

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Malawi: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<b>Operation n°</b> MDRMW011; <b>Glide n°</b> FL-2015-000006-MWI
<b>Date of Appeal issue:</b> 22 July 2015	<b>Date of disaster:</b> January 2015
<b>Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA):</b> Michael Charles	<b>Point of contact</b> Hastings Kandaya, Director of Programmes, Malawi Red Cross Society
<b>Operation start date:</b> 21 January 2015	<b>Expected time frame</b> 12 months – <b>6 months for response and 6 months for early recovery</b> , (end date: 21 January, 2016)
<b>Revised appeal budget:</b> CHF 3,055,497	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 638,000 people nationwide.	<b>Number of people covered through the entire appeal period:</b> 46,700 (8,493 households)
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> Malawi Red Crescent Society, 17 Staff and 350 volunteers in 4 districts of Chikwawa, Nsanje, Blantyre and Phalombe.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> 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.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> 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.
- 17 July [6 month operations update](#) was issued to give progress on interventions and announce the appeal revision.
- July 2015: Revised Appeal (n° 2) issued 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 3,055,497 and it is to assist 8,493 households.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Malawi experienced heavy rains accompanied by stormy winds from 5 January 2015, which resulted in massive flooding (flash floods, inundation and storm damage). The 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. Assessments were also conducted by the United Nations Disaster Assessments and Coordination (UNDAC), the Ministry of Lands and Housing conducted an Inter-Agency Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) led a Damage Tracking Matrix (DTM). The MRCS participated in all of these assessments. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (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.

The assessments prioritised a number of districts based on the effects of flooding on livelihoods, displacement of populations and destruction of infrastructure, properties and farmlands. It is reported that 230,000 people were displaced (although this figure continued to vary) and 63,000 hectares of farmlands destroyed<sup>1</sup>. 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 IFRC with a focus on six 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 and permanent housing as part of recovery for their families;
- Support to protection measures including family links and psychosocial support;
- Improving MRCS own capacity in disaster preparedness and response.

[<click here for the contact details and here for revised Emergency Appeal budget >](#)

### **Summary of the current response**

The majority of those displaced (initial estimates indicated up to 230,000 people) had been camping in temporary displacement 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. This group also required humanitarian assistance but were more difficult to target. This 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), 27 persons missing and still unaccounted for and 106 lives were lost in the 15 districts<sup>1</sup>. Learning was disrupted in most of the schools that hosted IDPs, and rehabilitation of some key facilities, especially for hygiene and sanitation was required upon closure of the camps.

The three months emergency period lapsed mid-April (three months from the date that the floods were declared a national disaster) and some humanitarian organisations have been winding up their operations in some districts. However, a significant proportion of those who had been displaced are still living in IDP camps. For instance, Phalombe is reported to have 59 camps which are still open while Zomba has 30 camps still running<sup>1</sup>. Chikwawa and Nsanje have unclosed camps mainly due to the need to resettle these populations in alternative lands as conditions are not ideal for return in the original areas.

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

<sup>1</sup> Malawi Floods, Situation Report No. 16, DoDMA and the Office of the Resident Coordinator for the United Nations

communities to flooding in future, and the government is promoting the adoption of the framework by all agencies supporting recovery operations. Key to this includes:

- 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.

An outbreak of cholera was confirmed in the second week of February 2015 and has since spread from a few imported cases (from neighbouring Mozambique) to 423 cases with 6 deaths (case fatality proportion=1.4%) as at 12 April 2015. Nsanje has reported the highest number (203 and 3 deaths), followed by Chikwawa (170 cases with 1 death), Blantyre (23 cases with 2 deaths), Ntcheu (10 cases), Mwanza (9 cases), Lilongwe (7 cases) and Dedza (1 Case). The cases are epidemiologically linked to the outbreak in Mozambique.

A number of challenges faced during the initial phase of the operation included slow pace of delivery of relief supplies due to damage to major link roads (some areas remain cut off to date), the prepositioned relief supplies were insufficient and emergency procurements had to be done, erratic beneficiary figures which made targeting difficult and streamlining operations with consideration of participation of other actors proved difficult and often overlaps were reported despite the cluster coordination efforts. A number of donations were made to MRCS by local partners, and most of these did not have logistical support straining resources available for 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 lean staff 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. MRCS also participated in the cluster and inter-cluster coordination at both the national level and district levels.

