

DROUGHT FLASH APPEAL MALAWI

JULY 2024 - APRIL 2025

PUBLISHED IN JULY 2024



Table of Contents

03	Drought Response at a Glance
04	Situation Overview
06	Part 1: Response Strategy and Coordination
08	Part 2: Sectoral Objectives and Response
09	Agriculture
11	Food Security
13	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
15	Nutrition
17	Protection
19	Education
20	Health
23	Shelter
25	Logistics
26	Refugee Response
28	Early Recovery
30	Part 3: Annexes
31	Projects
36	Acronyms

COVER PHOTO: LEKERENI, CHIKWAWA

Maness walks dejectedly through her scorched farm, searching in vain for maize grains. Photo: WFP/Francis Thawani

At a Glance

PEOPLE IN NEED

6.1M

PEOPLE TARGETED

3.8M

REQUIREMENTS

\$136.5M

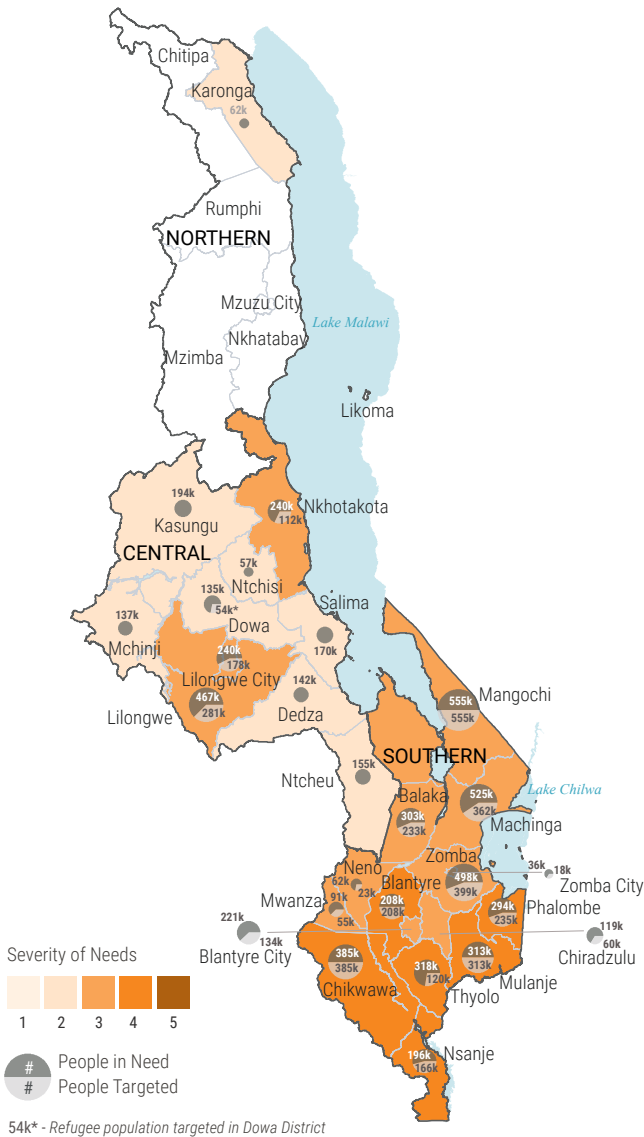
PARTNERS

27

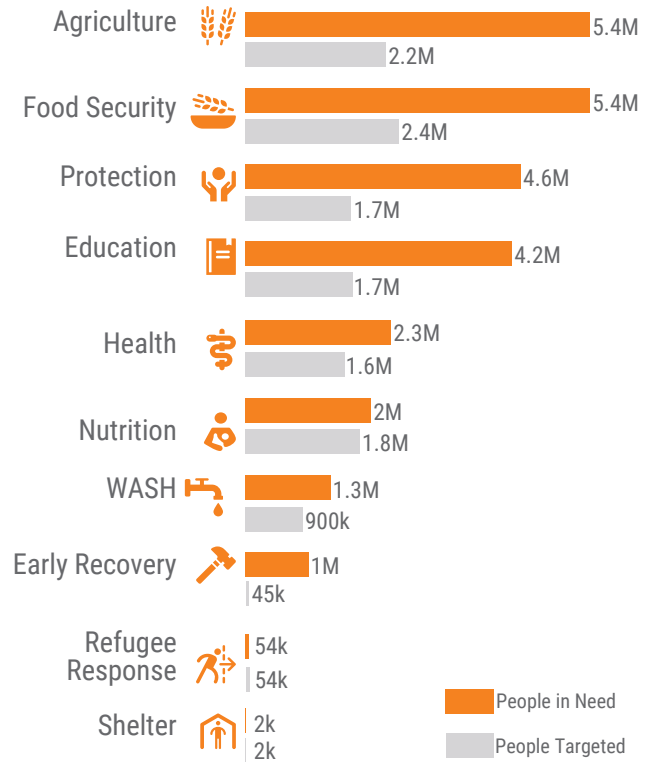
PROJECTS

82

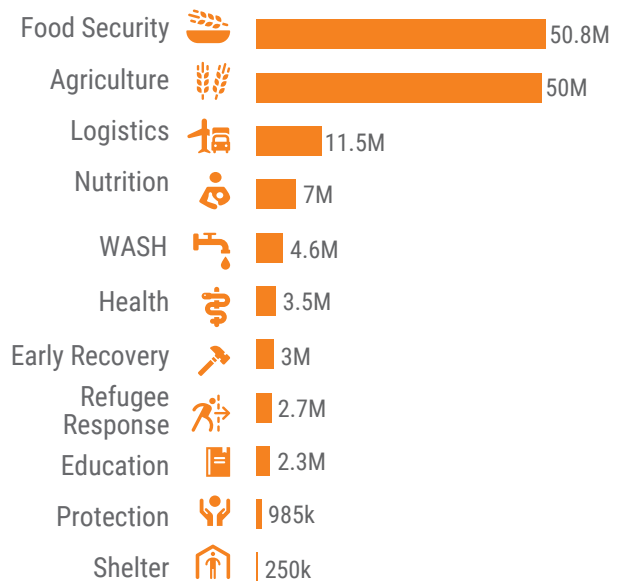
Severity of Needs, People in Need and Targeted by District



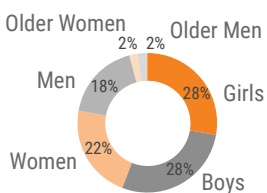
People in Need and Targeted by Sector



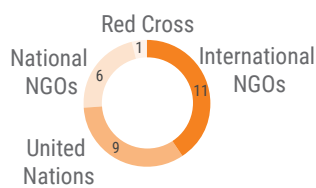
Requirements by Sector (US\$)



People Targeted by Sex and Age



Operational Partners by Type



Situation Overview

Malawi's 2023/24 rainfall season, impacted by El Niño conditions was characterized by late onset and prolonged dry spells, particularly in the southern and central regions. These dry spells, some lasting greater than four weeks during the crucial January and February cropping season led to severe damage to crops and have negatively affected food production in Malawi, where over 80 per cent of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihoods.

In March 2024, President Lazarus Chakwera declared a State of Disaster in 23 out of Malawi's 28 districts due to El Niño conditions. Between May and September 2024, approximately 4.2 million people will face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above - 'crisis') with an additional 6.7 million people classified as IPC level 2 ('stressed'). This means that 4.2 million people across the fourteen districts classified as IPC Phase 3 will struggle to meet their basic food requirements without depleting crucial livelihood assets or resorting to negative coping-measures. **This situation is expected to deteriorate during the October 2024- March 2025 lean season with the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) Assessment predicting that 5.7 million people (28 per cent of the population) will be in IPC Phase 3 or above.** Some 19 out of the 28 districts and all four major cities in Malawi are projected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 or above) during this period. Results of the second round Agricultural Production Estimates Survey (APES) indicate a 16 per cent decline in agriculture production because of dry spells, floods and a fall army worm outbreak. An estimated 749,113 hectares, equating to 44.3 per cent of the national crop area of maize, the most-consumed cereal in Malawi, have been affected by dry spells. This has resulted in a 17 per cent decrease in maize production compared to last year. Other grains such as rice, millet, sorghum, pulses, cassava, and groundnuts have also recorded decreased production levels. Consequently, most of the people in IPC Phase 3 or above have not been able to produce enough food and will have to rely on market purchases to meet their food needs.

Malawi continues to face high levels of inflation (32.3 per cent year-on-year inflation rate for April 2024) and elevated food prices with maize prices averaging 160 per cent above the five-year average. The devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha by 44 per cent since November 2023 and the high cost of agricultural inputs in 2023 have further exacerbated the situation for the poorest and vulnerable households. The devaluation and depreciation of the Malawi Kwacha is increasing the transport costs for imported foods and agricultural inputs needed during the November 2024- April 2025 lean season.

Moreover, national cereal reserves are dwindling and several cereal exporting countries in the region face shortages due to El Niño-induced conditions. This will have a huge impact on supply given

that the current import cover is below the internationally accepted standard of less than three months.

Recurrent climate shocks have left a significant number of Malawian families in need of emergency food assistance. As these shocks in Malawi become more frequent, families have little time to no time to recover. Forecasted La Niña conditions are projected to result in above-average rainfall with floods predicted in many of the drought affected districts during the November 2024 to April 2025 rainy season.

The Livelihood Coping Strategies illustrate that 29 per cent of Malawian households are employing crisis-level strategies.

Negative coping mechanisms may include encouraging children to miss or leave school to engage in household chores or manual labour to supplement the household income. Children who are out of school face a higher risk of exploitation, abuse, gender-based violence and neglect. This was seen during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the number of child marriages and teenage pregnancies increased in Malawi¹. The Rapid Gender Assessment for El Niño (2024) further demonstrates how families facing food insecurity often place the burden of finding household necessities onto adolescents forcing girls to travel further to collect food or water increasing their vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse.

In many cases, especially in the Southern Region and parts of the Central Region, acute food shortages force members of households to migrate to other districts or urban centres and to neighbouring countries such as Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia in search of food and income. This poses risks to the migrants especially women, children and the youth. Notable risks include GBV, child labour and human trafficking.

As the dry, winter season sets in, livestock are likely to be affected by shrinking pastures, reduced access to water and an increase in disease. Similarly, for aquaculture farmers, dry weather conditions will result in the drying of fishponds. This will exacerbate the food insecurity situation caused by the maize deficit as most farmers depend on livestock to mitigate the impact of crop failure. The impact of the situation will be further exacerbated as households report having to resort to destocking measures due to a lack of cash and food.

Reduced access to safe water because of drying water sources will further increase the risks of waterborne diseases, such as diarrhoea (which increases the risk of acute malnutrition) as well as other vector-borne diseases like malaria. Decreased access to water may also lead to increased protection risks, particularly for women and children who may be forced to walk longer distances to collect water. In the case of adolescent girls, longer travel times to collect

¹ UNICEF Malawi and the National Statistics Office, 'Brief 2023: LASTING EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON CHILDREN', (2023); CARE Malawi, 'Child marriages skyrocket in Malawi as Covid-19 closes schools, figures show', (Aug 2020).

water may increase school absenteeism.

