skills and knowledge, and in joint consultation with the government departments (DoDMA and District Commissioners), have inclusion/exclusion criteria for those households that will be supported with permanent houses. Key issues covered by the Framework for Durable Solutions include:

- Promoting long term safety and security (evaluating and managing exposure to (post) disaster recurrent risk, application of 'Do No Harm' principles and conflict mitigation and protection of civilians in post disaster contexts)
- Enjoyment of an adequate standard of living
- Access to livelihoods and employment (restoration of income earning and subsistence activities, diversification of income earning and subsistence activities and effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing land and property)

- Access to personal and other documentation
- Effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing land and property
- Family reunification as an element of durable solutions
- Participation in public affairs, and
- Access to effective remedies and justice.

Coordination and Partnerships

- The declaration of a state of disaster announced by the head of state, led to activation of clusters in the country to coordinate the emergency (the activation was in both national and district levels). Government ministries and departments played the cluster lead roles, and non-state actors played the co-lead role. MRCS was a co-lead for the shelter and settlement cluster. DoDMA continued to play a crucial role in the entire emergency.
- MRCS has a lead role in this operation which is supported by the IFRC. A number of Participating National Societies (PNSs) are also supporting with Danish Red Cross being a key player in Zomba district as a bilateral partner to MRCS.
- The Federation continues to provide technical support through the in-country team comprised of the operations manager, logistics delegate, shelter RDRTs (operation team), shelter co-lead and information management delegate (coordination team). SARO team provides back up technical support in management of the emergency programme, logistics, PMER and financial management.
- MRCS has continued as a co-chair of the Shelter and Camp Management cluster and has maintained strong links with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinating Team (UNHCT) and key international organizations in-country. MRCS has taken the lead role in national clusters coordination as well as cluster coordination at the district levels.
- Besides the ongoing efforts for resource mobilisation through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, MRCS has an existing Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with UNICEF, which is supporting interventions in health and hygiene promotion. In the areas where there is geographical overlap between the two funding mechanisms, the appeal funding has played a complementary role in addressing the needs. MRCS also received a number of donations by corporate bodies including Carlsberg (donation of bottled water), Toyota Malawi (donation of foodstuffs), Malawi Telecoms (MTL) (foodstuffs), JTI Leaf Malawi Ltd (foodstuffs) among others.
- MRCS has participated in a number of Inter Agency initiatives including the Initial Rapid Assessments (in partnership with DoDMA), Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA), led by the Ministry of Lands and Housing with participation of other stakeholders
- The information management component was supported by an information management delegate and was closely linked to the coordination aspect of the operation. The MRCS team provided frequent updates through the local media, both audio-visual and print. A publication of donations received locally by MRCS was also released through the print media.
- IFRC's participation within the logistics cluster provided opportunities for support in airlifting of supplies to areas that remained geographically cut off for the entire duration of the emergency phase. The availability of helicopters, and the immense support from the Malawi Defence Forces (MDF), made it possible to move humanitarian supplies to areas that presented a huge logistical challenge for the operation. MDF provided four wheel drive trucks that proved to be critical assets in the relief work.

Operational Implementation

This update covers the period between January and end of June, and is the first update from the time of the revision of the emergency appeal towards the end of February. The operation is targeting 8,493 households in four districts, refer to table below.

Table 1: A summary of beneficiaries targeted per district

Districts / Traditional Authorities	Households	Persons	Districts / Traditional Authorities / Township	Households	Persons
Nsanje District			Zomba (DRC food only)		
TA Mlolo	4,393	24,162	TA Mwambo	1,200	6,000
TA Mbenje	600	3,300	Blantyre urban		
Chikwawa District			Chilobwe		
TA Mankhuwira	1,200	6,600	Chimwankhunda		
Phalombe District			Chadzunda		
TA Mkhumba	800	4,400	Total in Blantyre	1,000	5,500
TA Kaduya	500	2,750			
Total target			8,493 Households equivalent to 46,712 persons		



Shelter Settlement and Relief

MRCS began distribution of relief supplies with stocks that were prepositioned in Blantyre and Lilongwe warehouses. On 4 February, MRCS received a consignment of NFIs comprising of 3,100 kitchen sets, 4,000 tarpaulins and 8,995 mosquito nets from Las Palmas, Dubai and Harare.

With the stocks from Dubai and Harare, as well as supplies procured locally (including multi-purpose soap and blankets), distribution of relief was scaled up targeting 8,493 households in Blantyre, Nsanje, Chikhwawa and Phalombe districts. Verification of beneficiary manifests was done prior to dispatch of relief items where it was possible. This was due to the erratic numbers of beneficiaries especially at the beginning of the operation (with people streaming into the camps during scheduled distributions). Road mapping trips were also done a day before the distributions as many roads were rendered impassable. The table below shows the households reached with relief items in camps in each of the four districts. A total of 9,383 households were reached.