Key outcomes include:

- 8,583 households were supported with standard non-food items (NFI) in the four districts. In addition, the households received energy saving stoves donated by Habitat for Humanity through MRCS. The number of households increased from 8,493 initially targeted to 8,583 as more items were acquired through bulk procurements and favourable prices; while some items were received through local donations.
- 350 volunteer carpenters were trained to construct emergency and transitional shelter. These volunteers continue to work on shelter construction and by the time of developing this update, 2,286 households (out of targeted 5,200) had benefitted from emergency (in IDP Camps) and transition shelters (in homesteads as camps close). The work is in progress. The number of volunteers to be trained increased to 350 to increase the coverage due to high shelter demand.
- At the time of preparing this update, training on PASSA (Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness) of 20 MRCS and government (DoDMA and Department of housing) staff had been concluded. This Training of Trainers (ToT) approach is expected to increase the knowledge and skills acquired to be employed in the construction deliberations during the recovery construction phase. The training could only accommodate 20 participants for quality reasons and not 30 as initially planned.
- The Interlocking Stabilised Soil Block (ISSB) training of volunteer artisans (14) and CDFs (6) was done on 16 June 2015. The training included a practical blocks making activity. The CDFs and artisan will thereafter work with other volunteers from their districts to produce and construct estimated 200 housing units.
- MRCS targeted a total of 34 IDP camps with either temporary shelter suppliers or relief construction by this appeal on shelter during the relief phase. At the time of consolidating this report 19 of the camps had been closed with 5 of them having partially closed and 10 still existing.

- 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 case importations from Mozambique has registered 423 cases with 6 deaths (by mid-April) spread across 7 districts. MRCS has trained additional volunteers (through UNICEF support) to carry out similar efforts in border districts registering cases, this was not covered by the appeal funding.
- MRCS has completed full rehabilitation of 16 boreholes in 3 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 additional 20 boreholes in areas where IDPs will be resettled; this is the group that could not return to the areas where they were originally displaced from.
- 37 temporary latrines were constructed in camps and MRCS is continuing with construction of permanent latrines in schools which were used as IDP centres, and the latrines in existence at the time were filled up and could not be exhausted due to the structure of the soils. 44 latrines were exhausted in Blantyre district
- MRCS is in the process of distributing seeds for early maturing crops to address food security to some extent in the coming months, especially when the current food pipeline under the emergency and early recovery breaks.
- In the logistics and supply chain sector, during the emergency response phase of the operation, the team has supported the distribution of basic household non-food items and shelter kits and tools to all beneficiary families while replenishing the supplies of the Malawi Red Cross for stock prepositioning. The logistics support has been reinforced with the deployment of a Kenya Red Cross logistics delegate, with close support and supervision provided by the Southern Africa Regional logistics delegate.

**Operational challenges:** a number of challenges faced during the initial phase of the operation included slow pace of delivery of relief supplies due to damage to major link roads (and some areas remain inaccessible by vehicle to date), the prepositioned relief supplies were insufficient and emergency procurements had to be done, erratic beneficiary figures which made targeting difficult and streamlining operations with consideration of participation of other actors proved difficult and often overlaps were reported despite the cluster coordination efforts. A number of donations were made to MRCS by local partners, and most of these did not have logistical support straining resources available for 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 lean staff 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. Assessments have indicated that huge tracts of farmlands were destroyed and submerged by the flooding, and settling debris and this continues to cause challenges.

### **Overview of Host National Society**

The Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) has been on the ground responding to the immediate and medium term needs of the affected population since January 2015. MRCS volunteers were involved in rescue operations (in small canoes and boats) of people from the flood waters and saved many lives. Disaster Management is one of the core functions of MRCS. The National Society has staff and volunteers trained on disaster response at three levels.