Increased poverty and rising food prices have also had a direct impact on malnutrition. In the south and central regions, where El Niño-induced conditions have led to substantial crop losses, districts have reported an increase in admissions of critically ill, severely malnourished children. Recent SMART survey findings indicate that global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates have risen to 3.3 per cent

compared to 1.9 per cent in 2020. In the same period, the rate of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in children under five has increased from 0.1 per cent to 0.6 per cent. Current National Rehabilitation Unit death rates across Malawi are averaging at 9 per cent with the most severely impacted districts reporting death rates of between 10 per cent and 40 per cent.

NAMWIRI, PHALOMBE

*Wilting and drying of sorghum due to dry spell at Namwiri Village in TA Chiwalo in Phalombe.
Photo: UNICEF/Ida Munthali*



Part 1

Response Strategy and Coordination

This Flash Appeal will complement the National El Nino-induced prolonged dry spells and floods response appeal launched by the Government of Malawi in April 2024 by building upon national initiatives and covering gaps not reached by the national plan. As far as possible, humanitarian partners will work with their government counterparts to link interventions and ensure continuity. Since the government's response plan includes Early Recovery components, the appeal activities will as much as possible, align with such where applicable. Further, this appeal will ensure the drought response is effectively coordinated as well as ensure a multi-sectoral approach to drought response initiatives.

Accountability to Affected Populations

Affected Populations will be at the center of the response, partners will put in place measures to ensure the dignity of the affected population. Humanitarian partners commit to ensure Protection is at the center of the response.

Partners will ensure that sufficient capacity around monitoring, prevention, and response to protection challenges is enhanced and strengthened. Cluster co-leads will engage the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) networks to create awareness among partners and communities around PSEA, and available safe reporting and referral pathways.

To ensure accountability to affected populations (AAP), humanitarian partners will ensure people who receive lifesaving assistance are aware of their rights and entitlements and are consulted at every stage. The AAP three pillars of: consultations with relevant affected populations, timely provision of information, and appropriate and functional community feedback mechanisms (CFM) will be followed. AAP mechanisms will aim to ensure the participation of marginalised groups including women and people with disabilities. Better community engagement will help humanitarian partners build trust and acceptance increasing the impact of their work.

Prioritization

Under the Flash Appeal, humanitarian partners have prioritized the districts where drought-related impacts are most severe and where urgent, immediate life-saving assistance is most needed. To identify the degree of humanitarian needs, analysis was performed at two levels. Firstly, sector-specific indicators will be used, complementing food security indicators, to draw up a ranking to identify the severity of humanitarian needs, in target districts. The ranking stems from

guidance from the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) which ranks severity on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 representing minimal sectoral deprivations, and 5 representing complete sectoral collapse. Through the process, sectors identified sector caseloads and needs. The second degree of the analysis was conducted at the intersectoral level, applying the results from the sectoral severity of needs and identifying common needs to finally develop the intersectoral severity of humanitarian needs. This exercise considered severities across five sectors: Agriculture; Food Security; Health; Nutrition; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). The results established that those districts ranged between Severity 1 and 4, with none being in Severity 5. Considering the resources and capacity of humanitarian partners, districts in inter-sectoral Severity 3 and Severity 4 representing, respectively, severe and extreme deprivation—18 districts have been prioritized for the flash appeal population target.

As such, the Flash Appeal will focus on critical lifesaving and life-sustaining interventions in the most affected districts. This approach is expected to maximize the impact of collective humanitarian action and to ensure that the areas of greatest need are reached first.

Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: Provide lifesaving and life-sustaining assistance to the people most affected by severe dry spells through integrated humanitarian interventions. Partners will prioritize immediate lifesaving assistance for the most vulnerable people. The aim is to provide an integrated, multisectoral response to comprehensively assist families impacted by the crisis.

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen resilience of affected communities to mitigate the humanitarian impacts of the drought. A key component of this objective is to ensure that emergency relief programmes enhance sustainability. Partners in this plan commit to develop emergency programmes that are linked to recovery interventions where applicable.

Coordination

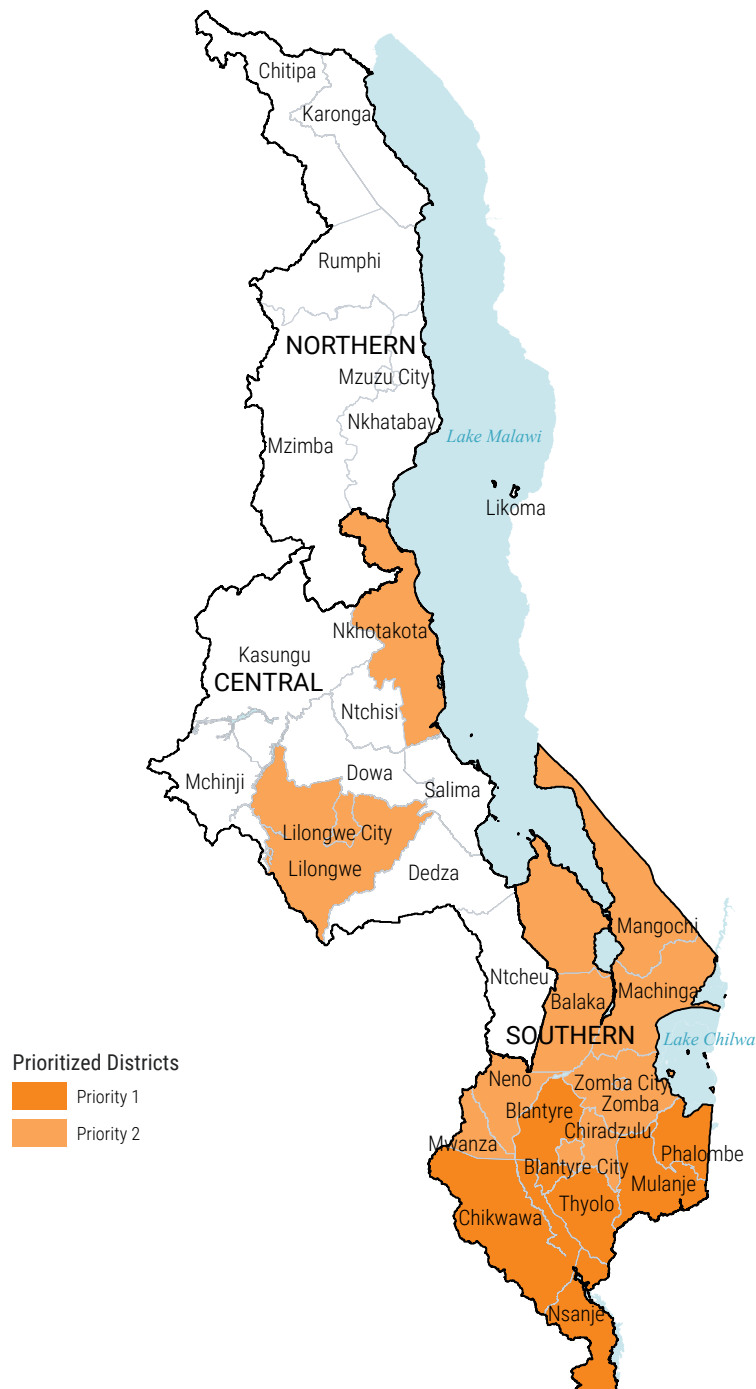
Sectoral coordination will be reinforced to ensure operational efficiency coordination of the response. This entails bringing together national and international organizations to monitor implementation, maximize the impact of humanitarian actions, minimise duplication, and identify critical gaps in the response at a sectoral level.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) will work closely within the

National Disaster Management Structures, with the Cluster/ Sector Co- Leads linking within the Government-led sector groups and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group which is led by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). The Cluster/Sector co-leads will ensure that response monitoring reports are fed into the national response coordination mechanisms for information-sharing and further decision-making. Agencies will ensure that district-level disaster management structures are utilised as part of the coordination and monitoring mechanisms at sub-national level.

Operational Presence

Under the Flash Appeal, 23 humanitarian partners including 11 international NGOs, 4 National NGOs, and 8 UN entities—will implement response activities, in support of the Government-led response. Most partners in this appeal will be implementing activities in areas where there are ongoing programmes. However, since this will be a much larger response than what has been recently experienced, coordination will be decentralised to district level in order to bring aid closer to the people in need. Implementation of activities will complement the government response.



Part 2

Sectoral Objectives & Response

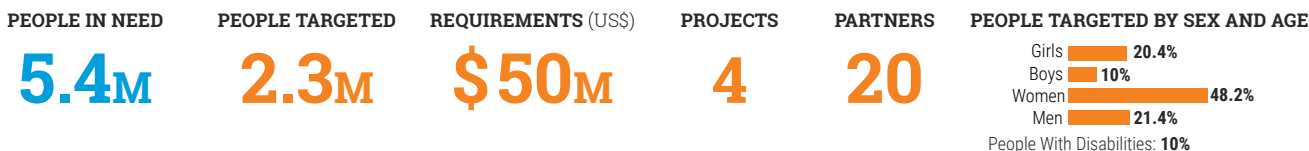
LEKERENI, CHIKWAWA

The drought struck during the tasselling stage of the maize crop, preventing the development of maize cobs. Photo: WFP/Francis Thawani



2.1

Agriculture



Context of the Crisis in the Sector

Malawi, like other countries in southern Africa, experienced strong El Niño conditions during the 2023-24 main rainy season that significantly affected agricultural production, including crop, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors. The agriculture sector in Malawi is the backbone of the country's economy, contributing about 22 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)¹. Agriculture is essential for food security and nutritional needs. Additionally, the sector employs approximately 85 per cent of the population, especially in rural areas. El Niño impacts caused prolonged dry spells at a critical crop production stage in February 2024. The atypical hot and dry weather led to crop failure or reduced harvest, especially in most parts of the southern regions. Due to the El Niño and other compounding factors such as widespread pest and disease infestations (especially fall armyworm), and limited access to water and irrigation, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) projected a 17 per cent decline in maize production, from 3,509,837 metric tons produced in 2023 to 2,926,190 metric tons this year. The expected production deficit is likely to translate into an acute food insecurity situation, negatively affecting livelihoods.

People in Need and Targeted for Assistance

Based on the preliminary assessment of the El Niño impact referenced in the state of disaster declaration, close to 2 million farming households, representing over 9 million people, have been affected. The affected households experienced losses in agriculture production from an estimated 749,113 hectares of maize crop, representing 44.3 per cent of the national crop area. The recent MVAC results, published in July 2024, indicate that 5.7 million people are facing food insecurity. The assessment indicates that the southern districts namely Machinga, Nsanje, Chikwawa, and Phalombe remain among the most affected from the impact of El Niño and indeed chronic food insecurity.

Under this appeal, the agriculture sector plans to target 500,000 farming households, equivalent to 2.25 million people, out of the 9 million who have been affected by the negative impact of the El Niño but with capacity to resume agricultural activities. Necessary priority for targeting under the sector's response will be given to women and child-headed households, and people with disabilities who usually are the most affected when such disasters happen.

Cost of Response

Proposed Broad Interventions	Estimated Cost (US\$)
1. Intensification of crop production to boost food production	34,000,000
2. Safeguarding livestock loss and promoting productivity	13,000,000
3. Fisheries and aquaculture restoration initiatives	3,000,000
TOTAL	50,000,000

Monitoring

The FAO Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and Information Management (IM) system within the country office has established a robust integrated framework centered on three key pillars: Statistics and Assessments, Digitalization and Geospatial Analysis, and Capacity Building and Knowledge Management. The framework that has been developed in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and other Government programmes has enhanced data-informed decision-making, improved data collection and reporting, enabled targeted interventions, strengthened local capacity, and ensured sustainable knowledge transfer, significantly boosting the efficiency and effectiveness of government operations and development initiatives.

