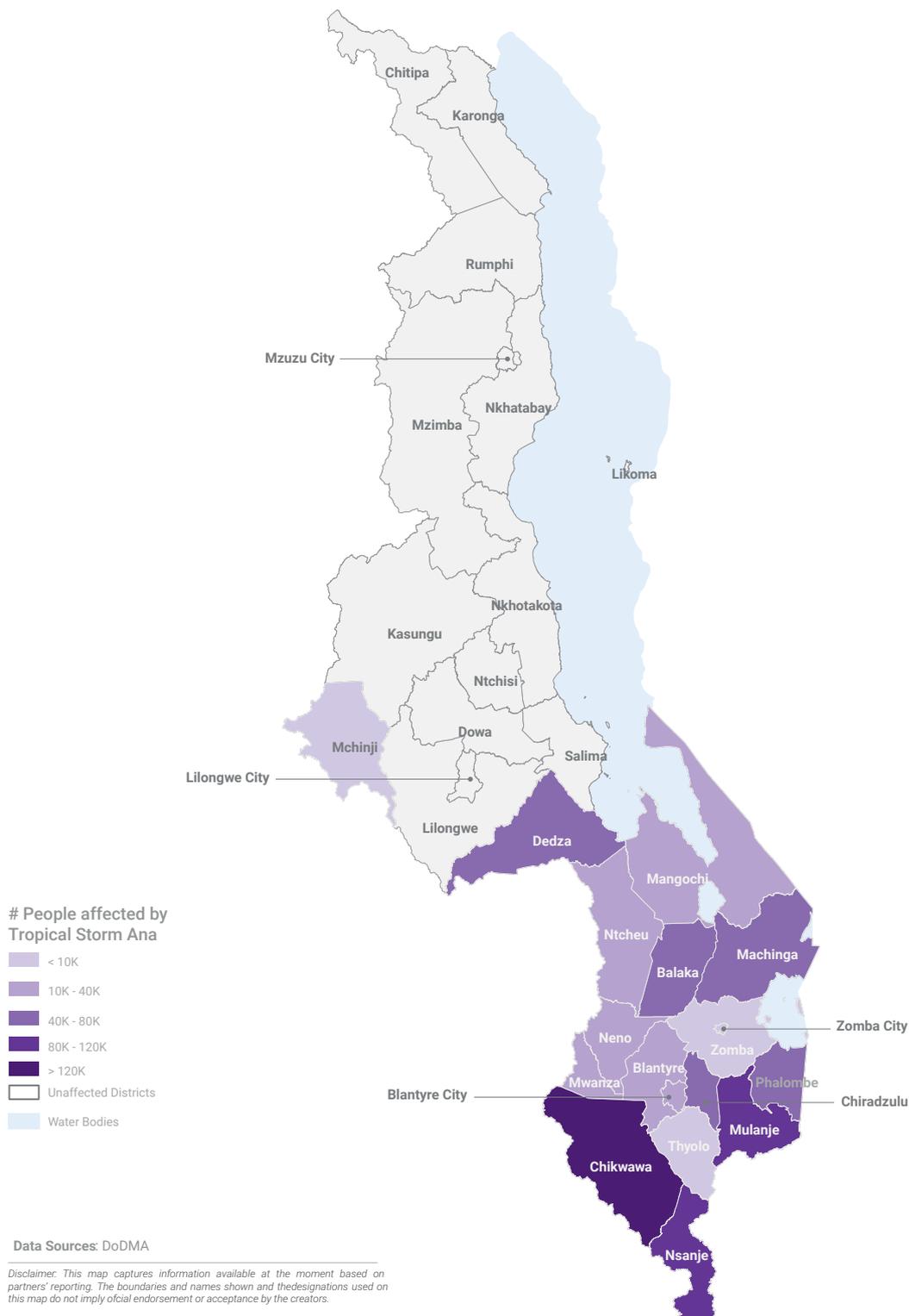


FLASH APPEAL MALAWI

TROPICAL STORM ANA
FEBRUARY 2022-
MAY 2022



Tropical Storm Ana Impact



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.