- Regional Disaster Response Team members (RDRT) - 7 staff
- National Disaster Response Teams members (NDRT) - 40 staff and volunteers
- Community Based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRT) - 22 teams with altogether 250 volunteers

Staff and volunteers trained on disaster response are deployed to the affected areas based on the need and request of the operating branch/division as per the national deployment guidelines of the National Society. The National Society in the past has responded to disasters of varying magnitudes for floods, droughts, and earthquakes across the country. Over the years the National Society has gained respect from the Government and today is one of the preferred partners when it comes to disaster response in Malawi.

Following the onset of the flooding, the National Society initiated a response to support affected households through search and rescue, the distribution of tarpaulins, blankets, shelter kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets and kitchen utensils from its pre-positioned stock. MRCS activated its NDRTs and were involved in carrying out assessments, erecting tents, registering affected people and distributing relief items. The volunteers have assisted in linking displaced

students to the nearby schools. Currently all response team members are operating from their respective stations. In addition MRCS supported the local authorities with pre-evacuation efforts, identification and management of camp sites especially in Chikwawa and Nsanje Districts where people were displaced. MRCS worked with police and Malawi Defence Force (MDF) in rescue operations bringing over 1,500 people away from the flooded areas to safer places. MRCS volunteers have been able to provide comfort to the affected population, and health education sessions are also being conducted in the camps.

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA) is coordinating all the disaster response activities. They, with the help of the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams, conducted assessments in the affected Districts, with MRCS volunteers often being part of the teams. However, MRCS support has only been active in some districts, specifically: Chikwawa, Blantyre, Nsanje and Lilongwe.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The NS has put in place strong coordination and cooperation mechanisms among in-country RCRC Movement partners such as Swiss Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross and the International Federation's regional and zone offices (a CAS2 process is proposed for 2015 here to further improve levels of coordination). The IFRC Regional Office has been consistently updated on the unfolding situation. The in-country partners have been briefed on the situation and NS plans, and have all indicated willingness to support the National Society efforts.

A Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) arrived in the country on 24 January, along with the IFRC's regional DRR Coordinator, and supported the National Society for three weeks. The FACT consisted of a Team Leader, Shelter, WASH and Relief specialists, and a Logistician. An IFRC Communications and Media delegate was also deployed to the operation for a short time. The Regional Logistics Delegate arrived on 31 January to back up the team for a few weeks, and additional human resources were identified to support the operation.

Both the Danish and Netherlands Red Cross are working in the affected areas in support of the MRCS by scaling-up in support of the floods operation (the Danish Red Cross are working in Zomba district, and the Netherlands Red Cross in Phalombe. As per their respective areas of expertise here, Danish Red Cross is focusing on food and livelihoods, and Netherlands Red Cross on WASH. However, DRC, together with MRCS, have identified needs in shelter, NFI and hygiene promotion in their target areas, and are in the process of trying to secure funding to scale up in support of this plan of action (PoA).

Regarding the mobilisation of relief stocks, the British Red Cross prepositioned stock from Harare was moved to Blantyre, and additional 33 MT of relief goods arrived in country via air freight (free Airbus flight arrived 5 February through the IFRC and Airbus foundation partnership). MRCS additional stock in Blantyre and goods were moved closer to the operational areas with MDF trucks (free service).

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors**

Needs assessment and beneficiary selection: the assessment of the affected areas was initially carried out using the national cluster system. The IFRC continues to support MRCS counterparts in the ongoing assessments. While the initially planned assistance continues or are brought to completion in controlling epidemic outbreaks, non-food item distributions, addressing a lack of sanitation facilities (with the risk of malaria), treating acute respiratory infections, skin diseases and diarrhoea, this revision places a focus on assisting 8,493 beneficiaries with the planting of food crops and trees, shelter and settlement construction support (temporary/mid-term to permanent), and the supervision and livelihoods support in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Blantyre urban, Phalombe and the Zomba district camps. The livelihoods component will also address the impact of farmland destroyed and submerged by the flooding, and interventions to reduce the impact of the 35,000 hectares of arable land inundated and an estimated 48,000 MT of crops lost.

Specifically in the shelter and settlements sector, and based on the assessments referred to above, the temporary to mid-term plans entail targeting up to 8,493 households (urban and rural) with assistance in the form of tarpaulins, shelter kits and fixings as needed, while permanent houses will be built for some 200 particularly vulnerable households.