Specifically, the existing M&E framework will be used to keep track of interventions of the Agriculture Cluster as reflected in the National Flash Appeal through the three pillars. The system currently benefits from a network of over 2000 tablets and smartphones distributed to Government officers. The officers have been trained to undertake data collection using various android-based tools and transmitting the data to a central pool for various analyses. Over 1000 Government extension workers have been trained as ToTs on the use of the system to facilitate knowledge transfer to the community level. The system will thus be utilized to collect and digitize various data on interventions being implemented by the cluster, through a set of indicators, to measure progress and results achieved. The system will benefit from the cluster's 5W matrix that maps various partners and the interventions they will be implementing under the Flash Appeal.

¹ Malawi Economic Outlook | African Development Bank Group (afdb.org)

Sector Response Strategy

The sector's response interventions will target the most vulnerable households and communities with the capacity to re-engage in agricultural activities mainly focusing on crop production, livestock production, fisheries, and aquaculture. The support is therefore tailored to those affected households which have access to either residual moisture or irrigation and that will be able to utilize improved and adaptable agricultural inputs to promote or resume crop production, and intensify livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture health and nutrition services. All the three broad interventions shall be complemented with various technical capacity building activities such as training.

A. Intensification of crop production to boost food production.

The interventions under this component will mainly fit into Strategic Objective 1 and 2 of the government's national appeal. The activities will therefore accelerate food production to increase national stocks. The aim is also to empower affected smallholder farming households to effectively re-engage in agricultural production. The prioritized interventions will include but not be limited to the following:

1. Provision of improved and adaptable seed varieties, fertilizers, and other recommended inputs to be used mostly under irrigated areas across the most affected districts to attain quick gains and minimize the crop production gap in the short-term. However, the sector will also utilize part of the inputs for the upcoming rain-fed main agricultural season.
2. Provision of portable and user-friendly irrigation equipment as part of increasing crop production among affected households that have access to water for irrigation farming.
3. Promotion of climate-smart agriculture practices alongside the input support to help mitigate the impact of future climate-related shocks and thereby strengthening the resilience of the vulnerable farming households.
4. Undertake technical capacity-building activities to boost crop production among the affected farming households.

Note: Part of the inputs, especially seeds and fertilizers, will be provided through a cash and voucher system led by FAO and it will target around 60 per cent of the input requirement. The cash transfer value is aligned with the Cash Working Group (CWG) recommended amount and to the prevailing inputs market prices, which informed the proposed cash interventions.

E. Safeguarding livestock loss and promoting productivity

1. The sector will implement interventions to prevent livestock loss of productivity caused by opportunistic infections, parasites, and diseases, as well as health stress induced impact. The specific activity shall entail the deployment of mobile livestock health

units managed by veterinarians and para-veterinarians to provide the following services:

- a) Free veterinary check-ups and treatment of common illnesses.
 - b) Mass vaccination campaign to prevent disease outbreaks.
 - c) Training for livestock farmers on animal health and drought management.
2. Distribution of drought tolerant fodder crops to the most vulnerable households in the affected areas to promote livestock nutrition and safeguard deterioration of animal body conditions and eventually promote or sustain good health.
 3. Undertake livestock restocking programmes by distributing disease-free breeding stock to households that lost their livestock (i.e. poultry, goats, and pigs) under pass-on programmes to maintain or increase livestock numbers and eventually achieve food and income security.

D. Fisheries and aquaculture restoration initiatives.

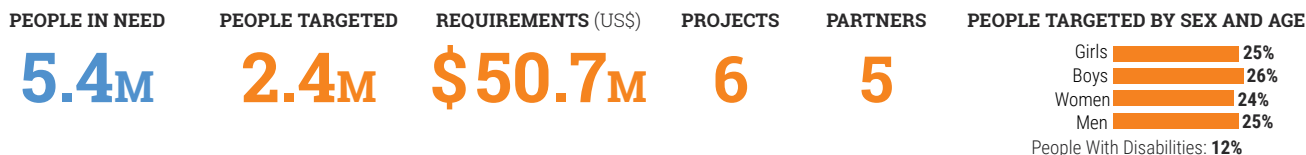
1. Undertake activities that will enhance pond water recharging through awareness campaigns, clean-up operations and promotion of sustainable water management practices.
2. Provision of fingerlings to promote restocking among farming households whose fish stocks either died or got reduced due to the severe impact of water stress conditions resulting from El Niño
3. Provision of improved fish-feed stocks for aquaculture to boost fish production among fish farmers who may have lost their capacity to access feed due to the El Niño.
4. Undertake regular pond water quality monitoring to ensure recharging activities are not causing harm to the ecosystem and act accordingly when there are issues that require redress.
5. Promote activities that maintain health pond ecosystems and support biodiversity conservation.

Response monitoring indicators

Response Indicator	Target
1.Number of households supported with crop production related assistance.	300,000 households
2.Number of households supported with livestock-related production assistance.	160,000 households
3.Number of households supported with fisheries and aquaculture related production assistance	40,000 households

2.2

Food Security



Context of the Crisis in the Sector

On 23 March 2024, President Chakwera declared a State of Disaster in 231 out of 28 districts affected by **El Niño** conditions, citing inadequate rains, floods, and prolonged dry spells that severely damaged crops and food production. Government estimates indicate that **749,113** hectares, representing **44 per cent** of the national maize crop area have been adversely impacted by the harsh El Niño conditions. Other vital crops such as rice, soya beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts have also been affected.

The prolonged dry spells, along with recent tropical storms/cyclones and the faltering economy, will deepen food insecurity, culminating in a severe and early onset of the 2024/2025 lean season in many areas. Malawi is confronted by acute challenges in dealing with the repercussions of El Niño conditions, compounded by recurrent climate disasters that have depleted the country's food reserves. The regional impact of El Niño and the consequent surge in demand for maize raise concerns about potential shortages in the region. Importantly, sourcing maize from outside the region would entail a lead time of three to four months, underscoring the urgent necessity for coordinated regional and international efforts to address the pressing food security crisis in Malawi.

The MVAC IPC Analysis released in July 2024, estimated approximately 4.2 million people (20 per cent of the population) would experience high levels of food insecurity in the current period. The situation is anticipated to deteriorate further from October 2024 to March 2025. In this projected period, 5.7 million people (28 per cent of the analyzed population are estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 or above 'Crisis' or 'Emergency'). These people will require urgent humanitarian action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihoods and prevent acute malnutrition. This is particularly for the 416,000 people that are predicted to deteriorate to IPC phase 4 ('Emergency') during this period where early intervention will reduce impact. These populations are in the regions affected by low agricultural productivity, prolonged dry spells, pest infestations, and diseases in crops. Additionally, the forecasted La Niña weather conditions are likely to cause flooding during the rainy season (November 2024- April 2025). The compounded impacts of inflation and an economic slowdown further increase their vulnerability. These factors are expected to persist, exacerbating food insecurity during the projection period (October 2024 to March 2025)¹.

People in Need and Targeted for Assistance

During the period from October 2024 to March 2025 which coincides with the lean season in Malawi, 5.7 million people (28 per cent of the analysed population) are estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 or above. These people will require urgent humanitarian assistance to reduce food gaps, particularly for the 416,000 people in Phase 4, protect and restore livelihoods and prevent acute malnutrition. The districts projected to have the highest levels of food insecurity are Chikwawa, Nsanje and Balaka, with Chikwawa having 60 per cent of the population affected. Most of the population in Phase 3 or above are not able to produce enough of their own food and are dependent on market purchases for their food needs. The populations analysed are both urban and rural and include 28 districts and four cities.

The Food Security Cluster is initially planning to support the government's response by targeting nearly 2.4 million food insecure people within the most affected districts for various durations. Districts with high level of food insecurity (including populations in phase 4) and prolonged food gaps will be prioritised.

Cost of Response

The food security sector will require approximately \$50.7 million to cater for food procurement and distributions as well as cash transfers.

Monitoring

The monitoring of the food security response will be conducted by UN agencies, government and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners. This will also include price monitoring to ensure an understanding of the purchasing power of the set transfer value for cash as well as the availability of commodities in the markets.

Sector Response Strategy

The food security cluster, under the leadership of DODMA, will provide assistance through a coordinated approach to targeting, distribution and monitoring activities. Working closely with the government, and utilizing government systems where feasible, such as for unified targeting and cash transfer disbursement, cluster members will provide in-kind food or cash assistance. The cash transfer value to address food needs will be coordinated by DODMA to ensure

¹ Malawi: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis 2024

coherence across programmes. In-kind food procurement will be recommended in many areas due to the inflationary pressures caused by the maize deficit. With early funding this will enable food to be pre-positioned prior to the wet season, to enable distributions to continue during the leanest months.

Response monitoring indicators

Response Indicator	Target
Number of people receiving food or cash assistance	2,423,022

WHITE VILLAGE, BALAKA

Edson Luka and his family are proud of the money they received from FAO, which they used to buy chickens, fertilizer, and potato vines. @FAO/Given Chichitike



2.3

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED BY SEX AND AGE
1.4M	900K	\$4.6M	17	9	Girls 20.4% Boys 19.6% Women 30.6% Men 29.4% People With Disabilities: 9%

Context of the Crisis in the Sector

The drought situation in Malawi poses significant challenges to public health, particularly in relation to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)-related diseases. When drought persists, several factors contribute to an increased risk of disease outbreaks. The depletion of groundwater tables and the drying up of surface water sources diminish the availability of safe drinking water. This scarcity forces communities to explore alternative, often unsafe, water sources to meet their basic needs. For instance, individuals may turn to unprotected wells or other untreated water sources out of necessity. This may significantly heighten the likelihood of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever, diarrheal illnesses and others.

Malawi is among the eight most severely affected countries by the worst cholera outbreaks in decades in southern Africa, mainly during the 2022/2023 season. The impact of drought extends beyond water scarcity alone. It can also exacerbate existing sanitation and hygiene challenges within communities. Limited access to water may hinder proper hygiene practices such as handwashing, further facilitating the transmission of infectious diseases. Additionally, floods during the 2023/2024 rainy season affected Nkhosakota and Karonga districts, further impacting WASH infrastructure. These consecutive crises have left communities with limited access to safe WASH facilities. It's crucial to note that alongside the infrastructure damage, communities also lack proper hygiene practices within their households. This dual vulnerability significantly heightens the risk of waterborne diseases among populations already grappling with food insecurity. The absence of adequate WASH facilities, coupled with poor hygiene practices, creates an environment for the spread of diseases, posing a serious threat to public health in affected areas. This degradation not only worsens the health risks but also undermines community resilience against diseases, particularly in vulnerable populations. Addressing these challenges requires urgent interventions to rehabilitate and maintain sanitation infrastructure, ensuring equitable access to safe water and hygienic conditions for all.

