



Tropical Cyclone Freddy EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND
CABINET

DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER
MANAGEMENT AFFAIRS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tropical Cyclone Freddy influenced torrential rains over the southern part of Malawi from 11th through 15th March, 2023 which led to multiple disasters in Blantyre, Chiradzulu and Mulanje districts. On 13th March, 2023, Blantyre, Phalombe, Chiradzulu and Mulanje districts experienced multiple mudslides and mass debris flows from mountains and hills which swept away villages, causing damage to property, homes and crops, injuries and loss of lives to people and livestock. The severe floods that followed the torrential rains also displaced several people and further caused damage to private and public assets in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Ntcheu, Mwanza, Neno, Thyolo, Mangochi, Balaka and Machinga, Zomba districts and Zomba City, thereby increasing the number of affected councils to 15.

Most of the districts that have been affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy were also severely affected by the devastating floods in 2022 induced by Tropical Storm Ana and the Cyclone Idai induced floods in 2019. At least 2,267,458 (1,110,639 Male, 1,156,819 Female) people have been affected, of whom 659,278 (336,252 female; 323,026 male) people displaced. At least 56% of the affected are children and 7.2% are persons living with disabilities. The disaster has caused 679 deaths and 2,178 injuries, with 537 people missing. In Mulanje, 131,830 (67,233 male, 64,597 female) people were displaced, making it the highest displaced population, seconded by Phalombe with 117,801 (60,079 female; 57,722 male) IDPs.

Tropical Cyclone Freddy has also affected productive, social, and infrastructure sectors. These include Shelter, Agriculture, Food Security, Transport, Education, Health, and WASH sectors experiencing significant disruptions.

This three-month Response Plan is targeting 363,856 households (1,637,352 people). The plan aims at addressing the immediate survival needs while restoring basic socio-economic services and facilitating the affected people's transition to early recovery.

A total of MWK 147.8 billion is required to implement the plan, MWK37.3 billion is available leaving a gap of MWK 110.6 billion.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------|---|
| AIDS | Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome |
| ART | Antiretroviral Therapy |
| CBT | Cash Based Transfers |
| CFM | Complaints and Feedback Mechanism |
| CSB | Corn soya blend |
| DCPC | District Civil Protection Committee |
| DNHA | Department of Nutrition and HIV and AIDS |
| DoDMA | Department of Disaster Management Affairs |
| ECD | Early Childhood Development |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Centre |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| HCT | The Humanitarian Country Team |
| HH | Household |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| MIYCAN | Maternal, Infant, Young Child and Adolescent Nutrition |
| MoA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoGCDSW | Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MOTPW | Ministry of Transport and Public Works |
| MRCS | Malawi Red Cross Society |
| NCD | Non-Communicable Diseases |
| NFIs | Non-Food Items |
| PLW | Pregnant and Lactating Women |
| PSS | Psycho-Socio Support |
| RUTF | Ready to Use Therapeutic Food |
| SCTP | Social Cash Transfer Programme |
| SO | Strategic Objectives |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| TCF | Tropical Cyclone Freddy |
| TLMs | Teaching and Learning Materials |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNRCO | United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office |
| VAWG | Violence Against Women and Girls |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

1. BACKGROUND

Malawi is exposed to hazards such as floods, strong winds, earthquakes, diseases, and pest outbreaks, among others, which often turn into disaster. The country has been affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy (TCF) which developed in the western Indian ocean and moved eastwards influencing torrential rains over the southern part of Malawi. Following the heavy rains, multiple flood events were reported in Blantyre, Thyolo and Mulanje districts on 12th March, 2023. On 13th March, 2023, flash floods led to multiple landslides and debris flows in Blantyre, Phalombe, Chiradzulu and Mulanje Districts. On 14th March, 2023, the number of affected districts increased to include Nsanje, Chikwawa, Neno, Mwanza, Machinga, Balaka, Zomba and Mangochi districts, and Zomba city. More than 2,267,458 people were affected, in which 659,278 were displaced, with 679 deaths, 537 missing and 2,178 injuries. It is estimated that among the total affected population, 1,156,819 were women and girls of reproductive age and about 90,399 were expectant women.

In terms of percentage of the affected population to the total district population, Phalombe is the most affected with 60%; followed by Chiradzulu with 54%, Mulanje with 53%, Nsanje with 44%, Zomba with 43%. Blantyre City and District has 35% of the total population affected as summarized in table 1 below.

The heavy rains damaged houses, roads, schools, health facilities, bridges, water sources, power lines, crops, and irrigation systems, among others. Most of the displaced are living in displacement sites such as designated evacuation centers, schools, churches, community buildings and other temporary shelters, while some are hosted by relatives within their communities. Some of the displacement sites are overcrowded, with limited basic services such as water, sanitation and hygiene, raising concerns over possible disease outbreaks including worsening of the existing Cholera emergency. People with disabilities, people living with HIV, and persons with albinism have become more vulnerable as they may not get the specific support.

More than 50% of the displaced people are seeking refuge in schools which is disrupting delivery of education services. Similarly, some health facilities and medical supplies have been destroyed by floods, consequently disrupting the delivery of health services.

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) activated the Emergency Operational Centre (EOC) to facilitate coordination of the response activities on 11th March 2023. Following the widespread and severe floods, landslides mudflows and mass debris flows, the State President, His Excellency Dr Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera declared a state of disaster in the affected districts on 13th March, 2023. An initial inter-agency rapid assessment

led by DoDMA, and the United Nations Agencies was conducted from 18th to 24th March, 2023 in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Mulanje, Chiradzulu, Zomba, and Blantyre. The assessment was conducted through clusters composed of government ministries and departments, UN Agencies, national and international NGOs and the district councils. Districts that were not visited by the interagency assessment team shared their data with the EOC through DoDMA. A drone assessment team was also deployed as part of the inter-agency assessment in Mulanje, Phalombe, Thyolo, Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Zomba, Chikwawa and Nsanje districts. The drone footage showed that houses in Mulanje, Phalombe, Thyolo and Blantyre were washed away, whilst in Zomba, Chikwawa and Nsanje were submerged in water and a significant area of cultivated land had been flooded.

This plan will focus on provision of immediate needs to the affected population. Recovery needs, such as rehabilitation of school blocks, staff houses, health facilities, irrigation schemes, dykes, roads, bridges and houses for the people affected will be outlined in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). The PDNA will inform the development of a recovery framework that will guide and prioritize recovery interventions.

Table 1: Affected Population

| COUNCIL | 2018 Population | AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS | | | AFFECTED POPULATION | | DISPLACED PEOPLE | | | | DEATH | INJURIES | MISSING | CAMPS |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | | Total | MHH | FHH | Total | % of Total Affected | HH | Pop | Male | Female | | | | |
| Balaka | 438,379 | 3,611 | 1,810 | 1,801 | 10,551 | 2% | 167 | 807 | 375 | 432 | 1 | 31 | 0 | 4 |
| Blantyre | 1,251,484 | 87,900 | 34,281 | 53,619 | 434,586 | 35% | 8,981 | 38,503 | 18,866 | 19,637 | 286 | 433 | 79 | 26 |
| Chikwawa | 564,684 | 55,439 | 21,621 | 33,818 | 101,786 | 18% | 22,258 | 90,232 | 44,214 | 46,018 | 26 | 40 | 5 | 38 |
| Chiradzulu | 356,875 | 42,642 | 23,481 | 17,161 | 191,889 | 54% | 1,687 | 7,592 | 3,720 | 3,872 | 16 | 164 | 0 | 40 |
| Machinga | 735,438 | 26,595 | 10,372 | 16,223 | 114,562 | 16% | 4,709 | 22,260 | 10,907 | 11,353 | 4 | 76 | 0 | 37 |
| Mangochi | 1,148,611 | 51,194 | 19,966 | 31,228 | 230,373 | 20% | 3,375 | 13,984 | 6,852 | 7,132 | 9 | 124 | 1 | 35 |
| Mulanje | 684,107 | 72,427 | 28,247 | 44,180 | 362,135 | 53% | 25,366 | 131,830 | 64,597 | 67,233 | 151 | 147 | 219 | 128 |
| Mwanza | 130,949 | 11,837 | 4,616 | 7,221 | 53,267 | 41% | 287 | 1,292 | 633 | 659 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Neno | 138,291 | 218 | 85 | 133 | 1,090 | 1% | 209 | 1,045 | 512 | 533 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Nsanje | 299,168 | 29,174 | 11,378 | 17,796 | 131,283 | 44% | 29,174 | 145,870 | 71,476 | 74,394 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 62 |
| Ntcheu | 659,608 | 556 | 217 | 339 | 2,502 | 0% | 280 | 1,260 | 617 | 643 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Phalombe | 429,450 | 57,466 | 32,458 | 25,008 | 258,597 | 60% | 26,178 | 117,801 | 57,722 | 60,079 | 137 | 1,084 | 211 | 104 |
| Thyolo | 721,456 | 9,696 | 4,150 | 5,546 | 43,632 | 6% | 2,780 | 6,106 | 2,992 | 3,114 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 48 |
| Zomba city | 106,013 | 3,045 | 1,188 | 1,857 | 8,267 | 8% | 171 | 304 | 149 | 155 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 5 |
| Zomba District | 746,724 | 71,764 | 27,988 | 43,776 | 322,938 | 43% | 17,865 | 80,393 | 39,392 | 41,000 | 13 | 44 | 7 | 219 |
| Total | 8,411,237 | 523,564 | 221,857 | 299,707 | 2,267,458 | 27% | 143,487 | 659,278 | 323,026 | 336,252 | 679 | 2,178 | 537 | 747 |

2. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A total of 2,267,458 (1,110,639 male, 1,156,819 female) people have been affected. Of these, 340,267 are children under five and 181,098 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 234,729 are persons with disabilities. In addition, 408 out of 747 camps are based in schools and need to be moved to enable resumption of classes. It is clear from the numbers that the impact of the flooding has exposed vulnerable groups including women and children to violence and abuse as well as health risks. Below are the overall findings from the inter-agency and districts assessments:



SHELTER:

Approximately 146,506 households (659,278 persons) have been displaced in 14 councils by Tropical Cyclone Freddy. The majority of displaced households are being accommodated in designated camps, schools, churches, mosques, health facilities, and Community Childcare centers. There is urgent need for temporary shelter, Non-Food Items (NFIs), and support of Camp Management and Camp Coordination for the IDPs.