## Risk Assessment and Scenario Planning

Accessibility to the most affected areas was difficult in some places, as roads were impassable if they were mud clogged and some bridges had been washed away, which makes transportation of material and assessments virtually impossible other than by air or boat. The majority of the affected populations whose shelters were damaged remained at risk of epidemic outbreaks due to contaminated water sources, lack of sanitation facilities, lack of shelter and exposure to the elements. A cholera outbreak was reported owing to a shortage of clean water, sanitation facilities, food and stagnant water. The Nsanje, Phalombe and Chikwawa districts are cholera endemic areas, with the last outbreak experienced in Nsanje in 2012. Malaria cases were reported to have gone up.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

This revision is based on a re-prioritization of planned activities with a focus on planting of food crops and trees, shelter construction support (temporary and permanent) and livelihood support in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Blantyre urban, Phalombe and the Zomba district camps for a period of nine (9) months. The revised operation has therefore been developed to complete the following remaining activities (initially planned) and the added recovery-type interventions:

1. Health and care targeting 8,493 households in Blantyre, Phalombe, Nsanje and Chikwawa.
2. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion targeting 2,900 households in Blantyre and Phalombe (Nsanje and Chikwawa will be covered by GOAL Malawi and Water Missions).
3. Provision of shelter and settlement (including household items) targeting 8,493 households within the rural communities with tarpaulin and wood for rebuilding. The plans outlined in the shelter sector adhere to the shelter cluster strategy and are approved by the Malawi government. The plans have been developed within the specific context of this operation and are complemented by other organizations implementing operations in the shelter (recovery) sector. The MRCS plans therefore consist of temporary and permanent shelter and settlement support, with the majority of the 8,493 beneficiary group receiving the temporary shelter assistance, and 200 particularly vulnerable households within this overall population receiving 200 permanent homes. Given the scope of the planned shelter and settlement activities, the related training and workshop budget component is relatively high.
4. Restoration of family links.
5. Food security and nutrition targeting 1,200 households in Zomba (Danish Red Cross-supported), and livelihoods recovery in Nsanje, Chikwawa and Phalombe districts.
6. National Society capacity building, focusing on two separate aspects: strengthening the headquarters' management capacity, as well as the branches affected by flooding, and strengthening the National Society disaster preparedness capacity, to better face future disasters.

## Overall objective

The operation will address the disaster-affected population's survival and immediate needs through the provision of shelter and relief items, sanitation, hygiene promotion and health promotion for 8,493 displaced households (some 46,700 people) in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Blantyre urban, Phalombe and Zomba districts camps for a period of six (6) months, and to support selected populations with some inputs on recovery of livelihoods.

## Proposed strategy

The revised appeal consists of the following main components

### 1. Health & care targeting 8,493 households in Blantyre, Phalombe, Nsanje and Chikwawa

- Distribution of LLITN treated bed nets, 16,986 (based on actual distribution) at 2 per household, with training and monitoring to ensure proper use.
- Train 250 volunteers on epidemic control and surveillance (ECV) in coordination with Ministry of Health (MoH).
- Performing control and surveillance activities in most at-risk localities with a focus on cholera given the information provided by the situation analysis
- Work with the WASH team to prepare for any outbreak of cholera or other water-borne disease.
- Source and distribute IEC health material from UNICEF and MoH (see also MRCS-UNICEF programme plan).
- Distribute 200,000 condoms to be sourced from the MoH (part of the UNICEF MOU plan).

- Conduct community health, hygiene and nutritional awareness through the volunteers (see also MRCS-UNICEF programme plan).
- Train 80 volunteers in first aid (20 per district) and run first aid posts in camps (including some emergency supplies of ORS where needed and where volunteers are suitably trained) – volunteers have been trained by MSF in the most remote sites.

2. **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion targeting households in Blantyre, Phalombe Nsanje and Chikwawa districts** (MRCS will cover hygiene promotion in camps while GOAL Malawi and Water Missions, Concern Universal will work on sanitation infrastructure investments in camps). MRCS will also cover rehabilitation and drilling and equipping of boreholes in the selected districts. Sanitation infrastructure investments shall be done in few selected sites).