This appeal places emphasis on implementing a six-month response plan to address the impact of flooding, dry-spell and cholera emergencies in nine districts. These districts exhibit significantly deteriorated WASH statuses, rendering them vulnerable to outbreaks of WASH-related diseases following El Niño-induced dry spells. Response activities will include the provision of water, improvement of sanitation and hygiene promotion.

People in Need and Targeted for Assistance

According to the Malawi Government Appeal, approximately 1,500,000 individuals are in need of WASH services nationwide due to the impacts of El Niño induced floods. While the Government Appeal focuses on both Nkhosakota and Karonga districts, this appeal will prioritize Nkhokakota which has an intersectoral severity rating of 3 in addition to eight other districts sectors (Blantyre, Phalombe, Machinga, Neno, Nsanje, Thyolo, Chikwawa, and Zomba) which, according to the recent MVAC assessment, have been severely impacted, across multiple sectors, by El Niño. Assessments for these districts indicate that nearly 1,350, 000 individuals need WASH support across the nine targeted districts, of which 900,000 will be targeted for assistance.

Cost of Response

The WASH cluster requires an estimated \$4,012,000.00 to implement the activities under this plan.

Monitoring

The monitoring of the WASH response will be conducted through a coordinated effort involving UN agencies, government entities, and NGO partners, ensuring a comprehensive and multifaceted approach to oversight and evaluation. These collaborative monitoring efforts will encompass regular field visits, systematic data collection and analysis to track progress and assess the impact of WASH interventions in regions affected by El Niño. Specifically, joint monitoring teams will be established to conduct inspections of water and sanitation facilities, assess water quality, and evaluate hygiene practices within communities.

Sector Response Strategy

The primary goal of the WASH sector response plan is to strengthen community resilience and reduce the impacts caused by El Niño-induced events, by focusing on life-saving WASH interventions. Specifically, the sector's key interventions include access to safe drinking water, access to standard sanitation services and promotion of hygiene. WASH sector will further respond to support institutions which will be affected by the increase in number of children in Nutrition Rehabilitation Units (NRUs) due to food insecurity by improving sanitation and hygiene. Furthermore, children in community based childcare centres (CBCCs) will be targeted with the aim of maintaining school retention and attendance rates.

By implementing the activities detailed in the prioritised interventions, the cluster aims to play a role in preventing or reducing mortality and morbidity among those impacted by food shortages, including marginalized groups. This will be achieved through enhancing access to safe drinking water, expanding the availability of well-managed sanitation services, and sustaining a status of open defecation-free environments. Additionally, the sector seeks to provide access to social and behavioural change messaging related to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), along with the necessary WASH supplies. These specific interventions include:

- Provision of safe water to affected communities through rehabilitation and construction of water supply infrastructure.
- Provision of water treatment chemicals targeting affected households in their communities as well as cholera treatment centres (CTCs), schools and other public spaces.
- Routine water quality monitoring and surveillance
- Provision of WASH supplies to affected communities.
- Construction of temporary sanitation facilities in CTCs.
- Conduct community engagement and awareness activities focusing on risks involved and measures to be adhered to prevent diseases.
- Develop, pretest and air sanitation and hygiene messages related

to response and recovery to floods and drought.

- Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering and follow ups to enhance sanitation and hygiene in flood affected areas.
- Construction of climate resilient toilets in public places and institutions markets, schools to increase coverage and prevent diseases.
- Desludging and emptying toilets to ensure reuse of available but full toilets
- Integration of community awareness on gender, PSEA and GBV for all affected communities in all community engagement and WASH related awareness activities.

Response monitoring indicators

Response Indicator	Target
1. # people accessing sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	160,000
2. # people accessing safe and appropriate sanitation facilities in affected communities, institutions	300,000
3. # people reached with critical WASH/ Hygiene supplies and sensitization on use	900,000

CHAUMA ISLAND, NKHOTAKOTA

Maureen Chirwa (standing) peddles a home made boat, navigating flooding water that has swept away all roads their one and only school on the island. Photo: © UNICEF



2.4

Nutrition



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED BY SEX AND AGE
2M	1.8M	\$7M	3	20	Girls 45% Boys 41% Women 14% People With Disabilities: 10%

Context of the Crisis in the Sector

Malawi faces a poly-crisis due to drought, flood, and cholera. The El Nino effects are pushing many families into adopting negative coping mechanisms on child feeding practices and food insecurity, thus accelerating undernutrition. The adverse conditions because of El Niño will worsen the existing nutrition gaps among people with chronic diseases. A recent nutrition survey using the SMART conducted in 13 districts in April 2024 showed overall combined global acute malnutrition (GAM) of 4.4 per cent and this represents a 100 per cent increase from 2.2 per cent in 2020. The only time that comparable estimates were observed was in Round 3 (November–December 2016). There has already been a 14 per cent increase in SAM admissions in February 2024 compared to the same month in the previous year. In 7 of the 28 districts, an increase of 100 per cent or more in SAM admissions has been registered. This is concerning, bearing in mind that the impacts of El Nino have not yet been manifested. The increases are being registered now because of the impacts of the 2023 Cyclone Freddie-induced floods coupled with dire economic conditions that the country has been experiencing in recent times. Urgent action is needed to prevent further acceleration of malnutrition and the potential loss of lives.

People in Need and Targeted for Assistance

The UN response will target 1,800,511 people, including 1,550,384 children under 5-years-old and 250,127 pregnant and breast-feeding women. This equates to just over 90 per cent of the total people in need of nutrition services.

Cost of Response

The total budget for the national nutrition response is estimated at \$20.9 million of which \$4.7 million has been mobilized leaving a gap of \$16.2 million. The appeal therefore seeks to mobilize \$ 7 million to cover the gap. There are 3 projects: Two led by UNICEF and one by WFP. Twenty partners comprising of 2 UN agencies, 1 national NGO and 17 government agencies (Ministry of Health and 16 district councils). The following activities will be implemented:

- Procurement and distribution of therapeutic supplies (RUTF, F75, F100, Amoxicillin).
- Conduct early identification and referral for children with acute malnutrition
- Conduct counseling and CCFL sessions to promote optimal age-specific feeding practices (including breastfeeding, young

child, maternal and adolescent nutrition) and community-led complementary feeding and learning sessions (CCFLS).

- Conduct integrated Vitamin-A supplementation.
- Procurement and distribution of super cereal plus to children 6 to 59 months of age.
- Capacity building support to service providers and district, facility and community levels.
- Capacity strengthening of government, partners and communities to prevent and manage acute malnutrition.
- Disseminate nutrition messages through social and behavior change to promote maternal, infant, and young child nutrition in emergencies (MIYCN-E).
- Promote optimal age specific feeding practices (including breastfeeding, young child, maternal and adolescent nutrition), community-led complementary feeding and learning sessions (CCFLS)
- Community awareness on gender transformative programming approaches integrated in nutrition activities in related GBV and SEA risks in times of food insecurity.

Monitoring

Funds disbursed to implementing partners will be managed according to the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) through programmatic visits and financial spot checks. Regular reporting from implementing partners and field monitoring agency staff members will ensure that activities are implemented as planned with standard quality. Those findings will be shared and examined among all the stakeholders periodically at quarterly programme reviews. UN Agency staff will also undertake field monitoring visits, structured observations, and post-distribution monitoring of supplies.

Sector Response Strategy

- Promote optimal age-specific feeding practices (including breastfeeding, young child, maternal and adolescent nutrition) through strengthened social behavioral change communication and micronutrient supplementation
- Strengthen early case identification and referral of acute malnutrition for children under five and breastfeeding women.
- Procure and distribute supplies for management of acute malnutrition in order to strengthen the national nutrition supply

change. Improve access to diversified diets for children under-five and PBW through strengthening backyard gardens, linkages with livelihood interventions and social and behavior change communication.

- Community awareness on Gender GBV and PSEA.

Response monitoring indicators

Response Indicator	Target
1.Number of children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition (sex, district)	1,550,384
2.Number of children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment (sex, district)	55,871
3.Number of Children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition treated (sex, district)	88,414

BIYASONI, CHIKWAWA

Health Surveillance assistant conducting nutrition assessment using MUAC during door-to-door nutrition mass screening at Biyasoni Village in TA Maseya in Chikwawa. Photo: UNICEF/ Ida Munthali



2.5

Protection



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED BY SEX AND AGE
4.6M	1.7M	\$985K	7	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls 26% Boys 25% Women 23% Men 22% People With Disabilities: 9%

Context of the Crisis in the Sector

The Protection and Social Support Cluster in Malawi brings together a wide range of protection stakeholders (both local and international), led by the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW) and co-led by UNICEF to coordinate the protection response to humanitarian disasters.

The drought situation will lead to increased protection risks especially for children, women, and adolescent girls. During humanitarian emergencies, there is also an increased risk of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse including by humanitarian workers.

A Gender-based violence (GBV) Risk assessment conducted by the Malawi Human Rights Commission in 2023 revealed that humanitarian situations increase risks of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and child protection risks for the affected persons especially for women, children, and the elderly. Among the findings of the assessment included risks of sexual harassment for women and girls especially as they access services, child marriages and teenage pregnancies, engagement in hazardous such as child labour and child prostitution for children, risk of trafficking especially in the boarder districts, child neglect, intimate partner violence, increased mental distress among the affected persons and limited access to justice and reporting mechanisms. Furthermore, the Rapid Gender Analysis (2024) indicates that food insecurity increases GBV and SEA risks, GBV, negative coping mechanisms such as child marriages, child labour and school dropouts.

People in Need and Targeted for Assistance

While 5.7million people are acutely food insecure for the period between October 2024 and March 2025, the Protection Cluster estimates that slightly over 75 per cent of these (4,618,525) will require protection services. The cluster will therefore target 1,601,491 people with protection services. These services will include awareness raising on protection risks, delivery of services to survivors of violence and abuse through the case management approach, GBV risk mitigation and response activities, complaints and feedback mechanisms, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse including from humanitarian workers. The target population also includes Internally Displaced Persons who have been relocated from flood prone areas to safer areas and are still in the process of integrating into their host communities.

Cost of Response

The Protection Sector will require an estimated \$985,000 to support the effective implementation of six projects by 10 partners in the targeted areas.

Monitoring

Protection Cluster will engage in joint situation and project implementation monitoring activities to determine trends in protection risks and progress in project implementation. The results of these monitoring activities will be discussed and analyzed in the weekly Protection Cluster meetings. During the meetings, implementing partners will also be presenting progress on the implementation of the various projects. The meetings will provide an opportunity for the cluster partners to address any challenges faced in the provision of protection services in the affected districts.

Sector Response Strategy

The protection sector will employ the following strategies to reach the targeted population.

- Conducting awareness and community dialogue sessions on GBV and child protection.
- Training district and community structures on GBV, Child Protection, PSEA, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support and Complaints and Feedback mechanisms.
- Establishing safe and accessible channels for reporting SEA.
- Support coordination meetings at community and district level.
- Behavioral and social norms change engagements.
- Community policing initiatives.
- Supporting case referrals.
- Carrying out GBV risk mitigation.
- Coordination of protection actors.

GBV and SEA activities will be integrated across all sectors. All clusters will engage the PSEA and GBV networks to create awareness among partners and communities around PSEA and available safe reporting and referral pathways with technical support from the Protection Cluster.