The delivery of relief supplies to the cut off sites in Nsanje district presented a logistics challenge due to the large number of displaced persons in the areas, and the limited airlifting capacity. The demand for airlifting was also increased by the need to airlift personnel, and on a number of days, planned airlifting was cancelled due to heavy rains, poor weather, poor visibility or a combination of these. The World Food Programme (WFP) supported MRCS deliver the supplies through its own helicopter, and the helicopters leased by the logistics cluster for airlifting work.



Supplies being airlifted to cut off areas using WFP Helicopter and helicopters leased by logistics cluster. Photos: MRCS

A number of changes were made based on development in the field against the interventions proposed in the Plan of Action. Procurement of energy saving stoves was halted due to a partnership that was developed between the MRCS and Habitat for Humanity, which pledged to donate 10,000 energy saving stoves that were to target IDPs mainly in the lower Shire region. These were the same beneficiaries targeted by MRCS. The stoves were received and the summary of the distribution is included in this update. Other changes involved the procurement of dignity kits which the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) offered to donate. There were also plans to procure laundry and toilet soap. The toilet soap was dropped in favour of increased quantity of general purpose bar soaps. This was informed by the need to maintain the MRCS response standards and the need not to introduce new commodities that would not be sustained in subsequent responses.

Local and international procurements were done to supplement relief items delivered from Dubai and Harare. These included blankets (10,000), general purpose bar soaps (17,000), kitchen sets (8,490 procured and 2,651 prepositioned stock), tarpaulins (3,000), Interlocking blocks machines (10) and sleeping mats (1,877 delivered). The operation also received in kind donations of tarpaulins from Finnish RC (3,000 pieces), blankets (7,000) and mosquito nets (7,000) by British RC and 4,000 blankets by the American RC. The table below the stocks status as at 13th June;

Table 2: A summary of stocks balances

Stock Type	Stock Description	Stock Location	UoM	Receipt	Issues	Balance	Check
Construction	Measuring tape	Blantyre	NO	90	81	9	ok
Construction	Roofing nail	Blantyre	Kgs	4,550	1,933	2,617	ok
Construction	Wire nails	Blantyre	Kgs	4,550	1,925	2,625	ok
Health	Condoms	Blantyre	Pieces	500,000	320,960	179,040	ok
Construction	Wooden poles	Blantyre	No.	22,470	22,470	-	ok
NFI	Laundry Soap	Blantyre	Bars	17,000	17,000	-	ok
NFI	Shelter Kit	Blantyre & Bangula	Kits	5,160	4,970	190	ok
NFI	Collapsible Jerry cans	Blantyre & Bangula	Pieces	13,109	9,055	4,054	ok
NFI	Blankets	Blantyre & Bangula	Pieces	29,296	21,306	7,990	ok
NFI	Mosquito Nets	Blantyre	Pieces	20,817	19,804	1,013	ok
NFI	Kitchen Sets	Blantyre	Boxes	5,636	5,636	-	ok
NFI	Tarpaulin	Blantyre & Bangula	Pieces	19,443	18,021	1,422	ok
NFI	Sleeping mats	Blantyre	Pieces	5,782			ok
Construction	ISSB machines	Blantyre	Pieces	10	4	6	ok

Table 3: Summary of relief items distributed to beneficiaries in 4 districts

Coverage in Blantyre Camps									
SITE/CAMP	Households	Tarpaulin	Shelter T-Kit	LLINs	Blankets	Kitchen sets	Jerry cans	Bar Soap(1Kg)	Sleeping mats
Bangwe CCAP	49	98	25	98	98	49	49	98	49
Bangwe Mosque	27	54	14	54	54	27	27	54	27
Mbayani school	62	124	31	124	124	62	62	124	51
Makhetha	9	18	5	18	18	9	9	18	1
Mitsidi	90	180	45	180	180	90	90	180	82
Namisu	235	470	118	470	470	135	235	470	234
Mudi	212	424	106	424	424	115	212	414	212
Chimwankhunda	56	112	28	112	112	56	56	112	54
Mzamba	196	392	98	392	392	196	196	392	172
Makalanga	44								44
Sambamwali	50								48
Total	1,030	1,872	470	1,872	1,872	739	936	1,872	974
Coverage in Chikwawa District									
SITE/CAMP	Households	Tarpaulin	Shelter T-Kit	LLINs	Blankets	Kitchen sets	Jerry cans	Bar Soap	Sleeping mats
Bodza	140	280	70	280	280	140	140	280	0
Livunzu	160	320	80	320	320	160	160	320	0
Savala	600	1200	300	0	1200	600	600	1,200	0
Total	900	1800	450	600	1800	900	900	1,800	0
Coverage in Nsanje District									
SITE/CAMP	Households	Tarpaulin	Shelter T-Kit	LLINs	Blankets	Kitchen sets	Jerry cans	Bar Soap	Sleeping mats
Makhanga(Airlifting supported by WFP)	309	618	309	618	618	309	618	618	0
M'bwazi	358	716	179	716	716	358	358	716	0
Osiyana	460	920	230	920	920	460	460	920	0
Magoti	490	980	490	980	980	490	980	980	0
Nsanje, Chigwamafumu	1082	2164	541	2164	2164	504	1082	2420	0
Nsanje, Chapinga	168	336	84	336	336	168	168	336	0
Mchacha James	2100	4200	1050	4200	4200	0	2100	4272	0