- Construct 40 temporary latrines (actual work completed) with hand-washing stands at schools used by IDP's in Phalombe (TA Mkhumba). Most of the latrines were constructed by other humanitarian actors.
- Provide hygiene education to IDP's in Phalombe (TA Mkhumba).
- With Danish Red Cross, assist with filling gaps in WASH provision in Zomba district.
- Conduct assessment of critical gaps in coverage of emergency water supply and sanitation facilities in the affected area to understand critical needs, with special focus on the needs of women (this may include some limited work in Zomba).
- Procure and distribute 8,493 jerry cans and buckets (one per household in all areas)
- Distribute 8,493 hygiene kits (based on actual distribution) in all areas (one per household which includes two toothpastes and five tooth brushes, one sanitary pad pack, 500g toilet soap, and 500g laundry soap) for two months. This will be sourced from UNFPA and MRCS shall distribute the UNFPA sanitary kits.
- Construction and rehabilitation of latrines only if critical gaps are identified – MRCS will be filling in gaps as other partners will take lead on sanitation needs (40 temporary and/or permanent).
- De-sludging of 50 permanent latrines in key locations – public buildings occupied by displaced population, to ensure students or general population have access to permanent latrine facilities in Blantyre, Phalombe, Nsanje and Chikwawa.
- Provision for rehabilitation and clean-up of camps after closure or relocation
- Training of up to 250 volunteers in hygiene promotion (this will overlap with other trainings – volunteers will each take on a variety of tasks, depending on the needs and their own capacities).
- Rehabilitation of at least 20 water points close to displaced camps or relocation/return sites.
- Construction of 20 new boreholes at relocation sites, if agreed as long-term and not just temporary

3. **Shelter, settlements (including household items) will target up to 8,493 households (urban and rural) in the form of temporary / mid-term structure with tarpaulins, shelter kits and fixings as needed, while permanent houses will be built for some 200 particularly vulnerable households.**

a. **Short to mid-term phase (emergency)**

- Procurement and distribution of temporary shelter materials, specifically 17,000 tarpaulins (2 per household) and sustainable wood poles as required (up to 13 per household depending on suitable shelter design, and also depending on communities' ability to source their own).
- Procurement and distribution of shelter tool kits and fixings (wire, nails, rope), normally one per two households, but again varying depending on vulnerability and circumstances.
- Training of trainers among volunteers (260) in distribution and erection of temporary shelters, and training of eventual beneficiaries.
- Demonstration of shelter construction by the volunteers.
- Procurement and distribution of sleeping mats (1 per household), blankets (2 per household) and kitchen sets (1 per household).
- PASSA training and skill sharing workshops for 20 staff and volunteers

b. **Recovery Phase**

- Permanent shelters will be built for up to 200 households able to relocate permanently. This entails procurement and distribution of CGI sheets (up to 20 per HH, depending on design), cement, and timber, as well as tools and fixings.

- 10 ISSB block making machines will be procured.
- Activities also entail shelter design and construction planning by experts, training of volunteers in supervision of construction, and training of community “apprentices” including on ISSB block making.

**The scaled-up activities in the revised appeal include:**

- Planting of trees around the 200 house units constructed.
- Handover of constructed units to beneficiaries.

**4. Restoring Family Links & protection**

- Do a gap analysis of needs in the protection sector, in coordination with UNICEF and other actors (also see UNICEF MOU) in the camps where MRCS is active.
- Orient and train MRCS staff and volunteers on restoration of family links.
- Pursuit of tracing requests as needed (including production of tracing request forms).
- Help the VCPCs, social welfare and camp committees to set up “complaints desks” in the camps.
- Advocacy with camp and community leadership on protection issues for vulnerable groups (children, women, PLWD, PLWHA).