EDUCATION:

A total of 624 schools in 22 education districts were affected, disrupting access to education for 724,811 learners (356,396 boys; 368,313 girls). Classroom blocks, teachers' houses, latrines, administration blocks, libraries, dormitories, kitchens, feeding shelters and boreholes were damaged. Teaching and Learning materials (TLM) that were damaged include textbooks, exercise books, chalk, dusters and teacher reference materials. Influx of IDPs in schools has further disrupted teaching and learning processes. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools has been compromised because of damaged water points. The presence of IDPs in schools has also put pressure on already inadequate latrines in school premises.

There is an immediate need to replace TLMs and provide temporary learning spaces to sustain teaching and learning in affected schools. In addition, learners need recreational facilities to keep them active and to stimulate critical thinking; hence recreation kits are needed in all the affected schools. Volunteer teachers are also required in the short-term to assist with remedial classes to make up for the lost school days. The volunteer teachers will also assist in provision of psychosocial support to learners as well as reinforcing adherence to WASH minimum standards and provision of child protection services. Detailed assessments are necessary to establish effects

and impacts as well as quantify and cost needs for building back better and smarter as medium to long-term solutions.



NUTRITION:

An estimated 340,267 children under five years old (of which 36,279 are infants under the age of six months and 140,582 are children 6-23 months of age), 181,098 are Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), and 2,385 are chronically ill people have been affected. A total of 99,552 under five children and about 52,742 PLW are living in camps. It is likely that Tropical Cyclone Freddy (TCF) will accelerate undernutrition through the disruption of household food security, child feeding practices, environmental health and access to health services. If the situation is not managed promptly, the greatest impact will be experienced from April, 2023. The adverse conditions due to effects of TCF may worsen the already existing nutrition gaps amongst the people with chronic diseases including AIDS and high blood pressure considering the prevailing poor food and dietary deficiency.



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH):

About 944,784 people do not have access to WASH services due to the devastating effects of Cyclone Freddy, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases, including cholera spreading in the affected areas. This emphasizes the need for improved access to WASH services within the affected communities and the surrounding.

Following the heavy rains influenced by Tropical Cyclone Freddy, Water supply infrastructure and Sanitary facilities have been washed away. In some areas that flooded, boreholes have been submerged under water and the quality of water has been compromised.

Water intake structures, water treatment tanks, transmissions mains and service mains have been damaged in addition to siltation in 37 piped water supply systems that are managed by water users associations. Various schemes and water supply networks for urban water supply belonging to Blantyre Water Board and Southern Region Water Board have also been damaged resulting in loss of access to safe water.

There is a high risk of contamination in 918 boreholes that were submerged. A total of 90,809 latrines have collapsed. Out of the total number collapsed latrines, 89,476 were household latrines; 693 latrines were at schools and health facilities; and 460 were in other public spaces.

The situation overview indicates there is low sanitation coverage, limited access to safe water and poor hygienic practices among the affected communities. The Lack of toilets, which will

increase open defecation, and the contamination of the available water sources magnifies the risk of emergence of new cholera infections and other water related diseases. In addition to this, there is high risk of rape and sexual assault as women and girls have to travel long distance in search for safe drinking water.

Therefore, provision of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene services is urgently needed to avoid worsening of the health and safety conditions among the affected population. Rehabilitation of toilets should be prioritized to prevent the emergence and spread of infectious and waterborne diseases.



AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS:

Approximately 202,095.5 hectares (ha) of cropped area belonging to 467,958 households (241,535 FHH 226,423 MHH) have been severely affected. These farming households have lost their crops (maize, ground nuts, soybeans, tobacco, Sesame, rice, cotton) through either complete wash away or submersion. On livestock 1,428,584 combined livestock species owned by 104,565 livestock keepers were either killed or injured by the floods. There is a need to support affected households with farm inputs and livestock to improve the households' food security and sustain their livelihoods.



HEALTH:

The tropical cyclone has disrupted delivery of health services in 63 health facilities through infrastructure damage, power cuts, loss of drugs, damaged medical equipment, and loss of medical files, records and other supplies. Of the total damaged facilities, 24 health facilities were severely damaged requiring immediate repairs, 35 were partially damaged and required medium urgency for repairs.

There are 16,824 pregnant women who are internally displaced and residing in camps who will require delivery kits, essential health care medicines and other supplies. Other necessary reproductive health services for women of childbearing age will include family planning, dignity kits, and post abortion care.

There are 99,552 under five children among the IDPs who will require integrated child health services. There is a further need to ensure that the IDPs have access to TB, HIV/ART, and NCD services. Mobile clinics should be introduced to meet increased demand for essential health packages.



PROTECTION

Of the total affected population, 1,269,952 (622,263F, 647,661M) are children; 234, 729 (129,101F, 105,628 M) people with disabilities were affected in various ways. Access to protection, Early Childhood Development (ECD), Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and other essential services (social, legal, and security) have been disrupted. In addition, there is stress among the protection workforce due to increased workload. As such, there is a need for referral pathways, complaints and feedback mechanisms and other grievance redress systems to facilitate reporting cases of violence, harassment and abuse. In addition, there is a need for improved coordination among service providers and orientation of protection structures in provision of protection services, as well as provision of psychosocial and recreational materials.



TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS:

Major roads from Blantyre were damaged by floods and landslides disrupting the delivery of essential humanitarian supplies. Several affected areas in Chikwawa, Mulanje, Phalombe, and Zomba districts by road were inaccessible, and the entire Nsanje district was completely cut off. Vehicle access to secondary roads throughout the region was also highly restricted, hindering the transportation of relief within the districts.

More than 44 roads were damaged, of which 16 are major roads, 17 are secondary roads, and 10 are tertiary roads. Over 40 bridges have been damaged in the 15 councils. Annex 3 provides details of the roads that were affected and the actions being undertaken to improve access.

Power transmission lines (132KV and 66KV), and distribution infrastructure (poles, broken jumpers and conductors) were damaged. Repairs to the damaged power infrastructure have been delayed due to poor road access which is inhibiting the movement of supplies into the affected areas.

There is an urgent need to clear the roads and repair damaged sections and bridges to sustain the humanitarian supply chain and facilitate easy delivery of the socio-economic services. Electricity power distribution systems need to be repaired to enable economic activities in the affected areas.



FOOD SECURITY

A total of 1,637,351 people (842,952 females and 794,399 males) translating to 363,856 households have been affected. Some of the food insecure people have been displaced from their homes while others, who have not been displaced have lost their food stocks including

maize grain, flour, different types of pulses. The situation is critical for people who are living in camps as they lost almost all their items, especially food. Some households, who are hosting their displaced neighbors and relatives, are under high pressure to provide the essential items, especially food. Owing to this situation, there is a need to urgently support the affected people with food assistance. Priority food items to be supplied are cereals, pulses, and oil; and corn soy blend for under-five children, pregnant and lactating women for the prevention of malnutrition.

All the displaced households that have lost everything and 60% of the non-displaced but affected population have been targeted to benefit from food relief, considering that some have suffered partial loss of livelihoods. The targeted food insecure population has taken into account households who are on Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) and thus receive a monthly cash transfer and those under the lean season food assistance.

Part of the food assistance needs to be provided via Protection Cluster as part of the top up (*vertical expansion*) for the beneficiaries of the lean season response and social cash transfer. The Food Security Cluster will serve any remaining caseloads through *horizontal expansion*. The assistance will be provided in a form of in-kind or cash-based transfers (CBT) depending on market functionality and overall prices. Where possible, a hybrid modality approach will be employed, where the Government provides in-kind maize support that is then coupled with cash to cover the remaining part of the food basket.

3. OVERALL REQUIREMENTS BY CLUSTER AND GAPS

The total requirements for the response stand at MK 147.9 billion, currently the available resources are at MK 37.3 billion and the gap is MK 110.6 billion.

Table 2: Summary of Funding Requirements, available resources and gaps by cluster

| Cluster Name | Target Pop | Total Requirements (MK) | Available (MK) | Gap (MK) | Responsible |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Agriculture | 1,259,168 | 21,145,938,848 | - | 21,145,938,848 | MoA/FAO |
| Food Security | 1,637,351 | 65,131,633,509 | 16,763,250,000 | 48,368,383,509 | DoDMA/WFP |
| Health | 2,267,458 | 9,341,589,136 | 6,651,365,348 | 2,690,223,788 | MoH/WHO |
| Nutrition | 340,267 | 4,660,423,469 | 273,024,471 | 4,387,398,998 | DNHA/UNICEF |
| Protection | | 1,332,095,191 | 1,181,048,519 | 151,046,672 | MoG/UNICEF |
| WASH | 950,000 | 4,631,592,955 | 2,535,572,344 | 2,096,020,611 | MoWS/UNICEF |
| Education | 696,819 | 5,205,801,577 | 163,315,750 | 5,042,485,827 | MoE/ UNICEF |
| Transport and Logistics | | 29,587,475,177 | 8,200,033,711 | 21,387,441,466 | MoT/WFP |
| Shelter and Camp Management | 536,000 | 6,667,158,070 | 1,420,688,270 | 5,246,469,800 | MoLH/MRCS |
| Coordination | | 180,000,000 | 125,000,000 | 55,000,000 | DoDMA/UNRCO |
| Total (MK) | | 147,883,707,933 | 37,313,298,413 | 110,570,409,520 | |
| Total (USD) | | 143,576,415 | 36,226,503 | 107,349,912 | |

4. CONSEQUENCES OF NOT RESPONDING

Failure to adequately respond to current humanitarian needs is likely to have the following far-reaching consequences:

Food Security: Limited access, availability and utilization of food, as well as further loss of the few remaining private assets.