Response monitoring indicators

Response Indicator	Target
#Children, adolescent girls and young women who have received individual Case Management	150,000
#Children, adults, adolescents, and caregivers accessing community based MHPSS	500,000
#Women, girls and boys accessing GBV and SEA risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	700,000
# people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (PSEA)	1,514,11

CHAUMA ISLAND, NKHOTAKOTA

Learners access classes in a newly installed high performance tent on Chauma Island. Photo: © UNICEF



2.6

Education



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED BY SEX AND AGE
4.1M	1.7M	\$3.6M	3	3	Girls 40% Boys 60% People With Disabilities: 1%

People in Need and Targeted for Assistance

The 2024 El Niño conditions in Malawi have had a severe impact on 23 education districts¹. There is need for emergency school feeding programmes in all affected districts for a period of one year. There are 4191,032 learners in the affected districts. Current school feeding is reaching out to 1,631,749 learners from the affected districts. The El Niño Response Plan is targeting at least 70 per cent of affected learners (1,697,519) that are left out from the current school feeding programmes. There is also a need to provide teaching and learning materials, to encourage children to attend daily classes and continue learning

Impact on Education

The impact of El Niño is having a devastating effect in the education sector. The dry spell has affected household food security and led to the drying up of boreholes which are the primary source of water in schools. School dropouts and absenteeism are being experienced in most schools. Learners are forced to miss school to support parents and guardians find alternative sources of food either through casual Labour or engaging in petty business.

Sector Strategic Objectives

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Education Cluster has prepared an El Nino response plan which will be funded through this appeal. The response plan was shared with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs. The Education Cluster is led by MoE and co-led by Save the Children and UNICEF. The overall objective is to ensure that teaching and learning continue in all learning institutions in the worst-affected districts. Special attention will be given to learners with disabilities, those injured or traumatized by the disaster and vulnerable children.

Under the leadership of the MoE, the cluster has prioritized the following El Nino response activities, which will be implemented in close collaboration with all cluster partners. The appeal has identified at least 5 partners to support implementation of the activities. These are UNICEF as lead organization, Ministry of Education, Save the Children, World Food Programme (WFP) and Mary's Meals.

¹ Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre Urban, Blantyre Rural, Thyolo, Mulanje, Phalombe, Chiradzulu, Zomba Urban, Zomba Rural, Machinga, Mangochi, Balaka, Mwanza, Neno, Lilongwe Urban, Lilongwe Rural West, Lilongwe Rural East, Mchinji, Ntcheu, Salima, Dowa, Dedza, Ntchisi, Kasungu, Nkhotakota, and Karonga.

Key Activities

- Provide emergency school feeding to affected learners. This includes school meals and take-home rations to learners in disaster affected schools not currently on the school feeding programme in close collaboration with the Food Security cluster – (WFP)
- Provide teaching and learning materials in the affected schools- textbooks, teachers' guides, chalk, chalk boards, learners exercise books, pens, and pencils.
- Provide technical support to district education cluster coordination to coordinate education, school feeding, and WASH interventions.
- Mobilize WASH, support rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities.
- Integrate school based and community awareness on continuation of learning, potential GBV and SEA risks.

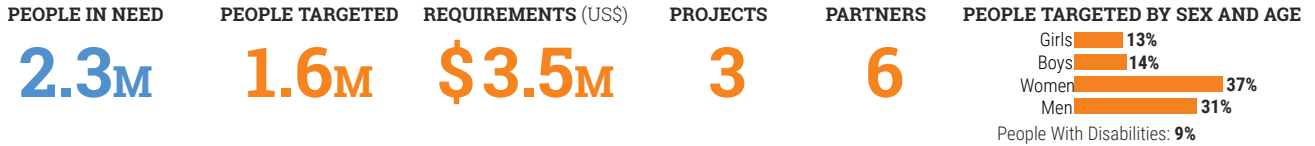
The following are expected results:

- Learners in affected schools are accessing nutritious food at school.
- Learners in affected schools provided with scholastic materials.
- National and district coordination clusters strengthened.
- WASH cluster mobilized to support WASH school infrastructure
- Monitoring and reporting system in place for MoE.
- Learners in affected areas are aware of potential GBV and SEA risks and the available services

Response monitoring indicators

Response Indicator	Target
Learners in affected schools are accessing nutritious food at school	1,697,519
Learners in affected schools provided with scholastic materials	1,697,519
National and district coordination clusters strengthened	29
Learners in affected schools provided with key messages on continuation of schools, GBV, early marriage, hygiene, localised food, and disease preventive messages	1,697,519

2.7 Health



Context of the Crisis in the Sector

The El Niño weather phenomenon, which has caused an extreme drought, is having devastating effects on health especially, among vulnerable groups including under five years children, pregnant women, the elderly, disabled, and people living with chronic health conditions. Increased levels of food insecurity and lower incomes will have a catastrophic impact on health, increasing communicable diseases and reducing access to life-saving health services. Food insecurity reduces communities' access to nutritious diets, decreasing their immunity and rendering them to be more susceptible to infectious illnesses and vector borne diseases such as malaria, cholera, respiratory conditions, measles, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and skin conditions.

Negative coping mechanisms exacerbated by deepening poverty affect timely access to health services. As out-of-pocket expenditures increase, people delay accessing health care services resulting in premature/avoidable deaths. The 17 per cent of the population who require medication for chronic conditions such as HIV, Tuberculosis; and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, mental illnesses, heart, and lung diseases are particularly vulnerable.

In addition, girls face an increased risk of unwanted pregnancies and forced marriages which mostly end up in an obstetric complication as they are exposed to unsafe home deliveries. Fifteen per cent of pregnant women require access to emergency obstetric care services during delivery. If these women cannot access health care facilities Malawi may see a rise in maternal and neonatal deaths due to anaemia and prolonged labourer, which are already extremely high at 439 deaths /100,000¹, 20 deaths/1,000 livebirths respectively. In addition, there are 39 infant deaths/1,000 livebirths.

Severe malnutrition is already evident with worrying trends illustrating an increase in the number of children being admitted to health facilities; 15 per cent of severely malnourished children are expected to experience complications and need inpatient care. This may lead to an increase in child mortality rates in a country where the mortality rate is already high with 61 deaths in children less than 5 years old/1,000 livebirths².

Access to timely, quality healthcare is further hindered by the increased demands on the health workforce, medical supplies,

and preventive interventions caused by the impacts of COVID-19, destruction of health facilities and road infrastructure by Tropical Cyclone Freddy (2023) and the ongoing risk of protracted cholera since March 2022.

People in Need and Targeted for Assistance

Poverty and hunger are key determinants of health outcomes. The current epidemiological situation marked by an active cholera outbreak and poor health indicators amidst delayed recovery from previous disasters, will require timely and targeted intersectoral interventions. This is necessary to avoid high morbidity and mortality, especially in the districts affected by food insecurity. In districts like Balaka, Chikwawa, Mwanza and Machinga, 60 per cent of the people in need will be targeted while in Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba, 80 per cent will be targeted as these districts have not yet recovered from Cyclone Freddy effects.

Response efforts to mitigate the health impacts of the El Nino induced drought will target about 1.6 million people in 7 affected districts in the Southern region. The interventions aim to address the health needs of communities affected by El Niño such as increased incidence of infectious waterborne, and vector-borne illnesses. Providing support to the health service providers already operating in the targeted districts will be prioritized, especially when supporting chronic conditions and mental health. Other essential life-saving health interventions include capacity building of communities for early detection and reporting of events, provision of in-patient and mobile services by facility and community-based healthcare workers, provision of medical supplies, essential medicines, and vaccines.

Additional activities will focus on strengthening community capacities in support of disease surveillance and response systems in these districts, to detect and respond promptly to outbreaks of infectious diseases, such as cholera and malaria, which escalate during periods of climatic stress. Deployment of Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) will be crucial for investigation, verification, and containment of disease outbreaks while Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) focus on improving access to critical care.

Women and girls are vulnerable to unplanned pregnancies resulting from negative coping mechanisms and increased poverty levels.

1 MDHS 2016

2 MICS 2021

There is also an increased risk from complications of pregnancy and childbirth due to scarcity of resources and lack of access to health services. This is compounded by exposure to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and harassment. Women will require access to emergency obstetric care services. Prevention and response to sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (PRSEAH) will be incorporated into all the planned interventions.

The needs for treatment of severe malnutrition are expected to rapidly rise. The intention is to provide in-patient treatment with therapeutic supplements and related essential medicines. The added burden of illnesses requires increased resources to support service level agreements, and medical and laboratory supplies in the affected districts.

By targeting these specific priority districts assistance efforts in the health sector can effectively reach those most in need, mitigate the health impacts of El Niño, and build resilience within communities to better cope with future climate-related and reduce negative coping actions.

Cost of Response

To address the pressing needs of the vulnerable communities in these districts, the Health Sector requires \$3.4681 million to support activities in the three project areas described below.

Provision of emergency critical medicines supplies and equipment: This project, budgeted at \$2.1million, will focus on procuring, distributing, and monitoring essential medical supplies, severe acute malnutrition treatment and laboratory supplies for the seven targeted districts. The objective is to ensure the availability and seamless flow of medical and laboratory supplies to healthcare facilities, even in the most remote areas. Through strategic procurement initiatives, acquisition of the required supplies and prioritization of last-mile deliveries, healthcare facilities in the affected districts are anticipated to see an enhancement of a resilient inventory capable of meeting the diverse needs.

Provision of essential emergency health care services through static and mobile clinics: The project will address reduced access to health care, increased need for treating communicable and non-communicable diseases, provision of emergency health care and management of severe acute malnutrition. The total budget is \$850,500. The essential health services gaps will be addressed across the network of public health care service providers, Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM), NGOs, and private providers to implement activities to ensure provision of essential health services to the affected areas is not disrupted. Strengthening of partnerships to improve access to health among the affected populations is a key strategy including establishing or reviewing existing Service Level Agreements with private health service providers.

Provision of support for risk communication and social behaviour change on health: To increase awareness in the communities to strengthen surveillance systems in high-risk prioritized districts for improved early detection of conditions and epidemic prone diseases, the project will require \$477,900. The funds will support activities

including strengthening community-based surveillance for early warning and detection through community engagement with local leaders and extension workers, distribution of information, education, and communication materials and job aides, reporting tools, supportive supervisions and mentorship at facility and community levels, investigation and verification of events and support for surveillance data management and real-time analysis for evidence informed decisions.

Monitoring

Provision of support for risk communication and social behaviour change on health: Consistency of event-based surveillance (EBS) will be monitored. The number of weekly and monthly surveillance reports from the 7 affected districts will be assessed based on timeliness and completeness of surveillance data. Accuracy of reported data will be monitored through percentage of reported cases later confirmed (epidemiological-link, clinical diagnosis and/or laboratory confirmation). **Orientation of communities to promote early detection especially along the borders will be conducted in all the districts.**

RRTs and EMTs will be monitored through their readiness state measured by the availability of well-trained teams, equipped and available resources for deployments, time of initiation of response activities after an event is reported.

Provision of emergency critical medicines supplies and equipment: Monitoring shall be conducted to ensure the maintenance of a resilient system and guarantee a prompt procurement and distribution of essential medical and laboratory supplies to hard-to-reach areas, utilizing regular assessments of stock usage and availability. This shall involve consistent evaluation and analysis of stock levels across all tiers, encompassing both national and sub-regional levels.