**5. Food security and nutrition, the support will target 1,200 households in Zomba (Danish Red Cross supported), and livelihoods recovery in Nsanje, Chikwawa & Phalombe districts**

- Procurement and distribution of food rations for 1,200 households in Zomba district over 3 months (will be done by Danish RC through a bilateral agreement).
- Procurement and distribution of maize seeds and sweet potato vines to up to 2,000 households in the most affected districts, when people are able to access land or gardens.
- Distribution of 8,384 fire wood saving cooking stoves. (To reduce the cutting of trees and thereby reduce the risk of flash floods. The stoves are donated by Habitat for Humanity).
- Detection and referral of moderate and severe acute malnutrition toward appropriate health facilities

**6. National Society capacity building, focusing on two separate aspects:**

- a) Strengthening the headquarters management capacity, as well as the branches affected by flood.**
- b) Strengthening the National Society disaster preparedness capacity, to better face future disasters**
  - Leadership and team building training to help leaders understand their roles and responsibilities and how they can mobilize resources – volunteers, material or financial resources – to lead their branches effectively and sustainably. This would look at designing a sustainable volunteer management model.
  - Skills and knowledge sharing between MRCS staff and surge capacity experts (counter parting).
  - Conduct a lessons learned workshop and final evaluation to gather recommendations to strengthen the National Society response in future operations.
  - Disaster preparedness is strengthened, through commodity tracking and stock management.
  - Disaster Response stock pre-positioned through replenishment of used stocks.

Of the above items to be procured, only tarpaulins and kitchen sets will be procured externally, and the rest of the items will be procured locally. Supporting personnel costs for assessment, distribution of items and continuous needs assessment and analysis and dissemination of early warning information, also form part of the operation.

Beneficiary satisfaction surveys will be carried out towards middle and as well as end of operation to track beneficiary perceptions on the aid vis-à-vis the deficiencies. In addition, consultation with the beneficiaries will be maintained so that evolving needs can be captured and met. Lessons learnt workshop shall also be conducted with stakeholders to discuss the successes and challenges of the operation.

**Operational support services**

**Human Resources:** Key technical staff and volunteers for the successful operation will include the following:

1. 350 volunteers will be engaged (approximately one volunteer per 30 households) to carry out shelter construction, distributions, assessments loading and offloading. They will require insurance, travel cost, allowances and refreshments during the operation.

2. 15 members of staff at HQ and district level will be required at the beginning of the operation for three months and will be reduced as the operation continues; some who are NDRT will participate in the operation as required and in rotation. The operation will cover four districts, of which 3 (Blantyre, Nsanje and Phalombe) have existing offices. However, Chikwawa that does not have an office in place and the National Society will require additional capacities to operate in the area. The Danish Red Cross is providing human and financial support in Zomba.

At the National level, the IFRC Operations Manager has overall responsibility for managing the operation, together with his/her counterpart and supported by a Kenyan Red Cross logistics delegate, the MRCS DM Manager, two Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members (shelter focus from the Maldives and Nepal. At the district level, the District project officer is in charge of the operation supported by the district accounts/ book keepers and other technical staff at field level.

**Communications - advocacy and public information:** The Malawi Red Cross Society, with support from IFRC regional and zone communications, is coordinating various awareness and publicity activities, and will continue to sensitize the public, media and donors on the situation.

**Logistics:** Procurement, fleet and stock management forms a vital component of the operation. MRCS management has recruited a logistics officer and IFRC deployed a logistics delegate for the first four months of the operation in order to ensure all procedures are followed. Professional logistics support will be provided in accordance with IFRC logistics procedures and process. In the logistics and supply chain sector, during the emergency response phase of the operation the team has supported the distribution of basic household non-food items and shelter kits and tools to all beneficiary families while replenishing the supplies of the Malawi Red Cross for stock prepositioning. The logistics support has been reinforced with the deployment of a Kenya Red Cross logistics delegate, with close support and supervision provided by the Southern Africa Regional Logistics Delegate.

**Information and communication technologies (IT):** All communications costs directly related to the operation are covered by the operational budget. MRCS has limited IT equipment and hence capital expenditures are being covered by the budget. An IT officer will continue supporting affected districts with consistent internet access and will be required to visit the districts when need arises to provide the technical support.