Agriculture & Livelihoods: Low income, worsened poverty situation and inability to access diversified food.

Protection: Increased occurrence of violence, exploitation and abuse.

Health: Increased morbidity and mortality.

WASH: Increased incidences of waterborne and communicable diseases including Cholera and Malaria.

Nutrition: High prevalence of malnutrition among children and lactating women.

Education: High dropout rates among affected children.

Transport & Logistics: Affected populations will have limited access to socio-economic services and relief items.

Shelter & Camp Management: Affected populations will be exposed to harsh weather, disease causing vectors, wild animals, exploitation, and abuse.

5. COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE

The Government of Malawi, through the existing institutional arrangements for disaster risk management, is coordinating the response to Tropical Cyclone Freddy. The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) is providing oversight through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) comprising UN agencies, DoDMA, and NGOs is providing policy guidance,

technical and financial support. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group is providing sectoral and response coordination. The National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was activated to coordinate field level operations of the response. At district level, the District Civil Protection Committee (DCPC) is supporting area and village civil protection committees to conduct assessments and coordinate response interventions at community level.

6. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

The overall strategic objective for this response plan is to ensure that the affected population receives timely assistance.

| Strategic Objectives (SO) |
|--|
| SO1. To meet the immediate basic lifesaving needs of the affected households for 3 months. |
| SO2. To ensure access to flood-affected population. |
| SO3. To ensure resumption of basic socio-economic services. |
| SO4. To prevent secondary disaster effects. |
| SO5. To restore livelihoods and initiate early recovery of the affected households. |

Prioritization

Priorities of this response plan are:

1. Life-saving activities
2. Activities that will restore basic socio-economic services.
3. Activities that can be implemented within a planning period of three months (April-June).

7. CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS

The main sectors in this Response Plan are: Agriculture; Food Security; Education; Health; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Camp Management; Transport and Logistics; WASH; and Coordination. Each sector has formulated a plan that takes into consideration the nature, severity and scale of impacts.

7.1.1. Coordination

Lead agency: Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA)
Co-Lead Agency: United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO)
Contact information: zukazukamoc@gmail.com; heidi.carrubba@undp.org

Cluster Overall Objective

To facilitate appropriate coordination arrangements, communication and assessment activities between Government, UN, and NGOs, including MRCS, in responding to emergencies, leading the contingency planning process, and identifying early recovery interventions. Specifically,

1. To ensure coordination and communication between the UN, NGOs and government at national and local levels during the response;
2. To coordinate response planning, resource mobilization, implementation and monitoring;
3. To coordinate smooth transition from crisis response to early recovery and resilience building.

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Table 3: Summary of coordination cluster resource requirements

| OUTPUT | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR | TARGET | TIMEFRAME | RESPONSIBLE | ESTIMATED COST (MK) | AVAILABLE (MK) | GAP (MK) |
|---|---|---|--------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Enhanced coordination of the response programme | Coordinate disaster response plans | No. of response plans produced | 1 | March-mid April | DoDMA and UNRCO | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Coordinate the implementation of disaster response plans | No. of disaster response activities implemented | | on-going | DoDMA and UNRCO | 25,000,000.00 | 10,000,000.00 | 15,000,000.00 |
| | Hold cluster coordination meetings on implementation progress | number of coordination meetings held | 3 | April-June | DoDMA and UNRCO | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Conduct joint field monitoring of the response programme | 2 | 3 | April-June | DoDMA and UNRCO | 30,000,000.00 | 15,000,000.00 | 15,000,000.00 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Facilitate decommissioning of camps | | | June | DoDMA and MoLUD, IOM, MRCS | 25,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 25,000,000.00 |
| post disaster needs assessment conducted and report launched | conduct post disaster needs assessment in | number of reports produce | 3 | April-June | DoDMA, WB and UNRCO | 80,000,000.00 | 80,000,000.00 | 0.00 |
| | Print and launch the post disaster needs assessment report | number of reports produced and launched | 1 | April | DoDMA, WB and UNRCO | 20,000,000.00 | 20,000,000.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 180,000,000.00 | 125,000,000.00 | 55,000,000.00 |

7.1.2. Nutrition

Lead agency: Department of Nutrition and HIV and AIDS (DNHA)

Co-Lead Agency: UNICEF

Contact information: felixphiri8@gmail.com; svmwase@unicef.org

People Targeted: 340,267 under-five children.



Funding Required:

MK 4,660,423,469.15

Analysis

Among the affected population, there are 340,267 under-five children (of which 36,279 are infants under the age of six months and 140,582 are children 6-23 months of age), 181,098 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and 2,385 chronically ill people. From the total displaced population of 659,278, there are at least 99,552 under-five children and about 52,742 PLW who are living in camps.

Nutritious food should be urgently provided to the vulnerable groups while promoting adherence to good health and nutrition practices to prevent malnutrition in the camps and affected areas.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

To ensure improved and well-coordinated nutrition response that facilitates equitable access to nutrition services for prevention and treatment of malnutrition in the aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Freddy.

Specific Objectives

1. To improve early identification referral and treatment of malnourished children under five
2. To provide micronutrient supplementation to children under five
3. To ensure effective social and behavior change communication to promote maternal, infant, young child and adolescent nutrition (MIYCAN) feeding practices and dietary diversity

Summary Resource requirements (by activity)

Table 4: Summary of Nutrition cluster resource requirements (by activity)

| OUTPUT | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR | TARGET | TIME FRAME | RESPONSIBLE | ESTIMATED COST (MK) | AVAILABLE (MK) | GAP (MK) |
|--|---|---|---|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Community engagement for behavior and social change | Conduct awareness campaigns and counselling sessions for under 5 children, PLW, adolescent girls, people who are chronically ill, and people with HIV, including nurturing care and stimulation | No. of primary caregivers of under 5 children, PLW, adolescent girls, people who are chronically ill, and people with HIV, who receive nutrition counseling | 637,407 (targeting 80% of the sum of affected population) | April-June | MoH | 230,000,000 | - 0 | 230,000,000 |
| At-risk and affected populations have timely access to culturally appropriate information and interventions that promote uptake of diets, services and practices and contribute to improve their health and nutritional status | Promote early stimulation through play, distribution of ECD kits and tents for early learning spaces | No. of ECD kits provided to children under 5 for play and stimulation | 200,000 | April - June | DNHA | 27,439,832 | 0 | 27,439,832 |
| Nutrition care for wasted children | Conduct nutrition screening | No. of under five years children | 272,204 children | April-June | | 150,000,000 | 0 | 150,000,000 |
| | | No. PLWs screened for acute malnutrition | 144,878 PLWs | | | 50,000,000 | 0 | 50,000,000 |
| Children aged under five and PLWs benefit from services for the early detection and treatment of severe wasting and other forms of life-threatening acute malnutrition in early childhood | Procure and distribute Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) | No. of boys and girls aged 0-59m admitted for treatment of SAM | 42,000 | April-June | UNICEF | 2,976,220,800 | 273,024,471 | 2,703,196,329 |
| | Procure and distribute F100, F75 | 1201 | F75: 500 | April-June | UNICEF | 41,305,320 | 0 | 41,305,320 |
| | | 1500 | F100: 498 | | | 46,837,560 | 0 | 46,837,560 |
| Procure and distribute Super cereal Corn Soy Blend (CSB++) | | | | | | 1,138,619,957 | 0 | 1,138,619,957 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 4,660,423,469.15 | 273,024,471 | 4,387,398,998.15 |

7.2. Transport, Logistics and Communication

Lead agency: Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MOTPW)

Co-Lead Agency: World Food Programme (WFP)

Contact information: hchingati2@gmail.com; patrick.millslamptey@wfp.org;

Targeted: 30% of damaged roads and bridges



Funding Required:

MK 29,587,475,177.32

Analysis

Persistent heavy rains and severe flooding have damaged power lines, roads, and bridges across southern Malawi. Many major roads in Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Phalombe, Zomba, Nsanje, Mulanje, Mangochi, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, Ntcheu, Thyolo, Machinga, and Chikwawa districts are inaccessible or at risk of further damage if rains persist. Large areas across the districts are only reachable by air or boat. The Roads Authority, Malawi Defense Forces and other private sector partners are undertaking emergency rehabilitation works on roads and bridges, as well as clearing roads where landslides have occurred. Road accessibility remains a challenge along many important supply routes as most roads and bridges are yet to be repaired. .

A total length of affected roads in the affected councils is around 405 km spread across 44 damaged roads. Of these, 16 are major roads, 17 are secondary roads, and 10 are tertiary roads. Over 40 bridges have been damaged in the 15 councils.