Total	4,967	9,934	2,883	9,934	9934	2289	5,766	10,262	0
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SITE/CAMP	Households	Tarpaulin	Shelter T-Kit	LLINs	Blankets	Kitchen sets	Jerry cans	Bar Soap	Sleeping mats
Blantyre, Makalanga and Sambamwali- Balances	94	188	47	188	188	94	94	198	0
Nsanje, Bitilinyu(IoM Supplies)*	800	800		1600	1600	800	800		0
Phalombe, Mbembembe	129	129	65	258	258	129	129	258	0
Phalombe, Mpatsa	178	178	89	356	356	178	178	178	0
Total	1201	1295	201	2402	2402	1201	1201	634	0

Coverage in Phalombe District

SITE/CAMP	Households	Tarpaulin	Shelter T-Kit	LLINs	Blankets	Kitchen sets	Jerry cans	Bar Soap	Sleeping mats
Chazinga	151	302	76	302	302	151	151	302	0
Mpambachulu	144	288	72	288	288	144	144	288	0
Phalombe, Monjo and Australia,	260	520	130	520	520	260	260	520	0
Phalombe, Mwenyewe and Phaloni	252	504	126	504	504	252	252	504	0
Phalombe, Chingazi, Mulambe	214	428	107	428	428	0	214	428	0
Phalombe, Yala, Mvunguti, Gamera	358	716	179	716	716	0	358	772	0
Total	1379	2,758	690	2,758	2,758	807	1379	2,814	0
Total HH Reached	9,477	17,566	4,694**	17,566	18,766	5,936	10,182	17,382	974
Targeted for Distribution	8,493	16,986	8,493	16,986	16,986	8,493	8,493	16,986	8,493
Pending distribution		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,299

- Supplies from The Red Cross reached 8, 583 Households. Supplies from partners (IOM and Concern Worldwide) reached 800 households.
- Sleeping mats distribution not completed. Done only in Blantyre. Pending districts beneficiaries will receive once the other mats are all procured and delivered.
- *** Blantyre mats distribution camp specific data still under reconstruction. 1,194 mats have been distributed in Blantyre at the time of developing this report.

Besides the relief supplies, the Red Cross also distributed items donated by local organisations. The table below shows the items distributed

Table 4: A summary of donations from other organisations

Item Description	Nsanje	Chikwawa	Phalombe	Blantyre	Zomba	Total
Bottled Water, 2 Litre bottles from Carlsberg	12,528	18,835	14,263	5,184	31104	81,914 (163,828 ltr)
Bottled Water, 20 litre tubs from Carlsberg-	524	0	0	0	0	524 (10,480 ltr)
Energy Saving Stoves from Habitat for Humanity	3,573	4,811	0	0	0	8,384
Condoms from Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM)	150,000	50,960	120,000	179,040	0	500,000

Emergency and Transition Shelters Construction

Development of Emergency and Transition Shelters

As the distribution of relief was going on, preparations were also made for construction of emergency and transition shelters. The preparations included:

- Development of a suitable shelter design with support of the FACT Shelter
- Identification of volunteers to be trained in emergency and transition shelter construction
- Training of volunteers in emergency and transition shelter construction
- Rolling out shelter construction and review of shelter design based on beneficiary and volunteers feedback on suitability of shelter

Developing a Suitable Shelter Design

The development was supported by a FACT shelter delegate and begun with reviewing of different shelter designs that had been developed and used in other emergency settings. This formed the basis of improvement and adaptation to suit local conditions. The first design was presented to the national shelter cluster where it was adopted with minor changes, and was rolled out in IDP camps as an emergency shelter by MRCS.

Identification of Volunteers to be trained on Shelter Construction

Following the approval and adoption of the shelter design by the shelter cluster, a process of volunteer identification was done in the four target districts. Based on a pre-developed selection criteria, the emphasis was on those volunteers who had skills in carpentry and some building construction experience. Each of the selected identified their own volunteers depending on the number of people to be supported with shelter in different locations.

Training of Volunteers in Temporary Shelter Construction

The training started by having a training of trainers (TOT) workshop, based on the approved design. This was followed by the training of the selected volunteers in each of the four districts. The volunteers were retrained following the improvement of the design, which was based on beneficiary and carpenters' feedback. The review of the shelter design and the retraining of the volunteers was led by two shelter RDRTs deployed from South Asia to support in scale up of shelter construction.

Rolling Out Temporary Shelter Construction

The rollout began in camps in the four districts, and the beneficiaries began providing feedback especially on the extreme heat during the day which made the shelters difficult to occupy during the day, mainly due to their low lying design. This feedback was particularly constant from Nsanje and Chikwawa districts in lower Shire (these are low altitude areas ranging between 40 and 100 metres above sea level). It was also difficult to move freely within the structure and this limited their use to some extent. The feedback necessitated the review of the design, and the review process somehow slowed down the pace of construction.