**Reporting, monitoring and evaluation:** PMER has been an important area for the delivery of the planned operation to ensure evidence based reporting, upholding accountability, and compliance to the established standards. Close monitoring is regularly conducted to track the impact of response actions, with ongoing monitoring visits carried out including beneficiary satisfaction surveys. A lessons-learned workshop and a final evaluation will be carried out with technical support from the IFRC Zone, to review best practices, lessons and inform recommendations for future interventions.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation at all stages													
Output 1.1 Emergency plan of action is updated and revised based on detailed field assessment													
	Jan	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
1.1.1 Carry out detailed needs assessment													
1.1.2 Revise the EPoA to reflect the emerging needs and the longer term response activities required													
1.2.3 Develop the monitoring and evaluation plan of the operation													
1.2.4 Carry out the MTR/lessons learned workshop / final evaluation													
1.2.5 Beneficiary communication survey													
1.2.6 Conduct monitoring visits for all sectors													

### Health & care

#### Needs analysis:

The affected population is mainly in temporary sites, or public buildings, or hosted in extremely poor communities. Some health infrastructure was damaged in the floods, or access been made more difficult. Displaced people, with poor sanitation and nutritional status, will be more susceptible to diseases such as scabies, ARI, diarrhoea, and malaria, and possible outbreaks of measles and other communicable diseases. Most families have lost their household possessions such as bed nets, and the incidence of malaria is already rising alarmingly. The distribution of bed nets, and the means and awareness to use them appropriately, is therefore urgent. The risk of outbreak of water-borne diseases such as cholera is greatly increased in the current conditions – rainy season, standing water, poor sanitation. There is also a need to mobilize and train volunteers to support communication on reducing risks of diseases in the affected communities, and also to be prepared for any outbreak.

**Population to be assisted:** The operation will target a total of 8,493 households displaced by floods in Nsanje, Blantyre Urban, Phalombe and Chikwawa districts, who are at risk of disease outbreaks. Attention will be paid to those most at risk of violence and disease, i.e. women, children and other vulnerable groups including the elderly and handicapped. MRCS volunteers active in other camps and districts will target a wider group with basic health promotion messages and screening.

Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.
Output 2.1 Affected populations are aware of risks and able to reduce their exposure to disease, such as malaria, cholera and HIV



products														
3.2.3 Rehabilitation of water sources (total 20)														
3.2.4 Drilling of new boreholes in temporary or permanent relocation sites (total 20)														
<b>Output 3.3 Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>														
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	October	November	Dec	January	
3.3.1 Construction of up to 40 latrines in case of critical gaps in any district														
3.3.2 De-sludging of 50 latrines in public buildings where affected population have been living														
3.3.3 Provision for rehabilitation and clean-up of camps after closure or relocation														

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Oct	Nov	Dec	January
3.4.1 Procure and distribute hygiene kits ( 2 tooth pastes and 5 tooth brushes, 1 sanitary pad pack and 500g toilet soap and 500g laundry soap) (1 per HH full kit, and soap for a 2 month period)													
3.4.2 Training of 250 volunteer in hygiene promotion (also link to UNICEF MOU)													
3.4.3 Carry out hygiene promotion with affected families (also link to UNICEF MOU)													

## Shelter and settlements (and household items)

**Needs analysis:** Emergency shelter is one of the most critical needs in this operation, where currently several families are sharing one tent, or people are crammed together in classrooms. Continuing heavy rains make exposure and illness real risks for many vulnerable people. As the Red Cross is one of only few organizations able to scale up in emergency shelter to any degree, it has been decided to prioritize this aspect of the operation. The plan will target 8,493 displaced households, about half of which are still in areas cut off due to flood waters and the river changing course. Shelter support will be given to both communities in rural and urban areas (Blantyre, very vulnerable slum dwellers). The package will include tarpaulins, and shelter tool kits and fixings as needed.





6.1.1 Procurement and distribution of food rations for 1,200 households in Zomba district over 3 months (Danish RC bilateral with MRCS in Zomba)	■	■	■	■									
6.1.2 Procurement and distribution of fuel-efficient stoves to all households, with instruction on proper use		■	■	■	■								
6.1.3 Procurement and distribution of maize seeds and root cuttings (sweet potato) to all households will access to land or gardens						■	■	■					
6.1.4 Screening and referral of both moderate and severe acute malnutrition						■	■	■					

## National Society capacity building and Disaster Preparedness

**Needs analysis:** Continuous branch development and leadership development are key to making Red Cross branches sustainable. The support complements the long term efforts aiming at strengthening the governance and branch capacity.