Due to the nature of the flooding and displacement of populations, emergency assistance such as search and rescue, medical evacuations, and delivery of critical humanitarian supplies including food, tents and medicines need to be urgently provided to the affected communities. Augmented logistics capacities are required for handling the influx of relief items and transport needs.

The major logistics constraints are:

1. Limited road access and limited transport capacity, particularly 4x4 trucks, boats and air assets.
2. Insufficient stocks of fuel and the lack of power to sustain operations in the affected districts.
3. Insufficient storage options, particularly in remote areas.
4. Lack of consolidated logistics information and coordination efforts.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

The cluster seeks to provide transport, logistics and related engineering support to all emergency response stakeholders within the shortest possible time and to ensure the unimpeded flow of humanitarian assistance and supply chains within the affected communities.

Specific Objectives

1. To rehabilitate affected road networks and ensure secure and reliable access routes are available for delivery of relief items;
2. To restore and maintain power supply within affected areas;
3. To provide Road, Marine and Air transport services (as required per location);
4. To augment storage capacities in flood prone areas;
5. To provide timely information to all stakeholders.

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Table 5: Summary of Transport and Logistics cluster resource requirements (by activity)

| Output | Activity | Indicator | Target | Timeframe | Responsible | Estimate (MK) | Available (MK) | Gaps (MK) |
|---|----------------------------|--|-----------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Road infrastructure within flood affected communities are improved | Road rehabilitation works | % of structures repaired, rehabilitated, or installed | 30% | April-June | Roads Authority | 20,411,523,537.32 | 7,442,523,537.32 | 12,969,000,000 |
| Total amount of relief items transported | Transport | Actual amount transported and tracked | 4,000 MT | Apr-June | MoTPW WFP and partners | 2,518,237,054 | 718,258,301 | 1,799,978,753 |
| Food delivered in 14 districts | Transport | Actual amount transported and tracked | 25,000 MT | Apr-May | DoDMA, WFP and partners | 3,617,450,000 | 0 | 3,617,450,000 |
| Power infrastructure within flood affected communities are improved | Power rehabilitation works | Percentage of power structures repaired, rehabilitated, or installed | 50% | April-June | ESCOM EGENCO | 2,500,000,000 | 0 | 2,500,000,000 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Humanitarian storage capacities of emergency flood responders are improved | Storage | Actual amount of storage space availed for emergency flood response operations | 15,000 m ² | April-June | DODMA, WFP and partners | 509,764,586 | 39,251,873 | 470,512,713 |
| Humanitarian logistics partners have access to dedicated information products and platforms to inform decision making | Information Management /Logistics Coordination | Number of humanitarian partners benefitting from dedicated information products | 20 | April-June | DODMA, WFP and partners | 30,500,000 | 0 | 30,500,000 |
| | Total | | | | | 29,587,475,177.32 | 8,200,033,711.32 | 21,387,441,466 |

7.3. Food Security

Lead agency: Department of Disaster Management Affairs

Co-Lead Agency: World Food Programme

Contact information: fmwafongo@gmail.com; eunice.nyirenda@wfp.org

People Targeted: 1,637,352



Funding Required:
MK 65,131,633,509

Analysis

Tropical cyclone Freddy has affected availability and access of food at household level, with most of the affected population losing all of the household assets and foodstuffs. The lost food stocks include maize grain, flour, different types of pulses and small fish. The affected population also lost a great share of livestock and crops. Maize supplies in most functioning markets are very low or not available. Access to main markets even in areas is limited due to damaged roads and bridges, resulting in acute food insecurity among both the displaced and non-displaced affected people.

A total of 1,637,352 people (363,856 HHs) are food insecure as a result of the cyclone, and the situation might worsen in the coming months as more households have lost their crops. The situation is critical for people that are living in camps who have lost almost all of their belongings, including food, clothing and houses, as well as their livelihoods.

The food prices have increased following the disaster, further limiting food access to the affected households. There is an urgent need to provide food assistance to the affected households in order to save lives and alleviate suffering of people particularly women and children. The food to be provided will include cereals, pulses, oil and corn soy blend (CSB) for the prevention of malnutrition. Maize flour will be provided instead of grain because most affected areas have no power supply for maize milling.

The food security (FS) cluster will target 100% of the displaced population considering that they have lost everything including their livelihoods, and 60% of the non-displaced population who have suffered partial loss of livelihoods. In-kind food assistance will be provided in the initial month, and a hybrid approach will be used in the second- and third month where cash will be provided where the markets are functioning, and in-kind assistance where the markets are not functioning.

Households will be supported with food or Cash Based Transfers (CBT) equivalent to monthly ration of 50kg maize/cereals, 10kg of pulses, 2 liters of oil (basic needs for one family estimated at a household-size of 4.5 members). An additional 12.5 KGs of CSB+ will be provided to each household to prevent malnutrition.

Food supplies will be airlifted in liaison with transport and logistics clusters to reach areas that are not accessible by road. Furthermore, prior to Cash based transfer in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Mulanje, Phalombe and Zomba, a rapid market assessment needs to be conducted to ascertain the functionality of the markets. This will also help to determine feasibility of the cash transfers, transfer value and transfer mechanisms.

In the affected councils, there are households who are on Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP). A vertical expansion through cash top up will target people on this programme, and this will be done in liaison with the protection cluster.

Overall Objective

The overall objective of the Food Security Cluster is to provide immediate life-saving food assistance to the affected population that will prevent deterioration of food security and the nutrition status. Specifically, the food security cluster aims to:

- Provide timely and equitable food assistance either in-kind and/or cash-based transfers (CBT) equivalent to the food value to affected women, men, girls and boys in right quantities, quality and nutrition sensitive.

Total Response Plan Resource Requirements

Table 6: Total tonnage and funding required.

| RELIEF ITEMS | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| Cereals (MT) | Pulses (MT) | Oil (MT) | CSB+ (MT) |
| 4,472 | 3,684 | 737 | 7,368 |

Resource Requirements (by activity)

The food security cluster will implement the following activities to ensure that food assistance is delivered to the targeted affected population. FS has proposed key/critical activities, showing the total funding requirements, the available funds and gaps as outlined in the table below.

Table 7: Summary of food security cluster resource requirements (by activity)

| OUTPUT | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR | TARGET | TIMEFRAME | RESPONSIBLE | ESTIMATED COST (MK) | AVAILABLE (MK) | GAPS (MK) |
|--|---|--|-----------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Households reached with immediate food/cash assistance | Targeting and registration of beneficiaries | No. of beneficiaries targeted and registered | 363,856HH | Apr-23 | DODMA and partners | 515,000,000 | -0 | 515,000,000 |
| | Rapid Market Assessment | No. Of Market assessments done | 1 | Apr-23 | DODMA and partners | 51,500,000 | - 0 | 51,500,000 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Provide immediate food/cash assistance to the food-insecure population | No. of HHs reached with food/cash assistance | 363,856hh | Apr-June | DODMA and partners | 62,385,355,180 | 16,763,250,000 | 45,622,105,180 |
| | Food/CBT: Establish delivery mechanisms for appropriate food assistance (In-kind or CBT and/or a combination) | No. of delivery mechanisms established | | Apr-23 | DODMA and partners | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Logistics support | Movement of in-kind food to final distribution point | Tonnage moved to FDP (MT) | 16236 | Apr-May | | 1,940,380,950 | 0 | 1,940,380,950 |
| Households sensitized on protection issues | Sensitize participating partners and affected households on protection-related issues | No. of sensitization campaigns conducted | 28 | April-June 2023 | DODMA and partners | 33,397,379 | 0 | 33,397,379 |
| Monitoring reports are available | Monitoring and Evaluation activities (including Post-Distribution Monitoring – PDM/End-line) | No. of monitoring visits | 3 | April -June | DODMA and partners | 206,000,000 | 0 | 206,000,000 |
| Community Feedback and Response Mechanisms (CFRM) established and functional at all FDPs | Set up a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) for beneficiaries in collaboration with the Protection Cluster | No. of CFMs established | | April-June | DODMA and partners | - 0 | 0 | - 0 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 65,131,633,509 | 16,763,250,000 | 48,368,383,509 |

7.4. Shelter and Camp Management

Lead Agency: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Shelter Co-Lead Agency: Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS)

Camp Coordination Co-Lead Agency: International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Contact information: cteputepu@redcross.mw; sbulukutu@yahoo.com; mnkomo@iom.in

People Targeted: 659,278



Funding Required:

MK 6,667,158,070

Analysis

The impact of the floods, heavy rains and landslides caused significant damage to houses in the 15 councils. Some of the affected areas were inaccessible with houses submerged in flood water. Many houses were damaged or destroyed. Some people have already started self-recovery through reconstruction of temporary shelter in areas where water has receded.

Most of the displaced households have set up camps in schools and public buildings located on higher grounds. A total of 747 camps were established hosting more than 659,278 displaced people. In an effort to ensure continuation of education, alternative shelter such as tents is being sought for displaced households living in schools, and attempts are being made to relocate the camps from the schools where possible.

Cluster Overall Objective

To facilitate provision of safe, adequate emergency and transitional shelter for those with damaged and destroyed houses, improve living conditions of displaced households in camps (in coordination with all clusters), and monitor needs and gaps for displaced households.

Specific Objectives

- a) To facilitate provision of emergency and transition shelter to displaced households.
- b) To provide NFIs, including household items, following displacement.
- c) To facilitate identification of land for relocation of households unable to return
- d) To monitor needs and gaps for households living in camps and engage with communities for efficient and effective response.
- e) To improve living conditions in displacement camps – include coordination and management as well as site improvement in close collaboration with protection and wash clusters.