To support the roll out, local procurement was done for materials required, including wooden poles (harvested from sustainable sources, and the suppliers were asked to present an approved replanting plan by the forestry department), wire and roofing nails. The construction team was also presenting bi-weekly forecast of materials requirements to ensure a continuous supply. The table below shows the number of volunteers cumulatively trained in each of the districts and the materials supplied by 30 April 2015.

Table 5: A table showing the volunteers trained per district on shelter construction

	No of volunteers trained	Number of Poles Delivered	Nails, Wire and Roofing (Kg)	No. of Shelters Constructed
Phalombe	248	3,073	2,498	1,182
Blantyre	20	900	82	125
Chikwawa	31	2,500	490	230
Nsanje	102	4,120	1500	642
Total	401	22,470	4,475	2,179

The table below elaborates the temporary shelter units constructed in each district by Traditional Authority (TA supported)

Table 6: A summary of emergency and transition shelters completed in the 4 target districts

Location	Traditional authority	Camp name/ location	Total completed and occupied	Total
Chikwawa District	Makhuwira	Savala	117	
		Livunzu	20	
		Bodza	93	
	Sub Total			230
Blantyre District	Kapeni	In original homes	100	
	Machinjiri	In original homes	25	
	Sub Total			125
Phalombe District	Mkumba	In original homes	358	
	Kaduya	In original homes	817	
	Sub Total			1,175
Nsanje District	Mlolo*	Mbwazi	344	
		Osiyana*	195*	
	Mbenje	Magoti	133	
	Sub Total			672
	Total			2,202

* Work delayed in the two cut off areas due to difficulties in delivering construction materials especially poles. Chigwamafumu and Mchacha James shelters were not constructed as some beneficiaries had their units constructed at Osiyana. Total additional 30 units were constructed after the operations update 3.



Emergency shelters at Magoti camp
MRCS



Transition shelter at homestead



A beneficiary inside a transition shelter. Photo:

Permanent Shelter Construction

The inception of the recovery phase began in the month of May with preparation for construction of permanent houses for IDPs taking place. The components of this preparation are as follows,

Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) ToT Training

Recurrent displacements and damage to houses and displacement of persons has been reported in the current floods displacement areas. PASSA training was thus conducted during the month of June (9 to 13) to sensitise MRCS and government staff (Ministry of Housing and DoDMA) staff on safe shelter. The participatory training aimed at raising awareness of the “everyday vulnerable” of the “everyday risks” related to their built environment and foster locally appropriate safe shelter and settlement practices. The skills and knowledge gained from the training will be integrated into the construction of houses for the beneficiaries in the targeted resettlement areas. The district project officers trained will ensure the integration into the construction phase.

Procurement of Interlocking Soil Stabilization Blocks (ISSB) and Training of Volunteer Artisans and CDFs

10 ISSB brick making machines have been procured and delivered to Blantyre by the manufacturer. The machines will be deployed to the districts for use by volunteer artisans and block-makers. The trainings were split into two with one training completed on 16 June targeting volunteer artisans and CDFs drawn from all the four target districts. A follow up orientation will be conducted at district level mainly targeting block-makers. To facilitate this training process the manufacturer was asked to send one technician to act as a lead facilitator while the operations team identified a local artisan familiar with interlocking blocks machines to act as a co-facilitator. The presence of the manufacturer's technician was to ensure complete understanding of the mechanical operation and maintenance of the machines and best soils and cement ratios. The local artisan identified by MRCS will in consequent construction phases support the CDFs and artisans in quality assurance.

The appeal projects to construct a minimum of 200 units. The projected distribution of units per district are as follows, Nsanje – 70 units, Chikwawa – 40 units, Blantyre – 20 units and Phalombe 70 units. Final figures per district may change based on the available funds after the appeal revision.

MRCS support will target households with the highest level of vulnerability as outlined in the beneficiary selection guidelines annexed. To ensure that the beneficiaries have safe sites MRCS has been involved in lengthy consultative processes with all stakeholders - Government engagements at both the national and district level in recovery phase and joint supervision of the shelter recovery phase. MRCS has scheduled meetings with the District Councils to share house designs that have been approved by the housing ministry and site and beneficiary selection process and criteria. There are also ongoing consultations with traditional leaders and community leaders.



Health and Care

Following the increasing risk of outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases, preparedness measures begun with activation of a team of volunteers previously trained in Epidemic Control and Surveillance. The volunteers (12 in number) were deployed to camps in the *west bank* in Nsanje district to carry out hygiene promotion activities. The camps included Marka, Nyachilenda, Bitilinyu, Mchere, Mota Egul and Bangula. This area was considered at highest risk of cholera outbreak following confirmation of cases in Mozambique, and the constant movement of people between the two countries.