Provision of essential emergency health service through static and mobile clinics: Monitoring of the investments in increasing health service delivery access, treatment of illnesses and severe acute malnutrition will be through trend monitoring of key indicators in the health information management system as well as evaluation through intra and after-action reviews (IAR/AAR).

Sector Response Strategy

Provide essential emergency health services through static and mobile clinics

- Train health care workers on Severe Acute Malnutrition Management (SAM) and conduct orientation on communicable diseases e.g., cholera in health facilities.
- Deployment of (EMTs).
- Support recruitment and deployment of surge staff through mobile and outreach clinics.
- Deploy Rapid Response Teams for containment of drought related infectious diseases.

Procurement of emergency critical medicines supplies and equipment

- Securing life-saving medical supplies and equipment for drought-affected districts.
- Last Mile Deliveries of supplies and equipment.

Provision of support for risk communications and social behaviour change interventions for health

- Orient communities on surveillance signals for early detection and reporting of health events to health facilities (event-based surveillance).
- Printing and distribution of reporting tools, signal job aides for communities.

Response monitoring indicators

Response Indicator	Target
1. Number of targeted districts reporting event-based surveillance in a humanitarian setting	7
2. Number of days essential medicines are not available in a one-month period	0
3. Number of cases treated for selected diseases relevant (malaria, cholera, measles, diarrhea disease, severe acute malnutrition, hypertension, and others)	594,548
4. Number of people reached with messaging on early detection of drought-prone diseases	1,568,540

PHALULA, BALAKA

A community volunteer conducting nutrition screening using MUAC at Phombeya Village in TA Phalula in Balaka. Photo: UNICEF/ Chifundo Rambiki



2.8 Shelter



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED BY SEX AND AGE
2K	2K	\$250K	1	2	Girls: 12% Boys: 8% Women: 47% Men: 33% People With Disabilities: 12%

Context of the Crisis in the Sector

In February and March 2024, torrential rains in the lakeshore districts including Nkhotakota, and Karonga caused floods which led to the displacement of over 22,500 people. The floods resulted in the loss and destruction of homes and property further exacerbating the precarious living conditions of the most vulnerable populations in these districts.

An interagency assessment, conducted by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and other cluster partners, indicated that over 1,900 houses in Nkhotakota alone were destroyed by the floods. As a result, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have resorted to seeking refuge in schools, public buildings, and other structures provided by various partners. By the time of drafting this appeal, 3 sites for IDPs are operating across Northern Malawi and sheltering 1,911 people. Some 20,589 affected people, with the support of partners, have either returned to their places of origin or integrated within the host communities.

The floods occurred at a time when communities were already struggling with food shortages. As a result, the affected population, many of whom are balancing limited funds with other essential priorities such as shelter, WASH, and livelihood needs, and school fees, urgently need support to avoid negative impacts such as school dropouts and early marriages.

People in Need and Targeted for Assistance

The shelter and camp management cluster anticipates that 1,911 people in the Nkhotakota and Karonga districts are still affected and in need of life-saving assistance due to the El Nino induced heavy rains. Out of the affected population, the cluster approach will target all the people in need in the affected areas of Karonga and Nkhotakota districts with support in shelter and settlements (Cash Based Interventions and in-kind and non-food items support), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), and Displacement Assessment using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Priority target beneficiaries are IDP households that are still living in displacement sites.

The cluster will also work with the protection sector to ensure that the protection needs of women, girls, and children are prioritized, minimizing risks of domestic violence, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and abuse, exploitation and other insecurities caused by the highly congested living environment of people in

temporary shelter settings. The support will be sensitive to the different gendered needs of men, women, boys, and girls of different socio-economic statuses including people living with disabilities. As camp management committees in the remaining camps are actively engaged in the design and implementation of projects via inclusion of their views, the cluster leads will ensure equal representation for women, men, youths, and others in the committees to ensure that they have a voice in preserving their dignity.

Cost of Response

The sector anticipates that the response will cost around \$250,000 and include activities in the three thematic areas listed above. 60 per cent of the funding will go towards Shelter and non-food items (NFI) support, 30 per cent towards CCCM, and 10 per cent towards DTM.

Monitoring

The cluster will conduct Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) to ensure that the targeted beneficiaries have been reached with shelter and NFI assistance packages. This will also include verification of utilization of the Shelter and NFI assistance to ensure that beneficiaries have used the cash and in-kind assistance for the intended purpose. The PDM process will involve cluster partners, district stakeholders, decentralized community structures and representatives of the affected persons.

IOM will carry out monitoring through its internal monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Monitoring matrices will be developed and shared with implementing partners which will be consolidated by the organization to track all sector-specific actions. The clusters' various partners will contribute to the response while in-person and remote monitoring through reports will be shared. Joint monitoring visits with government partners at the district and national levels shall be conducted regularly to ensure the implementation aligns with the expected deliverables. Feedback sessions after each monitoring activity will be convened jointly with the community-level structures to adapt the project implementation based on the monitoring findings and recommendations.

Sector Response Strategy

Mixed implementation strategies will be deployed, including a detailed shelter assessment to identify and prioritize people, households, and villages for the support. Assessments will be done using a vulnerability criterion which will be developed by the cluster, building

on from the Interagency Assessment Tool. Partners will hold meetings with the affected populations, local leaders, and Camp management committees to facilitate the identification and selection of beneficiaries. Selection criteria for both short and longer-term shelter assistance will be communicated to the affected population to ensure transparency. The support will be both cash and in-kind. Cash support will be provided to households targeted for a return package, to assist them in the procurement of framing materials. The package includes NFIs such as kitchen sets, blankets, and sleeping mats. The support will also consider the construction of emergency and transition shelters, to provide a basis for resilient reconstruction and recovery efforts.

Capacity building of partners staff, volunteers, and stakeholders on shelter and settlement, including the development of the cluster's response strategy, will enhance sustainability.

CCCM activities will include supporting district authorities and leaders to guide identification exercises based on the needs alone, including understanding the needs and vulnerabilities of men, women, boys, and girls, identifying protection concerns, and working with partners. In addition, camp management training will be conducted as required, to ensure the main organizational and humanitarian aspects are covered, understood, and effectively implemented. It is of utmost importance that basic humanitarian standards are met, and the Do No Harm approaches are adopted. CCCM partners will be invited to conduct emergency site improvement projects. Partners will also support improvements to address damage to buildings (schools

in particular) as the sites eventually shut down, to enable them to function as expected before the displacement. Considering the importance of implementing people-centered approaches, community engagement, and accountability will be prioritized. The involvement and participation of the affected population shall be done through ad hoc meetings, complaints, and feedback mechanisms, ensuring sharing of timely information.

DTM activities involve critical multi-sectoral information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs assessments of displaced and mobile populations to provide decision-makers and responders with better context-specific information to tailor their assistance. IOM will deploy the DTM team. IOM currently has DTM capacity in the country and will pivot this capacity to ensure dedicated information management support to the cluster, working closely with Malawi Red Cross Society and DoDMA to track returns and profile the IDPs in the collective sites, including rapid return intentions, needs and gaps.

Response monitoring indicators

Response Indicator	Target
Number of people reached with Shelter and NFI support	1,911
Number of Districts supported with Sector-Specific Assessments and Site Support Services	2

2.9

Logistics



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$11.5M	1	1

People in Need and Targeted for Assistance

The Logistics Sector's end users for its common logistics, coordination, and information management services include the Government of Malawi and other humanitarian partners responding to sudden onset and/or protracted emergencies where the sector is active. The Logistics Sector does not work with affected populations directly. Therefore, the Logistics Sector will endeavour to support – where possible – all partners to implement their programming by facilitating the provision of common services to enable the delivery of life-saving interventions. The Logistics Sector will support humanitarian partners and government through the provision of logistics services – primarily transport and storage of food commodities – required by the El Niño Drought Response efforts

Cost of Response

Total response cost – 11,500,000 USD

Cost measures – The Logistics Sector aims to prioritize the most efficient and effective mode of transportation to support government and humanitarian partners to deliver humanitarian assistance and services in a timely manner.

Cost drivers – The resources of the response are designated to logistics services – specifically transport from logistics hubs to affected areas. Additionally, resources will be used to provide storage services in logistics hubs for food commodities and other lifesaving humanitarian supplies designated for the drought response.

Sector Response Strategy

The sector response strategy is to support humanitarian partners with the necessary logistics transport, storage, and coordination and information management needs to ensure a timely and effective response in alignment with the National El Niño Induced Prolonged Dry Spells and Floods Response Appeal and Complimentary UN Flash Appeal.

Transport

Transportation of food and other humanitarian relief items has been identified as a critical gap in the El Niño Drought response. Funds permitting, transportation services can be made available immediately with WFP-owned 4x4 vehicles and via agreements with private sector transporters. Road and water transport services will be utilized based on geographical access and distribution need.

Storage

Additional needs have been identified for storage of humanitarian supplies and the deployment of mobile storage units (MSU) to support humanitarian efforts. Storage space will be made available in Lilongwe and Blantyre while MSUs will be made available for deployment to affected districts as needed. Storage space and a limited number of MSUs are also readily available. Additional MSUs can be procured based on the needs of the response.

Coordination and Information Management

Through its coordination cell, the Logistics Sector aims to streamline and optimize the logistics resources, reduce duplication of efforts, and scale up the capacity available. Dedicated sector information management services help provide timely information on available logistics resources and access, ensuring the logistics gaps are captured in inter-sectoral discussions and access is mapped to support transport planning.

Response monitoring indicators

Response Indicator	Target
Number of information products shared with partners	6
Total tonnage in metric tons transported	150,000

2.10

Refugee Response



PEOPLE IN NEED

54k

PEOPLE TARGETED

54k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$2.6M

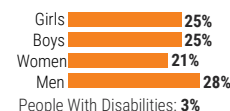
PROJECTS

8

PARTNERS

3

PEOPLE TARGETED BY SEX AND AGE



Context of the Crisis in the Sector

Refugees in Malawi are facing significant challenges, exacerbated by El Niño-induced climate conditions. Over 53,859 refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, and Rwanda, are settled in the Dzaleka camp, in the Dowa District. The impacts of El Niño have severely worsened the already difficult living conditions in the congested camps which were initially built to accommodate 10,000 refugees.

Irregular rainfall patterns have led to reduced agricultural yields in the camps. This will severely impact the refugee community, 85 per cent of whom have an agricultural background but with no land to cultivate on and living in a congested camp and relying on humanitarian aids and are unable to supplement their rations to meet their nutritional needs. The refugee community is facing a 50 per cent reduction in WFP food rations and seeing the purchasing power of their monthly entitlements reduce as food prices increase due to inflation and the devaluation of the Kwacha. Moreover, these populations are experiencing a reduction in humanitarian assistance due to funding shortfalls and the global economic crisis.

El Niño induced climate conditions have also increased the already long water fetching times in the camp. This adds strain on families, who are only receiving 14 litres per day which is 6 litres less than the 20 litres recommended by WASH standards.

People in Need and Targeted for Assistance

The assistance will target 53,859 refugees in Dzaleka camp and surrounding areas.