COVER PHOTO

Aerial view of flooding, Chikwawa District, ©UNICEF

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Foreword by the Resident Coordinator

In late January 2022, Tropical Storm Ana passed through many districts in southern Malawi, leaving devastation and destruction in its wake. In the aftermath of the storm, over 990,000 people urgently require life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance and protection support, as well as livelihood support to recover from their losses and rebuild their resilience, and access to basic services.

It is critical that we galvanize solidarity and support for the most vulnerable people in Malawi who have been hardest hit by Tropical Storm Ana. To this end, this Flash Appeal calls for US\$29.4 million for humanitarian partners to target close to 542,000 people. The appeal aims to mobilize humanitarian action in support of the Government-led response, and is directly complementary to the Government's own relief efforts. We have worked hard to ensure that this appeal is prioritized and principled, and we are confident that the activities planned are those that are most urgently needed to deliver immediate relief to the people who need it most. In implementing this appeal, the UN and humanitarian partners are committed to ensuring that the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality, independence and humanity are fully respected.

In issuing this appeal, I am conscious that humanitarian support is not a long-term solution to the recurrent climatic shocks that continue to increase in frequency and intensity in Malawi. With the global climate crisis impacting countries such as Malawi hardest, intensive efforts are required to ensure that people across the country are able to withstand growing climatic shocks, as well as to tackle inequality and poverty, as highlighted in the country's National Resilience Strategy. The UN and our partners are fully committed to supporting the Government to build resilience and implement climate resilient development.

However, while longer-term efforts to address these extremely complex challenges are vital, we are faced today with an urgent need to act swiftly to save the lives and livelihoods of those whose homes and crops have been upended by Tropical Storm Ana. I therefore call on the international community to show solidarity with the people of Malawi at this extremely challenging time and to stand with us as we step-up our response to this devastating event.