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Table 8: Summary of shelter and camp management cluster resource requirements (by activity)

| ACTIVITY | INDICATOR | TARGET | TIME FRAME | RESPONSIBLE | ESTIMATED COST (MK) | AVAILABLE (MK) | GAP (MK) |
|---|--|-----------|------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Procurement of tarpaulins/Black Plastic Sheets | Number of family tents | 43,950 | Mar-Jun | MoLH&UD, MRCS, IOM, CRS and other NGOs | 1,810,740,000 | 716,344,400 | 1,094,395,600 |
| Procurement of shelter tool kits | Number of shelter tool kits | 21,975 | Mar-Jun | MoLH&UD,MRCS, IOM, CRS and other NGOs | 905,370,000 | 104,936,400 | 800,433,600 |
| Distribution of shelter and NFI items (tarpaulins, toolkit, etc.) | Number of districts | 14 | Mar-Jun | MoLH&UD,MRCS, IOM, CRS and other NGOs | 69,577,530 | 7,210,000 | 62,367,530 |
| Mounting of tents and construction of temporary shelters | Number of Tents mounted | 1098 | Mar-Jun | MoLH&UD,MRCS, IOM, CRS and other NGOs | 13,096,450 | 2,781,000 | 10,315,450 |
| Provide cash for rental assistance targeting Blantyre and Zomba City | Number of households supported | 973 | Mar-Jun | MoLH&UD,MRCS, IOM, CRS and other NGOs | 145,069,320 | 23,072,000 | 121,997,320 |
| Identification of safe sites for reallocation of households from unsafe/inhabitable areas | Number of safe sites identified and verified | 175 | Mar - Jun | MoLH&UD,MRCS, IOM, CRS and other NGOs | 3,826,450 | 1,133,000 | 2,693,450 |
| Procurement of blankets | Number of blankets | 43,950 | Mar - Jun | | 3,168,924,780 | 502,486,530 | 2,666,438,250 |
| Procurement of sleeping mats | Number of sleeping mats | 43,950 | Mar - Jun | | 452,703,540 | 29,249,940 | 423,453,600 |
| Monitoring and tracking of needs and gaps in camps | Site Monitoring carried out | 10 rounds | Mar - Jun | OIM | 51,500,000 | 23,175,000 | 28,325,000 |
| Conduct trainings in camp management | Number of district level trainings | 6 | Mar - Jun | OIM | 15,450,000 | 10,300,000 | 5,150,000 |
| Site improvement (e.g. pathway, drainage, etc.) | Number of camps | TBC | Mar - Jun | OIM | 30,900,000 | - | 30,900,000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 6,667,158,070 | 1,420,688,270 | 5,246,469,800 |

7.5. Agriculture

Lead agency: Ministry of Agriculture

Co-Lead Agency: FAO

Contact information: doshaniek@yahoo.com; innocent.kaponya@fao.org

Households Targeted: 279,517



Funding Required:
MK 21,145,938,848.17

Analysis

Cyclone Freddy affected 202,095.5ha (120,416ha washed away, 81,679.5ha submerged) of crops belonging to 467,958 Farming Households (241,535 FHH 226,423 MHH). Field crops were lost after being washed away or exposed to waterlogging conditions and prolonged inundation, rendering some households unable to harvest. Soil nutrients were lost through leaching and this was manifested by reduced growth vigor and yellowing of the leaves in fields which were partly submerged. As a result, crop yields will be significantly reduced, consequently reducing food availability in the affected households. Some of the affected crops were already matured and almost ready for harvest, and the prolonged submersion triggered rotting.

At least 1,428,584 combined livestock species owned by 104,565 livestock keepers were affected by Cyclone Freddy. Some livestock drowned while others were washed away and injured. Livestock housing structures were also destroyed by the floods leaving the surviving livestock without dwelling structures, exposing them to predators, theft and diseases.

Cluster immediate objectives

The immediate objective is to support 279,517 affected farming households out of the overall 467,958 affected farming households as follows:

- Support the 168,956 affected farming households with a total area of 50,429 hectares with maize seed and fertilizers for winter cropping to improve the households' food and income security to sustain their livelihoods.
- Support 110,561 affected households with sweet potato vines and bean seed on a total area of 33,000.8 hectares.

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Table 9: Summary of Agriculture cluster resource requirements (by activity)

| OUTPUT | ACTIVITIES | INDICATORS | TARGET | TIMEFRAME | RESPONSIBILITY | ESTIMATED COST (MK) | AVAILABLE (MK) | GAPS (MK) |
|------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Agricultural Inputs provided | Procurement and distribution of early maturing Maize Seed | Number of households reached with maize seed | 1,256 MT | April | Crop Dept | 2,812,347,823.40 | 0 | 2,812,347,823.40 |
| | Procurement and distribution of Bean Seed | Number of households reached with bean seed | 129.29 | | Crop Dept | 257,330,822.50 | 0 | 257,330,832.80 |
| | Procurement and distribution of Fertilizer (Basal dressing) | Number of households accessed basal dressing fertilizers | 5,024 MT | | Crop Dept | 2,133,217,907.07 | 0 | 2,133,217,907.07 |
| | Procurement and distribution of Fertilizer (Top dressing) | Number of households accessed top dressing fertilizers | 7536 MT | | Crop Dept | 6,799,632,076.20 | 0 | 6,799,632,076.20 |
| | Procurement and distribution of Sweet Potato Vines | Number of households reached with sweet potato vines | 5,793,930 bundles | | Crop Dept | 8,690,895,004.20 | 0 | 8,690,895,004.20 |
| | Procurement and distribution of assorted vegetable seed | Number of households reached | 400 kgs | | Crop Dept | 15,852,544.60 | 0 | 15,852,544.60 |
| | Procurement and distribution of pesticides | Quantity of pesticides procured and distributed | 10,048 litres | | April | Crop Dept | 162,991,175.80 | 0 |
| | Logistical expenses | Procurement and distribution reports | 13 district reports | April to June | Key Depts | 273,671,494.40 | 0 | 273,671,494.40 |
| | TOTAL | | | | | 21,145,938,848.17 | 0 | 21,145,938,848.17 |

7.6. Protection

Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW)

Co-Lead Agency: UNICEF

Contact information: hamelatrevor@gmail.com, mnkuna@unicef.org;

Population Targeted: 1,269,952



Funding Required:
MK 1,332,095,191

Analysis

Cyclone Freddy caused loss of lives and injuries, damage to property and displaced several people in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Thyolo, Mulanje, Phalombe, Chiradzulu, Machinga, Mangochi, Mwanza, Zomba, Balaka, and Neno districts, Zomba and Blantyre cities. Of the total affected population, 1,269,952 (622,263F, 647,661M) are children.

Access to protection, Early Childhood Development (ECD), Children's Corners (CC) Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and other essential services (social, legal, and security) has been disrupted due to damage to protection infrastructures (CVSU, PVSUs, community policing units), road networks and displaced human resources. In addition, there is stress among the protection workforce due to increased workload. As a result, referral pathways and complaints and feedback mechanisms for reporting cases of violence have been greatly affected. This has been exacerbated by limited resources, poor coordination among service providers, limited capacity of protection structures in terms of skills and knowledge in provision of protection services such as Psychological First Aid (PFA, Psychosocial Support).

The dignity and health of women, men, persons with disability and children has been compromised due to lack of menstrual hygiene supplies, clothes, baby nappies/diapers, limited sanitary facilities, overcrowding of displaced women, adolescent girls, and children in shelters and accommodation arrangements.

There is high risk of Gender Based Violence including sexual abuse due to mixed sleeping arrangement between men, women and children in camps, limited sanitary facilities, lack of safe spaces for women, children and people living with disabilities, lack of lighting in camps, long distances to sanitary facilities and sources of energy for cooking and sudden increase responders deployed for immediate assistance.

There is risk of child negligence, child labour and child and human trafficking. Parents and caregivers are not able to take full care of their children and provide necessary support, as such

children are fend for themselves, putting them at risk of being human trafficked. This is compounded by limited working materials and capacity for protection service providers in the camps and compromised security in camps and communities. Loss of assistive devices and protection items (sunscreen, hats, glasses), for people living with disabilities is also a major concern.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

To provide comprehensive protection (with focus on the most vulnerable including women, children, people living with disabilities) and social support interventions to at least 30 percent of the displaced population in the districts of Mwanza, Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Zomba, Zomba City, Phalombe, Mulanje, Machinga, Mangochi, Thyolo and Balaka.