Cost of Response¹

Project	Cost (US\$)
Livelihood Initiatives	350,000
Provision of Core Relief Items	703,000
Protection Activities	200,000
Nutrition Activities	50,000
WASH	250,000
Shelter	450,000
Health Activities	100,000
Other	487,000
Total	2.6million

Monitoring

Monitoring activities will be jointly conducted by UNHCR and its implementing partners in collaboration with other UN agencies and the Resident Coordinator's office. UNHCR already has tools in place to track whether progress is being made.

Sector Response Strategy

The refugee sector aims to mobilize urgent humanitarian assistance to address the immediate needs of refugees. This will require an intersectoral response covering food security, water and sanitation, health, nutrition services and protection.

UNHCR aims to eliminate food gaps which are currently leading to an increase in food insecurity and malnutrition among the refugee population. This will be achieved through several projects which will include in-kind distribution of nutrition supplements and multi-purpose cash-based assistance which will allow people to purchase food and other core relief items as appropriate. Moreover, water harvesting strategies will be introduced to ensure effective use of water and allow the establishment of kitchen gardens to enable communities to grow food to supplement their rations.

Furthermore, lifesaving protection services will be provided to women and girls whose vulnerability is heightened during emergencies. Immediate focus is on GBV case management, psychosocial support, and integrated Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH). Providing dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age is also essential. Efforts to immediately return children to learning environments, minimize education disruption, reduce dropouts, and create protective environments for refugee children are also crucial. UNHCR will therefore utilize a standardized emergency package to minimize conflict disruption and prepare children for longer-term learning pathways.

Non-food items such as shelter tool kits, blankets and synthetic sleeping mats jerry cans, hygiene kits including soaps, and women's dignity kits which are vital for meeting the immediate needs of forcibly displaced individuals and their families, will also be distributed. Basic safe water services will also be provided. Existing water systems will be rehabilitated, and new solar-powered multi-use water systems will be constructed. Boreholes and pipe supplies will also be rehabilitated and expanded.

¹ The Cost of Response does not include WFP food assistance

Response monitoring indicators

Response Indicator	Target
1. Number of people who received cash assistance to support the purchasing of food and other core-relief items as appropriate	53,859
2. Number of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	1,500
3. Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	35,000

MOFAT VILLAGE, NENO

Martha Kagwa was worried when she heard that the 2023/2024 rainfall season would be characterized by prolonged spell. However, with the support from FAO, she managed to rent a garden for irrigation farming. @FAO Given Chichitike



2.11

Early Recovery



PEOPLE IN NEED

1M

PEOPLE TARGETED

45K

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$3M

PROJECTS

1

PARTNERS

2

PEOPLE TARGETED BY SEX AND AGE

Women 60%

Men 40%

People With Disabilities: 10%

Context of the Crisis in the Sector

With the World Meteorological Organization declaring El Niño conditions in July 2023, the Seasonal Forecast released by Malawi's Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) for 2023/2024 similarly predicted El Niño conditions over Malawi. This resulted in the late and erratic onset of the planting rains, inadequate rains, reduced rainy days, and prolonged dry spells in most parts of the country. These conditions, coupled with localized floods, have significantly impacted crop production prospects and other sectors, painting a grim picture of the agricultural situation in Malawi. The Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and District Councils facilitated a preliminary assessment of the prolonged dry spell situation to establish the extent of the impact as well as prospects of residual moisture for response interventions to complement irrigation farming. The 2023/2024 survey results show that maize production has decreased to 2,926,190 metric tons from the 2022/23 final round estimate of 3,509,837 metric tons. This deficit poses a severe threat to food security and economic stability in the country, considering the Southern African region has been heavily affected. FEWS NET field assessments and observations across central and southern Malawi in mid-January 2024 showed that food insecurity has worsened since December, with expected Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes extending into 2024 as more households face depleted food stocks from own-production and inadequate income sources amid very high prices for food and essential non-food commodities. Additionally, FAO conducted an El Niño Agriculture and Food Security Impact Assessment in April 2024. In addition to the Dry Spells Preliminary Assessment undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, the findings of the assessments highlighted Nsanje and Machinga as the worst affected districts, with over 29 per cent and 28 per cent of the population facing severe food insecurity respectively. Of the ten districts sampled by FAO, nine districts have over 20 per cent severe food insecurity.

Following the impact of the El Niño-induced prolonged dry spells and floods on crop production and other sectors, the President of Malawi declared a state of disaster in 23 districts and appealed for local and international assistance. Against this background, the Government of Malawi, through DoDMA, developed a National El Niño Response Appeal to facilitate resource mobilization. While focusing on immediate life-saving needs, the Appeal has also considered

resilience-building activities to break the cycle of chronic food insecurity exacerbated by overdependence on rain-fed agriculture with investments in irrigation equipment and infrastructure as well as livelihood diversification interventions.

People in Need and Targeted for Assistance

Observations and trends point to a worsening food situation of vulnerable households, including women and children, who are at higher risk of food and nutrition insecurity. The Ministry's preliminary figures show about 2 million farming families (9 million people) in 23 districts are at risk of food insecurity. The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) has established that some 5.7 million people (28 per cent of the population) will be in IPC Phase 3 or above during the October 2024- March 2025 lean season.

This proposed intervention aims to reach 10,000 households (45,000 people) across the ten most affected districts. The target group will be selected from vulnerable households facing severe food insecurity. According to the assessment conducted by FAO, casual employment/ "Ganyu" was reported as the primary income source during the period of data collection with over 50 per cent of the surveyed households reporting it. Targeted beneficiaries will therefore, be selected from the vulnerable households where one family member should have the ability to work given the cash-for-work approach that the project will adopt.

Targeted households will be drawn from the most vulnerable families in the following districts: Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Machinga, Mangochi, Neno, Nsanje, Phalombe, and Thyolo. The proposed intervention will provide the targeted beneficiaries with cash for work, training, and capacity-building focused on watershed management, restoration of degraded land, reforestation, and general environmental management.

Cost of Response

The total financial requirement for the project is \$3.5 million. With the interventions adopting a cash-for-work approach, providing targeted beneficiaries with cash gives them greater choice and dignity while at the same time injecting cash to contribute to the restoration and stimulation of local markets and the local economy. The actual location and number of sites will be determined in due course and in consultation with the communities. Funding will also be allocated to the training component, where it is anticipated that selected beneficiaries will benefit from this component. Although training

needs may differ depending on identified beneficiaries, it is expected that each district will benefit from at least ten training sessions

Monitoring

The implementing partner will submit monthly and quarterly narrative and financial reports in a format agreed upon with UNDP. The monthly reports will also include updates on project implementation status.

An updated risk management matrix will also be included with each monthly report and the project team will collect and report quantitative and qualitative data on progress. All data for person-focused indicators will be disaggregated by location, sex, age, disability and other dimensions of interest to analyse participation and performance across different population groups.

The UNDP internal monitoring system will also be adopted:

- A quality assessment shall record progress towards completing key results on a quarterly basis based on the quality criteria and methods listed in the Quality Management table.
- A risk log shall be activated in the internal UNDP system (Quantum) and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- A monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated and updated to track key management actions/events.
- A project lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure ongoing learning and adaptation within the organization and to facilitate the preparation of the Lesson-Learned Report at the end of the project.

Sector Response Strategy

Objective: This project aims to improve the livelihoods of drought-affected vulnerable households and communities.

Expected results.

- Increased life-sustaining opportunities for 10,000 vulnerable farming households through cash-for-work initiatives.
- Enhanced skills and knowledge through training of target beneficiaries.
- Improved community-based natural resource management.

Proposed Interventions

Between 2021 and 2024, UNDP previously supported a similar project under the Malawi Green Corps Project in 10 districts. The aim of the

project was to provide youth with employment opportunities focused on environmental restoration of critical hotspots areas across Malawi. The project will adopt a similar cash-for-work approach and will, to the extent possible, seek to establish linkages and collaboration with ongoing and planned watershed management and land restoration initiatives. While the cash-for-work period will be short-term, addressing immediate vulnerabilities linked to drought, this project is anticipated to serve as a springboard to further climate-resilient livelihoods and business opportunities for participating beneficiaries. The following activities will be implemented using the cash-for-work approach in selected hotspot areas within the 10 prioritised districts:

1. Restoration of environmental hotspots: This is a cash-for-work activity focusing on agricultural land restoration, soil loss mitigation and productive farmland conservation to prevent further erosion and topsoil degradation. The final number of hotspots will be determined and selected in consultation with the targeted communities and where a participatory site selection process that engages national, district and community actors will be adopted. Local participation is critical in ensuring community engagement and alignment with community needs and generating the level of buy-in and ownership that will determine the success of the project.
2. Skills development and training: In addition to the cash, beneficiaries will also receive capacity-building focused on watershed management, restoration of degraded land, reforestation, and general environmental management thereby fostering long-term resilience

Response monitoring indicators

Response Indicator	Target
Number of people disaggregated by age and gender participating in the cash of work initiatives	45,000
Number of people disaggregated by age and gender trained in natural resource management.	45,000
Number of rehabilitated/restored hotspots	100

Part 3

Annexes

LEKERENI, CHIKWAWA

Maness and her three children in Lekereni village, Chikwawa District, are surviving on porridge alone, as she cannot obtain enough maize flour to cook nsima (maize flour porridge). Photo: WFP/Francis Thawani



3.1 Projects

SECTOR	LEAD ORGANIZATION	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	PROJECT TITLE	BUDGET (US\$)
Agriculture	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture and other members of the Agriculture Cluster	Provision of improved and adaptable seed varieties, fertilizers, and other recommended inputs.	17,000,000
Agriculture	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture and other members of the Agriculture Cluster	Provision of portable and user-friendly irrigation equipment to farming households that have access to water for irrigation farming.	17,000,000
Agriculture	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture and other members of the Agriculture Cluster	Promoting livestock productivity through interventions that enhance livestock health and nutrition, and safeguarding livestock loss.	13,000,000
Agriculture	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture and other members of the Agriculture Cluster	Intensifying fisheries and aquaculture restoration initiatives.	3,000,000
Early Recovery	UNDP	CRS	Promoting Alternative Livelihoods for Early Recovery using a cash for work approach.	3,000,000
Education	UNICEF	Ministry of Education/ Mary's Meals	Climate Resilience Flood Induced El Niño Reponse - Emergency School Feeding	1,733,000
Education	UNICEF	Save The Children	Flood/ El Niño Emergency Response - Teaching and Learning Materials	550,000
Education	UNICEF	Ministry of Education	Climate resilient water supply	17,000
Food Security	Mlato Foundation	Mlato Foundation	El Niño Response - Machinga	10,000
Food Security	World Food Programme	World Food Programme	El Niño Response - Balaka,Phalombe,Mulanje,Machinga,Mangochi,Chikwawa	49,000,000
Food Security	GIZ - FNSP	Self Help Africa	El Niño Response - Dedza	75,000
Food Security	Plan International Malawi	Plan International Malawi	El Niño Response - Karonga,Kasungu ,Lilongwe,Machinga,Mangochi,Mulanje	1,559,633
Food Security	GIZ	Self Help Africa	Supporting vulnerable households with cash and nutrition-sensitive counselling in Dedza	105,000