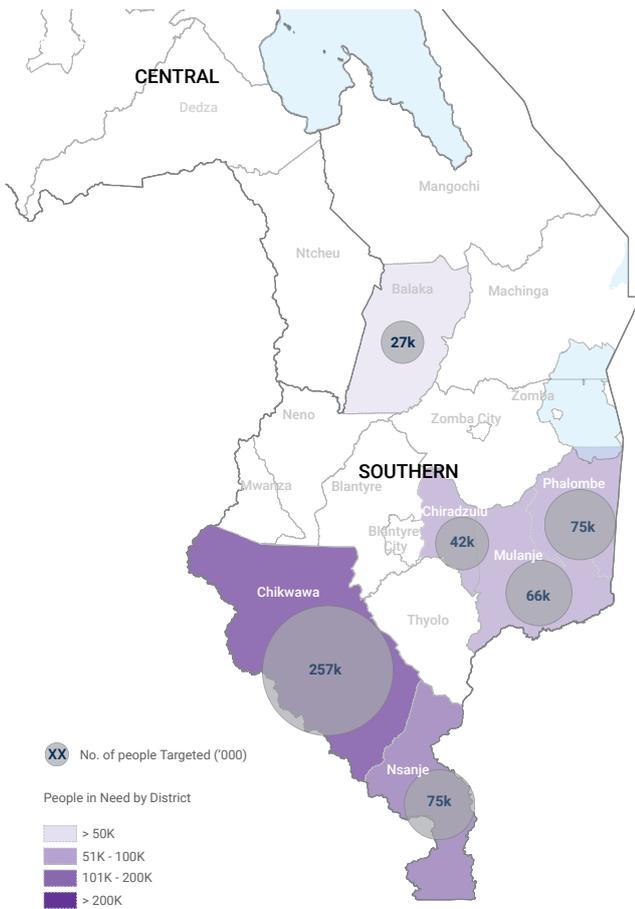


Rudolf Schwenk
UN Resident Coordinator (a.i.) Malawi

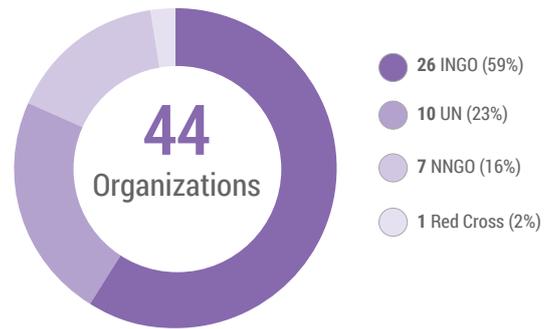
Flash Appeal at a Glance

PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL) 990K 18 DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY TROPICAL STORM ANA	PEOPLE IN NEED (FLASH APPEAL) 680K SIX PRORITIZED DISTRICTS HARDEST-HIT BY THE CRISIS	PEOPLE TARGETED (FLASH APPEAL) 542K SIX PRORITIZED DISTRICTS HARDEST-HIT BY THE CRISIS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$) \$29.4M	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS 44
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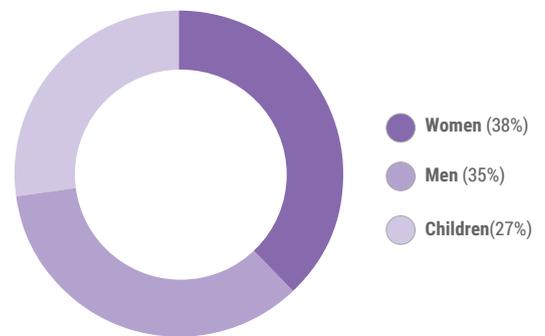
People in Need and targeted by District



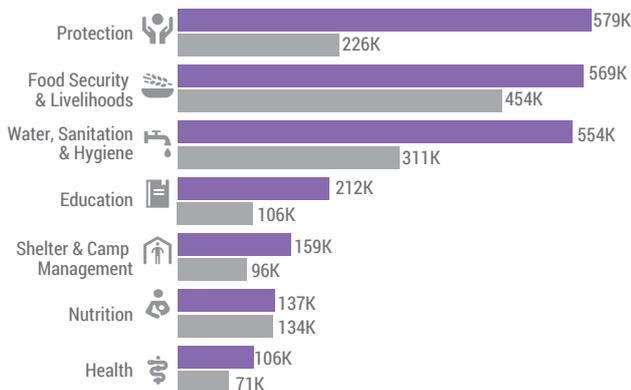
Operational partners by type



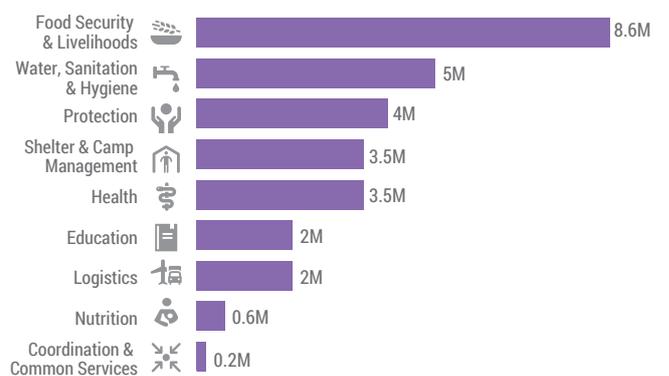
People targeted by gender and age



People in need and targeted by sector *



Requirements by sector *



* People in Need, People Targeted, Requirements are based on the 6 hardest hits districts which are prioritized and form the basis of this Flash Appeal

Crisis Overview

On 24 January 2022, Tropical Storm Ana made landfall on the Mozambican coast and subsequently passed through southern Malawi, bringing torrential rains and causing extensive flooding.

Some weather stations in southern Malawi recorded more than 250 millimetres (mm) of rainfall in a 24-hour period, which was well-above the peak (150mm in 24 hours) recorded during 2019's devastating flooding in Malawi caused by the Tropical Cyclone Idai weather system.

In the aftermath of Tropical Storm Ana, severe flooding was reported across 16 districts and 2 cities in southern Malawi, leaving at least 990,000 people in need of life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance and protection, including more than 190,400 people who were displaced by floods. Of these, an estimated 680,000 people in need are concentrated in the six districts hardest-hit by the crisis: Chikwawa (315,000), Nsanje (117,000), Phalombe (75,000), Mulanje (66,000), Chiradzulu (63,000), and Balaka (44,000). At least 46 people were killed by the floods (with 18 still missing) and more than 200 were injured, according to the Government of Malawi. The President of the Republic of Malawi, Dr. Lazarus Chakwera declared a State of National Disaster on 26 January 2022.