In the second week of February, imported cases were reported at Nkhaze health centre (near the border between Mozambique and Malawi in Nsanje) and an isolation and treatment facility set up at the health centre. The cases were confirmed through laboratory investigation and subsequent cases treated as cholera based on case definition criteria. In the days that followed, the number of cases increased to 423 in Mid-April with 6 deaths (case fatality proportion=1.4%). The cases were spread across 7 districts including Nsanje (203 cases with 3 deaths), Chikwawa (170 cases with 1 death), Ncheu (10 cases), Mwanza (9 cases), Lilongwe (7 cases), Blantyre (23 cases with 2 deaths) and Dedza (1 Case). The outbreak is epidemiologically linked to the outbreak in Mozambique (Mutarara and Doa districts¹). Five Oral Rehydration Points were mobilised from SARO, and have since been donated to the Ministry of Health.

Two trainings were done; a TOT involving the District Project Officers (DPOs), and Training of volunteers who were trained as hygiene promoters. The table below presents a summary of the numbers trained per district

Table 7: A summary of staff and volunteers trained on Cholera prevention

District	Phalombe	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Mwanza	Zomba	Blantyre
DPOs Trained	1	1	1	1*	1*	Trained 14 HSAa as TOTs
Volunteers Trained to work in IDP camps	60	105	125	0	520**	0
Volunteers Trained to Work in villages	0	117	102			150

* The TOTs were trained in order to support training of volunteers under PNSs funding. For Mwanza, the training was supported by Finnish Red Cross and in Zomba, by Danish Red Cross

** The training of volunteers was supported by Danish Red Cross

A total of 290 volunteers were trained in the four districts to provide hygiene promotion services in the IDP camps. An additional 520 were trained in Zomba with support from Danish RC. Since the outbreak was spreading fast in frontier villages, the MRCS with UNICEF support, conducted training of volunteers in Chikwawa (117), Nsanje (102, with additional 100 set to be trained in TA Mlolo) and Blantyre (100, while the appeal funds supported training of additional 50).

The MRCS received 500,000 male condoms 1,000 female condoms and HIV testing kits as unsolicited donation from Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM) a local NGO. These items were distributed in the four districts and the testing kits donated to health centres.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Carlsberg, a local brewing company donated a huge consignment of bottled water to be distributed to the IDPs. However, no logistical support was provided. The water was delivered to Blantyre, and obtained temporary storage at the World Food Programme's vehicle service bay. The increasing pressure to deliver high priority humanitarian aid, and lack of logistical support to move the water (some camps especially those in Nsanje are over 200 km from Blantyre, which would make the cost of moving the water higher than the value of the water). In addition, the water had short shelf life, with the largest batch expiring between April and May 2015. Over 95% of this water was successfully moved.

Rehabilitation of boreholes (partial and complete) have been going on in Phalombe (8 rehabilitations completed), Nsanje (7 rehabilitations completed) and Chikwawa (1 rehabilitation completed) districts, as well as construction of permanent, semi-permanent and permanent latrines in camps and schools. A WASH technical team comprising of the MRCS deputy manager and district water officers conducted an inspection of works to the boreholes 25 to 29 May in Chikwawa and Nsanje. All the eight wells were visited and found to be now functional with yields ranging from 0.4 to 0.6 litres/sec. Joint assessment of the remaining boreholes in Phalombe shall be conducted in the third week of June. The table below is a summary of the findings of the yields in Chikwawa and Nsanje.

Table 8: Rehabilitation works on boreholes

A. Full Rehabilitation (Complete equipment's replacement and installations)

No.	Place/ Camp	District	B/H #	Depth	Static water level	Yield	Civil Works Date	Installation Date	Pipes
1	Nato-Savala	Chikwawa	No -03	21m	0.1m	0.5L/sec	06:03:2015	11:03:2015	5
2	M'bwazi camp	Nsanje	IF/BH/ 177	25.2	10.5m	0.5L/sec	08:03:2015	15:03:2015	7
3	Chapinga 1	Nsanje	-	41.2	3.5m	0.5L/sec	10:03:2015	16:03:2015	10
4	Osiyana	Nsanje	Y82	32.2	3.7m	0.5L/sec	19:03:2015	24:03:2015	10

B. Partial Rehabilitation (Partial equipment's replacement and installations)

No.	Place/ Camp	District	B/H #	Depth	Static water level	Yield	Civil Works Date	Installation Date	Pipes
5	Chapinga 2	Nsanje	-	35m	3m	0.4L/sec	25:03:2015	20:03:2015	10
6	Chikhulu	Nsanje	NW.P.53	29m	2m	0.6L/sec	None	23:03:2015	8
7	Nyaika	Nsanje	-	26.7m	1.5m	0.5L/sec	26:03:2015	26:03:2015	8
8	Jofesi	Nsanje	-	43m	5m	0.5L/sec	27:03:2015	26:03:2015	13

Other works that have been going on includes de-sludging of permanent latrines in schools (Blantyre), repair of gravity fed water pipeline (Phalombe) and construction of bath shelters in camps.