<b>Outcome 7: MRCS emerges from the floods operation stronger in their HQ, technical and branch capacity, and better able to respond to disasters in future</b>													
<b>Output 7.1 Increased branch leadership and institutional capacity</b>													
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
7.1.1 Leadership and team building training					■	■	■		■				
7.1.2 Skill share between Federation, RDRT and NS staff		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
7.1.3 Develop a plan based on the final evaluation recommendations to strengthen the NS response capacities									■	■	■	■	■
<b>Output 7.2 Improved disaster preparedness capacity</b>													
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
7.2.1 Replenishment of MRCS disaster response stocks as appropriate, with greater flexibility built into the DP approach of the NS		■	■	■	■	■							
7.2.2 Strengthen MRCS DM preparedness and response through early warning, commodity tracking and stock management training.				■	■								
7.2.3 Procure and print commodity tracking and stock management supplies.						■	■						

## Contact Information

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

- **In Malawi:** Hastings Kandaya, Director of Programmes, Malawi Red Cross Society. Phone: +265 991015441; email: [hkandaya@redcross.mw](mailto:hkandaya@redcross.mw)
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Michael Charles, Programs Coordinator for Southern Africa Region for Southern Africa; mobile: +278-34132988; email: [michael.charles@ifrc.org](mailto:michael.charles@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Carla Taylor, Disaster Management Delegate, Africa; Nairobi; phone: + 254 0733 404 088; email: [carla.taylor@ifrc.org](mailto:carla.taylor@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of zone logistics unit; phone: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Penny Elghady, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa; phone: + 251 93 00 36 073; email: [penny.Elghady@ifrc.org](mailto:penny.Elghady@ifrc.org)

Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.africa@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.africa@ifrc.org)

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

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator, phone: +254 731 067277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

---

## 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 Humanitarian 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.

---

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



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

---

## EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION

22/07/2015

MDRMW011 Malawi Floods 2015

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	330,622	0		330,622
Shelter - Transitional	0	0		0
Construction - Housing	0	0		0
Construction - Facilities	0	0		0
Construction - Materials	498,993	0		498,993
Clothing & Textiles	302,851	0		302,851
Food	0	0		0
Seeds & Plants	27,600	0		27,600
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	194,800	0		194,800
Medical & First Aid	0	0		0
Teaching Materials	0	0		0
Utensils & Tools	215,358	0		215,358
Other Supplies & Services	14,493	0		14,493
Emergency Response Units	0	0		0
Cash Disbursements	0	0		0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>1,584,717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,584,717</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0		0
Vehicles Purchase	60,000	0		60,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	10,000	3,000		13,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0		0
Medical Equipment	0	0		0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0		0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73,000</b>
Storage, Warehousing	0	0		0
Distribution & Monitoring	36,000	0		36,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	160,400	2,202		162,602
Logistics Services	0	0		0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>196,400</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>198,602</b>
International Staff	182,700	6600		189,300
National Staff	3,000	0		3,000
National Society Staff	196,369	0		196,369
Volunteers	156,525	0		156,525
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>538,594</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>545,194</b>
Consultants	13,600	71,725		85,325
Professional Fees	0	0		0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>71,725</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85,325</b>
Workshops & Training	119,480	0		119,480
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>119,480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119,480</b>
Travel	51,600	16,600		68,200
Information & Public Relations	6,300	0		6,300
Office Costs	4,820	1,000		5,820
Communications	9,410	1,100		10,510
Financial Charges	9,000	0		9,000
Other General Expenses	130,526.04	0		130,526
Shared Support Services	6,600	0		6,600
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>218,256</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>236,956</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	178,168	6,645	0	184,813
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>178,168</b>	<b>6,645</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>184,813</b>
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting fees	27,410			27,410
<b>Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS</b>	<b>27,410</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>27,410</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>2,946,625</b>	<b>108,872</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,055,497</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions	2,388,276			2,388,276
Bilateral Contributions				0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>2,388,276</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,388,276</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>558,350</b>	<b>108,872</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>667,222</b>