Specific Objectives

- i. To address protection issues and ensure social accountability and dignity in humanitarian response
- ii. To support mechanisms for prevention and response to all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect as well as sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) on the affected populations and the strengthening of such systems.
- iii. To support and coordinate access to protection services for populations affected by emergencies.
- iv. To provide social cash transfer to cushion the socio-economic impacts of Cyclone Freddy on the poor and vulnerable groups.
- v. To Provide targeted support for vulnerable groups at risk of violations during emergencies
- vi. To Provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support with focus on the most vulnerable groups
- vii. To undertake case management and family tracing and verification for unaccompanied and separated children

Summary Resource Requirements (by activity)

Table 10: Summary of Protection cluster resource requirements (by activity)

| OUTPUT | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR | TARGET | TIMEFRAME | RESPONSIBLE | BUDGET (MWK) | AVAILABLE (MK) | GAP (MWK) |
|---|---|---|--------|------------|---|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Enhanced delivery and quality of equitable rights-based protection services to children, women, elderly and persons with disabilities | Deploy required human resources (Volunteers, CCPW, CSOs, coordinators and social workers) to support emergency response | No. of humanitarian workers deployed in camps to support emergency response. | 1120 | April-June | MoGCDSW, Other MDAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs, CSOs | 113,766,414 | 113,766,414 | 0 |
| | Procure and distribute dignity kits to all affected girls and women of childbearing age | No. of Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW) reached with dignity kits | 38295 | April-June | MoGCDSW, Other MDAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs, CSOs | 194,098,635 | 194,098,635 | 0 |
| | Procure visibility materials for social service providers providing social services in camps | No. of community policing kit for community-based protection workers & community child protection workers | 3584 | April-June | MoGCDSW, Other MDAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs, CSOs | 99,706,228 | 99,706,228 | 0 |
| | Procure and distribute disability aids (artificial legs, walking sticks, clutches, and hats, glasses and sunscreen lotion for people with albinism) | No. of people with disabilities provided with disability aids-segregated by type of aid | 14277 | April-June | MoGCDSW, Other MDAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs, CSOs | 100,000,000 | 0 | 100,000,000 |
| | Procure children's corner kits | No. of children's corner kits procured and distributed in camps | 200 | April-June | MoGCDSW | 38,844,044 | 38,844,044 | 0 |
| | Procure and distribute recreational materials for the safe spaces for adolescent girls and boys in camps | No. of kits (Football, Basketball, Volleyball, Bawo, Chess, snakes and ladders, Draft(Checkers)) procured | 224 | April-June | MoGCDSW | 15,324,601 | 15,324,601 | 0 |
| | distribute clothes and shoes | No of IDP's received clothes | 197783 | April-June | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Procure and distribute GBV mitigation kit | No. of GBV mitigation kits procured and distributed | 2000 | April-June | MoGCDSW, UN agencies, INGOs, local NGOs | 163,394,872 | 163,394,872 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Map and strengthen referral pathways including the GBV helplines | Raise awareness on (Gender CP/GBV/SRHR/PSEA,) and referral mechanisms | % of men and women in the affected districts reached with violence against women and children related messages including trafficking | 80% | April-June | MoGCDSW, Other MDAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs, CSOs | 48,636,795 | 48,636,795 | 0 |
| | Printing of IEC Materials on (Gender, CP/GBV/SRHR/PSEA,) and referral mechanisms | No. of IEC Materials printed | 1000 | April-June | MoGCDSW, Other MDAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs, CSOs | 12,254,677 | 12,254,677 | 0 |
| | Establish safe spaces for children, women, elderly, adolescent girls and boys and people with disabilities | No. of safe spaces established in camps | 224 | April-June | MoGC DSW, Other MDAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs, CSOs | 40,996,906 | 40,996,906 | 0 |
| | Conduct family tracing exercises for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) | % of separated children traced and united with their families | 100% | April-June | MoGCDSW, Other MDAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs, CSOs | 10,729,539 | 10,729,539 | 0 |
| | Conduct Capacity building of service providers for MHPSS and Case Management (i.e. PFA, NET, G-IPT, PSS) | No. of people trained in PFA and case Management | 300 | April-June | UN Agencies international Organisations | 255,451,657 | 255,451,657 | 0 |
| | | % of IDP's reached with CMHPSS | 100% | April-June | | 51,324,601 | 51,324,601 | 0 |
| Enhanced transparency and accountability among humanitarian actors and other duty bearers on protection & social support issues | Procure and distribute suggestion boxes | No. of suggestion boxes procured | 896 | April | Local NGOs | 5,109,778 | 5,109,778 | 0 |
| | Hold CFM static and active channels initiatives (community feedback sessions, help desk, and call-backs) | No. of CFM channels institutionalized-segregated by static and active modes | 10 | April-June | CSOs | 36,000,000 | 36,000,000 | 0 |
| | Support operation of toll-free lines | No. of organisations with operational toll-free lines | 4 | April-June | MoGCDSW, Other MDAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs, CSOs | 8,250,000 | 0 | 8,250,000 |
| Increase protection and access to social | Procure and distribute Solar lights for the camp_toilet | Number of solar lights and torches distributed | 1344 | April- June | MoGCDSW, Other MDAs, UN | 16242355 | 16242355 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------|-------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| services by vulnerable population in camps | areas, main camps, sleeping areas. | | | | Agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs, CSOs | | | |
| Strengthened coordination of protection service providers for comprehensive management and response interventions in all affected areas. | Conduct monitoring and supervision | No. of monitoring visits conducted in the affected districts | 12 | April-June | MoGCDSW ,UN Agencies | 30,747,680 | 30,747,680 | 0 |
| | Conduct technical protection and gender assessment/analysis including GBV risk analysis and safety audits | No. of assessments conducted on gender, protection, GBV risk analysis and safety audits | 2 | April -June | MoGCDSW, Other MDAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, CSOs | 51,216,409 | 38,419,737 | 12,796,671 |
| Providing legal identity to displaced people who lost their IDs for accessing service delivery | Replacement of lost identification documents/National ID | No. of people affected by cyclone who have lost their national ID registered and issued with a national ID card. | 125,000 (people) | April-May | National Registration Bureau, UNDP and Ministry Of Local Government | 40,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 30,000,000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 1,332,095,191 | 1,181,048,519 | 151,046,671 |

7.7. Education

Lead agency: Ministry of Education (MoE)

Co-Lead Agency: UNICEF

Co-Lead Agency: Save the Children

Contact information: mcmtembo@gmail.com; sjmolendijk@unicef.org

Population Targeted: 724,811



Funding Required:
MK 5,205,801,577

Analysis

The tropical cyclone Freddy affected Nsanje, Chikwawa, Thyolo, Phalombe, Mulanje, Chiradzulu, Blantyre Urban, Blantyre Rural, Zomba Urban, Zomba Rural, Balaka, Machinga, Mangochi, Mwanza and Neno education districts located in the Shire Highlands Education Division, South West Education Division and South East Education Division. At least 624 schools (550 primary and 74 secondary schools) were affected. Six (6) Universities and three (3) colleges also encountered some losses and damages due to the cyclone. At least 724,811 learners (356,396 boys, 368,313 girls) temporarily stopped learning in class as lessons were suspended. Among these, 44,256 were adolescents while 3,656 were learners with various disabilities. It is projected that by the time schools will be reopened for the third term, 217,012 learners (102,052 boys and 114,960 girls) will not be able to access education. At least 408 schools are used as camps for IDPs, occupying 1,481 classrooms. Sixty-two learners (33 boys and 29 girls) lost their lives due to the cyclone. At least 978 teachers (676 males and 302 females) were affected by the cyclone with 2 deaths, both female teachers. The Table below shows affected schools by type and district.

Table 11: Affected schools by type and district

| EDUCATION DISTRICT | PRIMARY | SECONDARY | TOTAL |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Balaka | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Blantyre Rural | 26 | 8 | 34 |
| Blantyre Urban | 31 | 3 | 34 |
| Chikwawa | 40 | 5 | 45 |
| Chiradzulu | 70 | 6 | 76 |
| Machinga | 27 | 10 | 37 |
| Mangochi | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| Mulanje | 67 | 8 | 75 |
| Mwanza | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Neno | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Nsanje | 59 | 5 | 64 |
| Phalombe | 68 | 10 | 78 |
| Thyolo | 43 | 7 | 50 |
| Zomba Rural | 76 | 7 | 83 |
| Zomba Urban | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| TOTALS | 550 | 74 | 624 |

Cluster Response Plan Objective

The overall objective of Education Cluster is to ensure that teaching, learning and instruction continue in all learning institutions in areas affected by disasters and that special attention will be given to vulnerable children, learners with disabilities, those injured and traumatized by the disaster. Specific to the tropical cyclone Freddy, the response plan will ensure continued quality teaching and learning and provision of psychosocial support to 724,811 learners (356,396 boys, 368,313 girls) in 624 schools in a safe and protected environment.

Specifically, the response plan will endeavor to:

1. Ensure Equitable access to learning
2. Support Mental Health and Psychosocial support
3. Support Community engagement for behaviour and social change

Cluster Resource Requirements (By activity)

Table 12: Education cluster resource requirements

| OUTPUTS | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR | TARGET | TIMEFRAME | RESPONSIBLE | ESTIMATED COST (MWK) | AVAILABLE RESOURCES (MWK) | GAPS (MWK) |
|--|---|---|---------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Equitable access to learning Children and adolescents have equitable access to inclusive and quality learning opportunities | Procure school-in-a-box kits and distribute to schools (200 schools 2 per school) | No. children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | 217,000 | Apr 23 | MoE and Partners | 92,400,000 | 54,375,750.00 | 38,024,250 |
| | Procure portable chalk boards and distribute to schools (447) | | | Apr 23 | MoE and Partners | 13,441,000 | 0 | 13,410,000 |
| | Procure and distribute recreation kits to schools (200) | | | Apr 23 | MoE and Partners | 48,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 27,000,000 |
| | Procure and distribute classroom tents to disaster affected schools (200) | | | Apr 23 | MoE and Partners | 880,000,000 | 95,940,000 | 784,060,000 |
| | Support national, district and school based education cluster response including real-time monitoring (15) | | | Apr – Jun 23 | MoE and Partners | 60,000,000 | 0 | 60,000,000.00 |
| | Support school feeding programs in collaboration with school meals provider for affected school children (200,000) | | | Apr – Jun 23 | MoE and Partners | 4,016,960,577 | 0 | 4,016,960,577 |
| | Procure and distribute complaint boxes for child protection in affected schools (200) | | | Apr – Jun 23 | MoE and Partners | 4,000,000 | 0 | 4,000,000 |
| Psychosocial support Mental health and psychosocial support for students, teachers and other education | Deploy volunteer teachers to assist with remedial classes, psychosocial support, WASH and child protection promotion in disaster affected schools (894) | No. children accessing MHPSS in their schools/learning programmes | 100,000 | Apr – Jun 23 | MoE and Partners | 90,000,000 | 0 | 90,000,000 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| personnel is available in learning environments | | | | | | | | |
| Community engagement for behaviour and social change Children and caregivers have timely access to culturally appropriate, gender- and age-sensitive information on educational options and other social services, and are engaged in interventions creating a conducive learning environment | Conduct Community engagement sessions at community level | No. target population (children, their caregivers, and community members) are reached with appropriate information on how and where to access available education services | 217,000 | Apr – Jun 23 | Education and partners | 5,000,000 | 0 | 5,000,000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 5,205,801,577 | 163,315,750 | 5,038,454,827 |