Complete overhaul of borehole in Nsanje



Works almost completed



Borehole with partial repairs in use



Joint borehole rehabilitation works assessment with Ministry of water officials at Mbwazi. Photos: MRCS

Community Led Total Sanitation Trainings

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is a hygiene and sanitation methodology for mobilising communities to completely eliminate open defecation. The approach focuses on igniting a change in sanitation and hygiene behaviour in the communities. It is done through a process of social awakening that is stimulated by facilitators from within or outside this community. This approach ensures that communities are facilitated to conduct their own appraisal and analysis of Open Defecation (OD) and take their own action to become Open Defecation Free (ODF)

The training attracted 32 participants in Chikwawa district and 33 participants in Nsanje district (two trainings conducted) and sought to enable participants to understand the genesis of CLTS, principles and methodology for applying CLTS, acquire the requisite knowledge, skills and attitudes to effectively facilitate the CLTS Approach, understand and effectively use the CLTS process tools, develop workable strategies for applying the CLTS approach in respective camps and relocation areas and develop plans for triggering communities in relocated areas and camps.

After triggering session, the selected natural leaders were asked to draw the community map on flip charts and write the agreed action plan for achieving ODF which was presented at the workshop venue on the last day of the training. The natural leaders emphasized that they will work with village headmen in order to ensure that the agreed action plan be met in their respective villages. It was noted from their presentations that the two villages expected to achieve ODF by the end of June. The table below shows a summary of completed and ongoing works in the four districts.

Table 9: A summary of WASH interventions in 4 districts

Nature of works	Total Planned	Nsanje		Chikwawa		Phalombe		Blantyre	
		Targeted	Completed	Targeted	Completed	Targeted	Completed	Targeted	Completed
Borehole repairs	20	10	7	2	1	8	8	0	0
Borehole drilling	20	15	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Construction of Bath shelters		4	2	0	0	48	36	0	0
Construction of semi-permanent/ temporary latrines	100	50	17	20	0	30	20	0	0
Construction of permanent latrines in selected schools	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0
De-sludging of latrines	72	8	-	8	-	16	0	40	44
Training of Hygiene promoters and 6 Community Development Facilitators	250 volunteers and 6 CDFs	120	125	100	105	85	85	10	0
Training on community led total sanitation.	110	30	33	30	32	25	0	25	0

The table below shows the boreholes whose rehabilitation (partial and complete) has been completed, including the Geographical Information System Coordinates

Table 10: A summary of location of completed borehole repairs

No	Place	Bore hole no	Depth	Static water level	Yield	Pipes	WGS 84 coordinates		Coordinates		District
							Eastings	Northings	Latitudes	Longitudes	
1	Nato village/ Savala	no number	21m	0.1m	0.5 l/s	5	716778	8197154	16° 17' 48.56"S	35° 1' 43.63"E	Chikwawa
2	Mbwazi school	IF/BH/177	25.2m	10.5m	0.5 l/s	7	733211	8180194	16° 26' 55.41"S	35° 11' 3.35"E	Nsanje
3	Chapinga 1 GVH	N3	29.2m	3.5m	0.5 l/s	10	731171	8182735	16° 25' 32.67"S	35° 9' 53.48"E	Nsanje
4	Osiyana village	IF/BH/244	32.2m	3.7m	0.5 l/s	10	736310	8176407	16° 28' 56.65"S	35° 12' 48.97"E	Nsanje
5	Chapinga 2 GVH	no number	35m	3.0m	0.4 l/s	10	730941	8182471	16° 25' 41.34"S	35° 9' 45.82"E	Nsanje
6	Chikhulu village	NWP53	29m	2.0m	0.6 l/s	8	740917	8177999	16° 28' 3.22"S	35° 15' 23.65"E	Nsanje
7	Nyaika village	no number	26.7m	1.5m	0.5 l/s	8	734184	8180722	16° 26' 37.08"S	35° 11' 35.74"E	Nsanje
8	Jophelesi village	no number	42.0m	5.0m	0.5 l/s	13	734266	8180165	16° 26' 55.17"S	35° 11' 38.71"E	Nsanje



Agriculture and Food Security

Although the impact to the economy has not been quantified, massive damage was caused to farmlands and since this constituted the largest source of livelihoods for communities, disruption was also large scale. Livelihoods were also affected by destruction of infrastructure which reduced access to markets¹, and the subsequent displacement reduced people's purchasing power, resulting into poor business environment. The table below shows the estimated destruction and livelihoods disruption.

Table 11: A snapshot of damage caused by flooding

Estimated Hectares destroyed		Estimated percentage of livelihoods disruption	
District	Estimated Hectares	District	% of livelihoods disrupted
Chikwawa	4,300	Chikwawa	90
Nsanje	1,500	Nsanje	90
Phalombe	8,550	Phalombe	70

Source; UNDAC Assessment report

Due to the dry spell the procurement of sweet potato vines and maize seeds has been put on hold for the months of May/June. Distribution is expected in the months of July. The maize seeds are a replacement of cassava cuttings and is based on advice from the Ministry of agriculture, which indicated that the timing was not right for cassava cuttings.



Logistics

The operation made use of commercial trucks for delivery of supplies including NFIs and construction materials where possible, and the MDF 4X4 trucks where road conditions were not conducive for use of commercial trucks. The tonnage capacity for the MDF trucks was also limiting (could carry up to four Metric Tonnes). Helicopters were utilised to airlift supplies to cut off locations including Chigwamafumu (600 HH) and Mchacha James (2,148HH). The operation leased four vehicles from the IFRC Vehicle Rental Programme (VRP) programme and procured one double cabin Land cruiser.