SECTOR	LEAD ORGANIZATION	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	PROJECT TITLE	BUDGET (US\$)
Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, MRCS, Save The Children, Momentum Health	Provision of emergency critical medicines supplies and equipment - Laboratory and Essential Medical Supplies	1,937,200
Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, MRCS, Save The Children, Momentum Health	Provision of emergency critical medicines supplies and equipment - Last Mile Deliveries	202,500
Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, MRCS, Save The Children, Momentum Health	Provide essential emergency health service through static and mobile clinics - RRTs	194,400
Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, MRCS, Save The Children, Momentum Health	Provide essential emergency health service through static and mobile clinics - EMTs	170,100
Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, MRCS, Save The Children, Momentum Health	Provide essential emergency health service through static and mobile clinics - Staff Recruitment	243,000
Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, MRCS, Save The Children, Momentum Health	Provide essential emergency health service through static and mobile clinics	243,000
Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, MRCS, Save The Children, Momentum Health	Provision of support for Risk communication and social behaviour change intervention on health - Community Orientation	275,400
Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, MRCS, Save The Children, Momentum Health	Provision of support for Risk communication and social behaviour change intervention on health - Printing and Distribution of Material	202,500
Logistics	WFP		Logistics services for the El Niño Response	11,500,000
Nutrition	UNICEF	MoH	Nutrition Emergency Response - Procurement and Distribution of Therapeutic Supplies	2,100,000
Nutrition	UNICEF	13 District councils: Blantyre, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Zomba, Lilongwe, Chiradzulu, Machinga, Balaka, Mangochi, Karonga, Dedza and Mulanje	Nutrition Emergency Response - Mass Nutrition Screening	920,000
Nutrition	UNICEF	13 district councils: Blantyre, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Zomba, Lilongwe, Chiradzulu, Machinga, Balaka, Mangochi, Karonga, Dedza and Mulanje	Nutrition Emergency Response - Counseling and CCFL	500,000
Nutrition	UNICEF	MoH, District councils	Nutrition Emergency Response - Integrated Vitamin A Supplementation	112,408
Nutrition	WFP	13 district councils - Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Balaka, Mangochi, Machinga, Zomba, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Mulanje, Thyolo, Neno and Mwanza.	Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,500,000

SECTOR	LEAD ORGANIZATION	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	PROJECT TITLE	BUDGET (US\$)
Nutrition	WFP	13 district councils - Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Balaka, Mangochi, Machinga, Zomba, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Mulanje, Thyolo, Neno and Mwanza.	Refresher training of health workers and partners on the management of acute malnutrition.	100,000
Nutrition	WFP	Nsanje, Chikwawa, Zomba, Phalombe district councils	Capacity strengthening of government, partners and communities to prevent and manage acute malnutrition	160,000
Nutrition	WFP	13 district councils - Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Balaka, Mangochi, Machinga, Zomba, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Mulanje, Thyolo, Neno and Mwanza.	Social and behaviour change communication	140,000
Nutrition	UNICEF	Farmers Union of Malawi, Blantyre district council	Nutrition Emergency Response	450,000
Protection - Child Protection	UNICEF	Ministry of Gender Community Development and Social Welfare, Malawi Police Service	Enhancing Protection Services to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Vulnerable Groups	200,000
Protection - Child Protection	UNICEF	YONECO	Strengthening community driven and safe resilience to El Niño induced vulnerabilities of women and children - Capacity Building	50,000
Protection - Child Protection	YONECO		Strengthening community driven and safe resilience to El Niño induced vulnerabilities of women and children- Community Sensitization	30,000
Protection - Child Protection	YONECO		Strengthening community driven and safe resilience to El Niño induced vulnerabilities of women and children - Feedback and Complaints Mechanisms	20,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UNFPA	CARE MALAWI; MINISTRY OF GENDER; FOCESE	GBV management and response including Prevention of Sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and restoring of dignity for women and girls strengthened during the El Niño Food crisis.	200,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UNFPA	Action Aid	Enhancing Women's Protection in disaster - Coordination	5,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UNFPA	Action Aid	Enhancing Women's Protection in disaster - Awareness Campaigns	7,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UNFPA	Action Aid	Enhancing Women's Protection in disaster - Community Dialogue	3,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UNFPA	Action Aid	Enhancing Women's Protection in disaster - VCPC and ACPC Training	5,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UNFPA	Action Aid	Enhancing Women's Protection in disaster - PSEA Reporting Tools	5,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UNFPA	Action Aid	Enhancing Women's Protection in disaster - Install boxes and Print IEC	5,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UNFPA	Action Aid	Enhancing Women's Protection in disaster - Capacity Building and Start Up Provision	53,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UNFPA	Action Aid	Enhancing Women's Protection in disaster - Cash Transfer and Food Assistance	50,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UNFPA	Action Aid	Enhancing Women's Protection in disaster - Support Coordination Meetings	2,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UN Women	CARE	Enhanced GBV services to Women, girl, men and boys affected by El Niño - Zomba	65,000

SECTOR	LEAD ORGANIZATION	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	PROJECT TITLE	BUDGET (US\$)
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UN Women	Christian Aid	Enhanced GBV services to Women, girls, men and boys affected by El Niño - Blantyre	60,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UN Women	Christian Aid	Enhanced GBV services to Women, girls, men and boys affected by El Niño - Phalombe	60,000
Protection - Gender Based Violence	UN Women	UN Women	Enhanced GBV services to Women, girls, men and boys affected by El Niño - Zomba, Blantyre & Phalombe	50,000
Protection - General Protection	IOM	Ministry of Gender Community Development and Social Welfare	Sustainable Durable solution to Displacement	50,000
Protection - General Protection	IOM		Sustainable Durable solution to Displacement	25,000
Protection - General Protection	IOM		Trafficking in Person (TIP)	25,000
Protection - General Protection	UN Women	CARE	Enhanced protection services to Women, girls, men and boys affected by El Niño - Zomba	5,000
Protection - General Protection	UN Women	Christian Aid	Enhanced protection services to Women, girls, men and boys affected by El Niño - Blantyre	5,000
Protection - General Protection	UN Women	Christian Aid	Enhanced protection services to Women, girls, men and boys affected by El Niño - Phalombe	5,000
Refugee Response - Food Security	UNHCR	UNHCR	Improve food security of 53, 859 beneficiaries for physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for an active and healthy life	560,134
Refugee Response - Food Security	UNHCR		Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to sufficient basic and domestic items	703,993
Refugee Response - General Protection	UNHCR		Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to shelter that meets UNHCR minimum standards	450,000
Refugee Response - Health	UNHCR		Access to primary health care services provided	100,000
Refugee Response - Nutrition	UNHCR	MoHP	Forcibly displaced and stateless persons enjoy medical services including nutrition	50,000
Refugee Response - Protection - Gender Based Violence	UNHCR	PLAN International	Forcibly displaced and stateless persons experience reduced cases of GBV and improved child protection	200,000
Refugee Response - WASH	UNHCR	WHH	Reliable water supply system is installed, and environmental management initiatives are conducted.	250,000
Refugee Response - Food Security	UNHCR	PLAN International	Forcibly displaced and stateless persons assisted with access to business opportunities.	350,000
Shelter	IOM	MRCS, Ministry of Lands	Site Audits, Rehabilitation and Training	20,000
Shelter	IOM	MRCS, Ministry of Lands	Assessments, Shelter Management, NFIs Provision and Repatriation Support	230,000
WASH	UNICEF	SHA	WASH emergency Response to El Niño induced Floods in Malawi - Blantyre	250,000

SECTOR	LEAD ORGANIZATION	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	PROJECT TITLE	BUDGET (US\$)
WASH	UNICEF	CPAR	WASH emergency Response to El Niño induced Floods in Malawi - Nkhotakota	380,000
WASH	UNICEF	UNICEF and Blantyre District Council	WASH Response to El Niño induced Floods/ Emergency Water Supply in Malawi - Blantyre	110,000
WASH	UNICEF	UNICEF and Nkhotakota District Council	WASH Response to El Niño induced Floods/ Emergency Water Supply in Malawi- Nkhotakota	800,000
WASH	WVI		Water supply - Chikwawa	25,000
WASH	WVI		Sanitation and hygiene awareness - Machinga	4,000
WASH	WVI		Sanitation and hygiene awareness - Neno	4,000
WASH	WVI		Sanitation and hygiene awareness - Nsanje	5,000
WASH	WVI		Sanitation and hygiene awareness - Phalombe	10,000
WASH	WVI		Household water treatment - Phalombe	8,000
WASH	WVI		Household water treatment - Thyolo	10,000
WASH	UNICEF	OXFAM	WASH emergency Response to El Niño induced Floods in Malawi - Chikwawa	700,000
WASH	UNICEF	CPAR	WASH emergency Response to El Niño induced Floods in Malawi - Machinga	200,000
WASH	UNICEF	OXFAM	WASH emergency Response to El Niño induced Floods in Malawi - Nsanje	650,000
WASH	UNICEF	Hygiene Village	WASH emergency Response to El Niño induced Floods in Malawi - Thyolo	90,000
WASH	UNICEF	Hygiene Village	WASH emergency Response to El Niño induced Floods in Malawi - Zomba	416,000
WASH	UNICEF	Thyolo District Council and UNICEF	WASH Response to El Niño induced Floods/ Emergency Water Supply in Malawi - Phalombe	950,000

3.2

Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Persons	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
APES	Agricultural Production Estimates Survey	WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	WFP	World Food Programme
CCFLS	Community-led Complementary Feeding and Learning Sessions		
CFM	Community Feedback Mechanisms		
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi		
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition		
CTC	Cholera Treatment Centres		
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs		
DHIS2	District Health Information System		
EBS	Event-based Surveillance		
EMTs	Emergency Medical Teams		
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation		
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition		
GBV	Gender Based Violence		
GDP	Gross Domestic Product		
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers		
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team		
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus		
IAR/AAR	Intra and After-action Reviews		
IM	Information Management		
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons		
IM	Information Management		
IOM	International Organization for Migration		
JIAF	Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework		
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation		
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture		
MoE	Ministry of Education		
MoGCDSW	Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare		
MSU	Mobile Storage Units		
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee		
NFIs	Non-food Items		
NGO	Non-governmental Organization		
NRU	Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit		
PDM Post	Distribution Monitoring		
PRSEAH	Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment		
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse		
RRT	Rapid Response Team		
RUTF	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food		
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition		
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse		
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence		
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health		
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme		
UNHCT	United Nations Humanitarian Country Team		

How to Contribute

Contribute towards Malawi Flash Appeal



Donors can contribute directly to aid organizations participating in the international humanitarian coordination mechanisms in Malawi, as identified in this Flash Appeal.

Contribute through the Central Emergency Response Fund



CERF is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are received year-round

www.unocha.org/cerf/donate

About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Malawi Humanitarian partners. It provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

FLASH APPEAL
Malawi

Get the latest updates



OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

www.unocha.org/rosea

twitter: [@unocha_rosea](https://twitter.com/unocha_rosea)

Humanitarian Action

ANALYSING NEEDS AND RESPONSE

Humanitarian Action aims to be the central website for Information Management tools and services, enabling information exchange between clusters and IASC members operating within a protracted or sudden onset crisis.

<https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1151>



ReliefWeb Response (RW Response) is a specialized digital service of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). This service is part of the commitment to the humanitarian community to ensure that relevant information in a humanitarian emergency is available to facilitate situational understanding and decision-making.

<https://response.reliefweb.int/malawi>



The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

<https://fts.unocha.org/countries/134/summary/2024>