7.8. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Water and Sanitation

Co-Lead Agency: UNICEF

Contact information: tsitolo@gmail.com; cnyimba@unicef.org

Population Targeted: 944,784



Funding Required:
MK 4,631,592,955

Analysis

When Tropical Cyclone Freddy caused a series of disasters, Malawi was already facing a dynamic and unprecedented cholera outbreak which is considered to be the worst in the last two decades. As of 28th March, 2023, more than 46,000 cases and more than 1,700 cholera deaths had been reported since the beginning of the outbreak, representing a cumulative case fatality rate above 3.05 per cent. The damage to Road infrastructure, houses, businesses premises, schools, clinics, water and sanitation infrastructures will most likely worsen the spread of water-borne diseases including Cholera.

In Malawi, on average, 30% of the households don't have access to essential water, 24% do not use basic sanitation, and more than 90% of household members need a handwashing facility where water and soap are present. It is estimated that 1.2 million people are at risk and are in urgent need for WASH interventions, based on the population of the districts. The WASH cluster will target 944,784 people with interventions to be implemented through various members and partners.

Cluster Overall Objective

The WASH response is aimed at contributing to the reduction of the morbidity of people directly exposed to the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera infection due to flooding in all 14 affected districts.

Specific objectives

- To provide emergency WASH service to the IDPs in the camp and communities
- To prevent and control the cholera outbreak in 14 flood affected districts
- To provide the much-needed WASH supplies to household and institution in affected areas
- To sensitize communities and institutions on WASH related disease outbreak such as cholera
- To provide a coordinated WASH response to the flood and cholera outbreak at national and subnational levels

Summary resource requirements (by activity)

Table 13: Summary of WASH cluster resource requirements (by activity)

| OUTPUTS | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR | TARGET | TIME FRAME | RESPONSIBLE | ESTIMATED COST (MK) | AVAILABLE (MK) | GAP (MK) |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Affected populations have safe and equitable access to, and use a sufficient quantity and quality of water to meet their drinking and domestic needs | Rehabilitation of piped water supply Systems managed under WUAS | No GFS rehabilitated | 20 | Apr-Jun | MoWS, WASH Partners | 1,184,629,189.19 | 159,000,000.00 | 1,025,629,189.19 |
| | Rehabilitation of water supply systems for Southern region Water Board | Number of schemes rehabilitated | 11 | Apr-Jun | | 617,518,000.00 | 70,150,000.00 | 547,368,000.00 |
| | Rehabilitation of water supply systems for Blantyre Water Board | various | | Apr-Jun | | 602,888,677.84 | 459,998,555.68 | 142,890,122.16 |
| 950,000 people reached with appropriate drinking water services | Construction of new boreholes | No of boreholes constructed | 30 | Apr-Jun | | 207,200,000.00 | 207,200,000.00 | 0.00 |
| | Rehabilitation of boreholes | No boreholes rehabilitated | 20 | Apr-Jun | | 100,000,000.00 | 100,000,000.00 | 0.00 |
| | Conduct water quality testing and monitoring | No of water points tested | 1347 | Apr-Jun | | 130,353,388.00 | 65,503,788.00 | 64,849,600.00 |
| | Conduct water trucking | Litres per day | 35,000 | Apr-Jun | | 205,200,000 | 62,160,000.00 | 143,040,000.00 |
| | Flush contaminated water points | No. of contaminated water points | 1,000 | Apr-Jun | | 111,000,000.00 | 103,600,000.00 | 7,400,000.00 |
| | Procure and provide water treatment chemicals in water supply systems | No. of Kgs | districts | Apr-Jun | | 51,800,000.00 | 51,800,000.00 | 0.00 |
| | Procure and provide 20ltr water containers with and without lids | No. Of containers | | Apr-Jun | | 518,000,000.00 | 518,000,000.00 | 0.00 |
| Affected populations have safe access to, and use appropriate sanitation facilities; and excreta is safely managed | Installation of mobile latrines in IDP camps and health facilities | No. of mobile latrines | 100 | Apr-Jun | | 10,000,000.00 | 0 | 10,000,000.00 |
| | Desludging of toilets in public institutions | No of toilet | 680 | Apr-Jun | | 100,000,000.00 | 0 | 100,000,000.00 |
| | Procure and supply of plastic sheets for temporary toilets | No. of temporary toilets | 5,000 | Apr-Jun | | 51,800,000.00 | 51,800,000.00 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---------|---------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | Install solid waste disposal facilities in IDP camps | No. of waste disposal pits | 720 | Apr-Jun | | 10,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 10,000,000.00 |
| | Procure and supply of temporary bathrooms | No. of temporary bathrooms | 5,000 | Apr-Jun | | 44,843,700.00 | 0.00 | 44,843,700.00 |
| | Construct temporary washrooms | No of temporary washrooms | 40 | Apr-Jun | | 25,000,000.00 | 25,000,000.00 | 0.00 |
| | Procure and supply and install HWFs (60ltr buckets) in IDP camps | No. of handwashing facilities | 400 | Apr-Jun | | 3,500,000.00 | 3,500,000.00 | 0.00 |
| At-risk and affected populations have timely access to culturally appropriate, gender- and age-sensitive information, services and interventions related to hygiene promotion, and adopt safe hygiene practices | Sanitary pads in camps (one per adult and adolescent female) | No. of items | 9,000 | Apr-Jun | | 10,360,000.00 | 10,360,000.00 | 0.00 |
| | Provide Laundry /bath soap | No. of bars of soap | 110,000 | Apr-Jun | | 518,000,000.00 | 518,000,000.00 | 0.00 |
| | Disseminate WASH (IEC materials) related messages in flood affected areas | No. of people reached | 950,000 | Apr-Jun | | 25,900,000.00 | 25,900,000.00 | 0.00 |
| | Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns | No. of hygiene campaigns | 14 | Apr-Jun | | 103,600,000.00 | 103,600,000.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 4,631,592,955 | 2,535,572,343.68 | 2,096,020,611 |

7.9. Health

Lead Agency: Ministry of Health and Population

Co-Lead Agency: World Health Organization

Contact information: amganizani@gmail.com; chapoterag@who.int

Population Targeted: 2,267,458



Funding Required:
MK 9,341,589,136

Analysis

There is significant disruption of health service delivery and access in 12 of the 15 affected councils. The cyclone has affected 2,267,458 people across 15 districts, leaving 2,178 people injured and causing 679 deaths. A total of 659,278 people have been displaced, and are being accommodated in 747 camps. Among the displaced 90,399 are pregnant women, 90,698 are lactating women, 340,267 are under-five children, 476,166 are Adolescents, 203,259 are elderly persons, 234,729 are persons with disabilities and people living with chronic conditions.

Sixty-five health facilities were affected, increasing the burden on the few functional facilities. Among the affected facilities, 10 health centers are non-functional, 41 were partially damaged but functional and 14 were not accessible due to damaged roads or bridges. The disruption of the road network has affected access to health services, referral pathways and distribution of medical supplies. Collection of blood by the Malawi Blood transfusion services has been reduced by 90% in the southern region. Furthermore, the effect of cyclone has led to increased cases of communicable and non-communicable diseases in health facilities and Internal Displaced Camps (IDP). The provision of essential health services needs to continue in the affected districts.

The living conditions in camps and other temporary lodging places is increasing the risk of airborne respiratory conditions, STI/HIV transmission due to unprotected sex, unwanted pregnancies and GBV. It is also expected that 8% of childbearing age women are likely to develop complications during pregnancy or when giving birth. The lack of access to essential health services by the affected population will continue for some months and these will require immediate interventions. As the country continues to respond to the cholera outbreak, there is a need to double the effort and integrate interventions to respond to the effects of the cyclone while at the same time preventing the spread of cholera and emergence of epidemic prone diseases. The following are the priorities:

1. Provision of essential health services and cholera case management through integrated mobile clinics, statistic clinics and already existing health facilities.

2. Instituting measures to detect, investigate and promptly respond to cholera and other epidemic prone diseases.
3. Uninterrupted availability and access to medicine and medical supplies.
4. Health risk awareness and strengthened feedback mechanisms among IDP camps and host communities.

Cluster Response Plan Objective

Overall objective: To minimize the morbidity and mortality resulting from the disaster by providing effective coordinated and timely health interventions and services to the affected populations within 3 months.

Specific Objectives

1. To provide essential health services and cholera case management to the affected people
2. To strengthen coordination of all health cluster pillars in health service delivery
3. To detect, investigate and promptly respond to epidemic prone diseases and outbreaks
4. To have uninterrupted availability and access to medicine and medical supplies
5. To raise health risk awareness and strengthen feedback mechanisms among the affected populations.