¹ UNDAC Assessment Report – Malawi Flooding, January 2015

Summary of Interventions

Planned interventions	Implementation Level
Quality Programming/Areas common to all sectors	
<p>Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation</p>	<p>MRCS and DoDMA completed initial assessment which was used as a basis for planning interventions. MRCS participated in DTM led by IOM, and PDNA led by Ministry of lands. The beneficiary satisfaction survey was undertaken in the third week of May. Preliminary results show most of the NFIs received were immediately put to use. Respondents however mentioned that most of these were inadequate as the size of households required more than the standard rations given. As a majority of affected households lost sources of livelihoods, beneficiaries mentioned that cash transfers might be a viable strategy as households would prioritise their needs with the cash they get.</p> <p>As a significant proportion of the households were headed by females, the elderly and children, it is recommended that in the recovery phase, proper beneficiary identification, registration and verification should be conducted to ensure support reaches the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Red Cross volunteers were generally considered to have conducted themselves very well. They were considered courteous, helpful and were almost always visible with their bibs.</p>
Health and care	
<p>Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.</p>	<p>Training of 290 MRCS volunteers on Epidemic Control and Surveillance was done in the four districts. The volunteers have been carrying out hygiene promotion activities in camps, and as population resettle in new locations and in their areas from which they were displaced, the hygiene promotion is continuing in such areas. In addition, MRCS trained 369 volunteers (in Nsanje, Blantyre and Chikwawa) to cover hygiene promotion, surveillance and contact tracing in villages not covered by the first group of trained volunteers. All these volunteers have been working closely with Health Surveillance Assistants (HSA) from the Ministry of Health.</p>
Water, sanitation, & hygiene promotion	
<p>Outcome 3: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of 16 boreholes (out of the targeted 20) has been completed in three districts. Construction of permanent latrines in schools which were previously used as IDP centres in Phalombe has been ongoing as the latrines existing before had been filled up. This was the viable alternative as the nature of the soil does not allow for de-sludging. The internal pressure created by the de-sludging machine was causing the latrines to collapse. De-sludging was completed in Blantyre, and delayed in Nsanje and Chikwawa due to the cost involved and lack of waste water treatment facilities in those districts where the sludge would be treated.</p> <p>Drilling and equipping of 20 boreholes (Chikwawa five and Nsanje 15) commenced and is currently underway. This was delayed to allow for setting-up of water management committees. There was an initial plan to drill 10 boreholes, and following consultations between MRCS and IFRC (in-country team and SARO team), it was agreed to convert the resources proposed for procurement and distribution of water filters, into 10 additional boreholes for two reasons; the 10 boreholes will serve greater populations over an extended period of time and therefore offers more value for money, and there have been issues with consistency of use of such filters in households previously covered by MRCS other programmes.</p>

Shelter and settlements	
<p>Outcome 4: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met</p>	<p>Training of 350 volunteer carpenters was done and they are now involved in temporary and transition shelter construction. 200 durable houses are planned for construction from July. The houses will be constructed for the extremely vulnerable households, especially the child headed households and those headed by the aged (as a result of children being orphaned due to floods). The proposed design will use interlocking stabilised soil blocks (ISSB) and the moulding machines are under procurement. MRCS volunteers will be trained on block production using the machines and the block laying techniques using the interlocking blocks. This will be an improvement to the widely used shelters, constructed using unburned bricks (which soak in rain water leading to collapse of structures and where kiln burnt bricks are used, the brick laying technique has been found to be flawed (with raising of corners first followed by raising of other wall sections) and the use of mud mortar causes the collapse (along the joint between the corners and the rest of the walling). It is expected that the use of ISSB will be replicated in these communities and the MRCS volunteers will continuously produce ISSB blocks at a small fee (post recovery) to cater for materials needed and labour costs. PASSA training has been conducted for MRCS staff (DPOs and managers) and government officers (DoDMA and housing ministry). 10 ISSB brick making machines have been delivered and 20 persons were undergoing a training at the time of writing this update on the use of the ISSB machine.</p> <p>There was provision for procurement of laundry and bathing soaps, but following consultation between IFRC in-country team and MRCS, it was agreed that general purpose soap would be procured as this was a general practice within MRCS and the floods programme did not intend to introduce new practices in MRCS response that would not be sustainable.</p> <p>There were also plans to procure and distribute energy saving stoves and dignity kits but these plans were put on hold as Habitat for Humanity had offered to donate 10,000 energy saving stoves (which were eventually donated to MRCS and distributed), while there were discussions with UNFPA on donation of dignity kits.</p>
Restoring Family Links & Protection	
<p>Outcome 5: Missing individuals are re-united with their families</p>	<p>Done on low scale, the expected ICRC delegate who was to train volunteers was not available. MRCS has relocated a staff from another district to the floods affected districts to support the initiation of concluding tracing services.</p>
Food security, nutrition, and livelihoods	
<p>Outcome 6: Basic food and nutrition are met within the most vulnerable households</p>	<p>Procurement and distribution of early maturing maize seeds and sweet potato vines is on-going. The replacement of cassava cuttings with early maturing maize seeds was done based on advice from the Ministry of Agriculture, which indicated that the timing was not right for cassava cuttings.</p>
National Society capacity building and Disaster Preparedness	
<p>Outcome 7: The emergency response planning is a collaborative effort by the domestic NS leadership and the Federation team</p>	<p>MRCS has continuously taken lead while the IFRC in-country team has provided support in planning, and procurements.</p>