Summary Resource Requirements (By activity)

Table 14: Summary of Health cluster resource requirements (by activity)

| OUTPUT | ACTIVITY | INDICATOR | TARGET | TIME FRAME | RESPONSIBLE | COST/BUDGET (MK) | AVAILABLE (MK) | GAP (MK) |
|--|--|--|---|------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Increased geographical coverage of health services for Populations living in camps and hard to reach areas | Conduct integrated mobile and static clinics in camps and health facilities) | Number of Mobile clinics conducted | Number of mobile clinic teams supported | April-June | MoH and Partners | 683,077,276 | 683,077,276 | 0 |
| | Provide tents for transitional clinics in camps | Number of tents provided | 39 | April-June | MoH and Partners | 420,616,000 | 420,616,000 | 0 |
| | Health Resources and services availability monitoring system (HeRAMS) | Number of health facilities assessed | 65 | April-June | MoH and Partners | 77,700,000 | 77,700,000 | 0 |
| | Provide emergency b repairs for 10 facilities | Number of facilities repaired | 10 facilities repaired | April-June | MoH and Partners | 660,000,000 | 41,440,000 | 618,560,000 |
| | Conduct mass vaccination campaigns to prevent outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases | Number of vaccinations campaigns conducted | 1 | April-June | MoH and Partners | 227,320,000 | 227,320,000 | 0 |
| Ensure timely and appropriate provision of skilled and competent health work force | Orienthealth workers on emergency case management | Number of health workers trained | 1500 | April-June | MoH and Partners | 143,391,724 | 143,391,724 | 0 |
| | Recruit surge (additional) Staff at levels of health care. | Number of health workers recruited | 390 | April-June | MoH and Partners | 911,064,553 | 911,064,553 | 0 |
| | Conduct IntegratedMentorship and supportive supervision onEssential Health Service at mobile clinics | Number of mentorships and supervisions conducted | 3 | April-June | MoH and Partners | 113,400,000 | 0 | 113,400,000 |
| | Conduct integrated supportive supervision for district level | Number of supervision visits | 3 | April-June | MoH and Partners | 17,416,870 | 0 | 17,416,870 |
| | orientation of community volunteers for community level prehospital care service in remote areas and camps | Number of community volunteers trained in prehospital care | 900 | April-June | MoH and Partners | 70,000,000 | 0 | 70,000,000 |
| | Provide immediate air ambulatory services for patients from inaccessible areas /clinics | Availability of air ambulatory services | Availability of air ambulatory services | April-June | MoH and Partners | 518,000,000 | 518,000,000 | 0 |
| Comprehensive surveillance system to monitor disease | Conduct mentorship on IDSR and Event based surveillance health workers on data collection, | number of health workers mentored | 260 | April-June | MoH | 346,024,000 | 346,024,000 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|------|------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| outbreaks and health trends in the affected areas established | analysis, and reporting at district level including EWARS | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct Supportive Supervision of IDSR (IBS & EBS) implementation in high burden districts | Number of Supervisory visits conducted monthly in all the districts | 3 | April-June | MoH | 52,981,040 | 0 | 52,981,040 |
| | Procure printing services of the surveillance reporting tools for camps {pledge from ADRA} | Number of camps with reporting tools | 505 | April-June | MoH | 10,360,000 | 10,360,000 | 0 |
| | Support districts with data bundles for surveillance reporting | Number of surveillance officers reporting on IDSR | 300 | April-June | MoH | 9,000,000 | 0 | 9,000,000 |
| WASH | Conduct Rapid water tests using Hydrogen Sulphide strips) | Number of Health Centres that have conducted water quality test | 65 | April-June | MoH | 31,080,000 | 31,080,000 | 0 |
| | Regular Monitoring of free residual chlorine in all drinking water within the health facilities at 4 hours interval during the day | Number of Health Centres that have conducted water quality test | 65 | April-June | MoH | 4,600,000 | 0 | 4,600,000 |
| | installation of 300 temporary latrines in CTCS and health facilities | temporary latrines in CTCS and health facilities | 280 | April-June | MoH | 45,000,000 | 0 | 45,000,000 |
| Risk communication and Community engagement | Distribute the comprehensive package for disaster preparedness and response (Standardize SOPs, key messages, tools and guidelines for deploying field teams in Cyclone Freddy RCCE) | comprehensive package for disaster preparedness and response finalised and distributed | 1 | April | MoH-HES | 21,756,000 | 21,756,000 | 0 |
| Building capacity and strengthening coordination of the district RCCE structures (District, Camps, Community) | Orient the District RCCE teams on the implementation of RCCE response plan to Cyclone Freddy disaster and any other disasters that may arise | Number of District RCCE teams identified and oriented | 130 | April | MoH-HES | 19,887,056 | 19,887,056 | 0 |
| Raise awareness on prevention of common diseases | Conduct community filming in the camps | Number of community films produced | 1527 | April-May | MoH-HES | 43,512,000 | 43,512,000 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------|------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| and access to health services among affected population | Conduct mobile van publicity in all affected districts | Number Mobile van awareness conducted | 130 | April-June | MoH-HES | 20,720,000 | 20,720,000 | 0 |
| | Conduct Radio and TV broadcasts on National, Near national and Community Radios | Number of broadcasts conducted | 3510 | April-June | MoH-HES | 31,080,000 | 31,080,000 | 0 |
| Strengthening community engagement in all IDPs (in camps & community). | Include community leaders, local organizations, and other stakeholders such as SHN teachers, PEAs, Head teachers in the reviews, monitoring and supervision of RCCE activities in the IDPs to build trust and establish partnerships | Number of community leaders engaged | 2600 | April-June | MoH-HES | 43,512,000 | 43,512,000 | 0 |
| Address rumors and misconceptions about the disaster and the response through effective communication | Support Radio and TV panel discussions to demystify rumours and misconceptions | Number of panel discussions conducted | 12 | April-June | MoH-HES | 25,900,000 | 25,900,000 | 0 |
| Activate and strengthen community feedback mechanism across all the districts to adjust communication strategies as needed | Suggestion boxes | Number of suggestion boxes installed | 505 | April-June | MoH-HES | 12,724,152 | 12,724,152 | 0 |
| | Facilitate interpersonal communication in all the IDPs and disaster affected communities across all the districts | Number of communications conducted | 509 | April-June | MoH-HES | 30,427,320 | 30,427,320 | 0 |
| Strengthening essential medicines supplies and equipment | Provide supplies of essential medicines and logistics | Number stock outs | 0 | April-June | MoH and Partners | 3,250,000,000 | 1,890,253,484 | 1,359,746,516 |
| | Procure basic medical equipment | Number of equipment bought | 3 | April-June | MoH and Partners | 232,887,362 | 0 | 232,887,362 |
| | Procure basic furniture and lighting for static clinics in camps | Number of lights and furniture procured | 5 | April-June | MoH and Partners | 30,000,000 | 0 | 30,000,000 |
| Affected health facilities are supplied with portable water | Procure 20L non tapped buckets for temporary water storage for outreach clinic teams per district | Number of non-tapped buckets procured | 3 | April-June | MoH | 336,000 | 0 | 336,000 |
| | Procure 20L tapped buckets for handwashing for outreach clinic teams per district | Number of tapped buckets | 3 | April-June | MoH | 336,000 | 0 | 336,000 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------|------------|-----|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Procure 10 cartons of hand washing soap per district to District Health Offices (DHOs) | Number of HW soap procured | 10 | April-June | MoH | 2,100,000 | - | 2,100,000 |
| | Procurement and installation of chlorine dispensers at every IDP camp | Number of chlorine dispensers procured and installed | 253 | April-June | MoH | 115,400,000 | - | 115,400,000 |
| Infection prevention measures in place in Health facilities | Procurement of 120 500ML hand sanitizers per district for outreach clinic teams | Number of hand sanitizers procured | 120 | April-June | MoH | 7,560,000 | - | 7,560,000 |
| | Procure spray pumps for disinfection (5 per district) | spray pumps for disinfection installed | 65 | April-June | MoH | 8,400,000 | - | 8,400,000 |
| | Procure chemicals for infestation | Number of camps sprayed | 504 | April-June | MoH | 2,500,000 | - | 2,500,000 |
| | Procure 34,800 health care waste management containers for waste segregation | Number of health care waste management containers for waste segregation procured and distributed | 34,800 | April-June | MoH | 432,633,600 | 432,633,600 | - |
| | Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets for displaced camps | Number of nets procured | 281886 | April-June | MOH | 75,436,893 | 75,436,893 | |
| Coordination | Support National and district with airtime to facilitate coordination activities | Number of districts supported with airtime | 13 | April-June | MoH | 27,793,290 | 27,793,290 | |
| | Conduct review and evaluation activities on Cyclone Freddy response at national and district (quarterly) | Number of reviews conducted | 2 | April | MoH | 565,656,000 | 565,656,000 | - |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 9,341,589,136 | 6,651,365,348 | 2,690,223,788 |

8. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND MONITORING

The response plan will be implemented by the Government of Malawi through the humanitarian clusters. At the central level, relevant government sectors and cluster co-leads will provide technical, coordination and leadership support to guide and prioritize interventions. At the implementation level, the implementation of the response plan will be coordinated by the humanitarian clusters with the district council's leadership.

Strategic and cluster objectives have been developed around the priorities for humanitarian assistance of the affected population. In order to be able to measure each cluster objective, the cluster leads in coordination with the cluster members and Government counterparts identified a set of priority activities. The cluster will regularly monitor outputs and achievements by each participating partner. Mainstreaming of gender, HIV/AIDS, human rights, resilience and other cross-cutting issues will be promoted within the response process.

The plan will focus on a coordinated and integrated approach among the concerned sectors to enable synergies in the response activities.