Contact information

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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 and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMW011 - Malawi - Floods

Timeframe: 21 Jan 15 to 21 Oct 15

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Jan 15

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/1-5	Programme	MDRMW011
Budget Timeframe	2015	Budget	BUDGET9
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		4,085,262				4,085,262	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		280,783				280,783	
British Red Cross		28,947				28,947	
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)		267,831				267,831	
Catholic Relief Services		30,973				30,973	
Czech Government		52,219				52,219	
European Commission - DG ECHO		157,751				157,751	
Finnish Red Cross		2,408				2,408	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)		41,334				41,334	
Icelandic Red Cross		42,107				42,107	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		157,447				157,447	
Japanese Red Cross Society		80,200				80,200	
Red Cross of Monaco		10,354				10,354	
Swedish Red Cross		267,112				267,112	
Swiss Red Cross		160,000				160,000	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		535,420				535,420	
C1. Cash contributions		2,114,884				2,114,884	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
British Red Cross		94,150				94,150	
Finnish Red Cross		47,042				47,042	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		141,192				141,192	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		2,256,076				2,256,076	10,392
D. Total Funding = B + C		2,256,076				2,256,076	10,392

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		2,256,076				2,256,076	10,392
E. Expenditure		-1,168,710				-1,168,710	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,087,366				1,087,366	10,392

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Budget Timeframe	2015	Budget	BUDGET9
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)			4,085,262				4,085,262	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	320,304		118,717				118,717	201,587
Construction Materials	710,453		72,841				72,841	637,612
Clothing & Textiles	374,692		150,582				150,582	224,110
Food	4,000							4,000
Seeds & Plants	26,000							26,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	161,500		34,516				34,516	126,984
Medical & First Aid	10,000							10,000
Utensils & Tools	389,692		171,640				171,640	218,052
Other Supplies & Services	150,601							150,601
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	2,147,242		548,297				548,297	1,598,945
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	66,800							66,800
Vehicles	60,000							60,000
Computers & Telecom	10,000		3,097				3,097	6,903
Office & Household Equipment			1,231				1,231	-1,231
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,000							1,000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	137,800		4,329				4,329	133,471
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	10,000		2,008				2,008	7,992
Distribution & Monitoring	5,000		27,393				27,393	-22,393
Transport & Vehicles Costs	254,642		61,163				61,163	193,479
Logistics Services			41,897				41,897	-41,897
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	269,642		132,461				132,461	137,181
Personnel								
International Staff	277,200		57,535				57,535	219,665
National Staff	9,000							9,000
National Society Staff	280,576		45,041				45,041	235,535
Volunteers	306,200		5,909				5,909	300,291
Total Personnel	872,976		108,485				108,485	764,491
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	44,325							44,325
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	44,325							44,325
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	103,960		31,461				31,461	72,499
Total Workshops & Training	103,960		31,461				31,461	72,499
General Expenditure								
Travel	34,000		56,718				56,718	-22,718
Information & Public Relations	16,000		390				390	15,610
Office Costs	6,420		2,524				2,524	3,896
Communications	16,510		3,276				3,276	13,234
Financial Charges	9,000		11,761				11,761	-2,761
Other General Expenses	178,052		662				662	177,390
Shared Office and Services Costs			1,500				1,500	-1,500
Total General Expenditure	259,982		76,831				76,831	183,151
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			196,006				196,006	-196,006

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Budget Timeframe	2015	Budget	BUDGET9
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)			4,085,262				4,085,262	
Total Operational Provisions			196,006				196,006	-196,006
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	249,335		70,712				70,712	178,623
Total Indirect Costs	249,335		70,712				70,712	178,623
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			128				128	-128
Total Pledge Specific Costs			128				128	-128
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,085,262		1,168,710				1,168,710	2,916,552
VARIANCE (C - D)			2,916,552				2,916,552	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMW011 - Malawi - Floods

Timeframe: 21 Jan 15 to 21 Oct 15

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Jan 15

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/1-5	Programme	MDRMW011
Budget Timeframe	2015	Budget	BUDGET9
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	3,976,390		2,178,783	2,178,783	1,147,970	1,030,813	10,392
Shelter	108,872		77,293	77,293	20,740	56,553	
Subtotal BL2	4,085,262		2,256,076	2,256,076	1,168,710	1,087,366	10,392
GRAND TOTAL	4,085,262		2,256,076	2,256,076	1,168,710	1,087,366	10,392