People's access to food and livelihoods were significantly impacted by the floods, and many families lost their food stocks when their homes were destroyed, damaged or flooded. More than 71,700 hectares of crops belonging to more than 91,000 households have been severely affected by the flooding, and at least 36,803 livestock owned by 12,655 livestock keepers were either killed or injured across the 17 affected districts. Some of the districts hardest-hit by Tropical Storm Ana were already projected to experience high acute food insecurity—with both Nsanje and Chikwawa expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) until March 2022—and this will have worsened as a result of the floods. The food security situation is also concerning in the sites for displaced people. Food availability is limited and food is not equally shared among age groups. A recent assessment found that only maize flour and beans were provided to people in the camps and that children under the age of five were forced to consume the 'adult' food that was available. Urgent support is required to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihoods and prevent malnutrition in the period ahead.

An estimated 170,000 boys and girls under age five and more than 39,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) are at risk of increased nutritional challenges following Tropical Storm Ana across 18 districts. With cases of diarrhoea already reported in the temporary sites and displacement negatively impacting on children and women's food and nutrition security, there is an immediate need to establish a referral system for severe/critical cases of malnutrition. In addition, it is critical to strengthen the quality and scale of preventative nutrition services for vulnerable groups through the promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, micro-nutrient supplementation and optimal maternal nutrition.

Children's access to education has been significantly affected, with 476 schools in 22 education districts impacted by the floods, disrupting access to education for more than 398,900 learners (201,135 boys; 197,773 girls) across the 18 districts. Classrooms were damaged by heavy rain and high winds, while learning materials were washed away. In addition, displaced people are using schools as communal shelters, which is causing wear and tear of the facilities. There is an urgent need to resume school activity, including psychosocial support, through the repair of damaged schools and provision of temporary learning spaces and school materials.

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is an urgent concern, and the severity of the flooding has heightened the risks of water borne disease. Twenty piped water supply systems and over 1,000 boreholes have been damaged, contaminated or filled with silt, impacting access to clean water for at least 300,000 people, while more than 53,900 latrines have collapsed. People living in displacement sites are accessing water from unsafe sources like rivers, stagnant waters, and open wells. Most of the camps have inadequate latrines and bathrooms, which are being shared by both men and women violating their right to privacy, and in some cases women and children are utilizing rivers for bathing and sanitary disposal. In schools, internally displaced people are sharing the available latrines with learners, leading to congestion and open defecation. Women and girls have lost sanitary materials because of damage or destruction of houses, leaving them without access to menstrual hygiene.

Tropical Storm Ana damaged and destroyed thousands of homes, leaving more than 190,400 people displaced across 178 informal camps, in sites such as schools, churches, mosques, health facilities, police units and open spaces. Displaced people in the camps have inadequate living space, toilets, bathrooms and non-food items such as blankets, mats and kitchen utensils. Overcrowding in camps increases protection risks, especially for women and girls, and heightens the risk of disease outbreaks. Displaced people also face the risk of vector-borne diseases, including malaria, as many are staying in spaces without window shutters, allowing for mosquitos to spread. In some shelters, there are no disability and/or elderly friendly facilities (e.g. no ramps in toilets, churches, and selected school blocks).

Health facilities sustained significant damage and many remain difficult to access. In the southern region, 47 health facilities have been affected by infrastructural damage, power cuts, loss of drugs, and damage to medical equipment, fridges for cold chains, vaccines, and other supplies. The floods caused significant disruption to health service delivery and access in almost all the affected districts, including maternal, neonatal and under 5 services. People living with chronic illnesses, such as HIV (people on ART) and TB, have had their care interrupted, while immunizations for under 5 children and pregnant women are not being provided due to disrupted cold chains. There are estimated to be more than 21,800 pregnant women—including some who are risk of complications—who are internally displaced and residing in camps who require dignity kits to ensure they are able to deliver their babies safely. Lack of access to adequate sanitary materials and separate toilets also poses a huge health risk to women and girls of reproductive age. In the congested displacement sites the risk of disease—including COVID-19, cholera, measles and malaria—is heightened.

Given the deeply distressing experiences they have endured, many people impacted by the floods are expected to suffer from post-traumatic distress and mental health problems such as anxiety, including children. Psychosocial support (PSS), including trauma counselling and bereavement support, are therefore vital to help

rebuild resilience and wellbeing following the stressful experience endured by children, men and women during and after the tropical storm.

Access to protection—including related essential services (social, legal, and security)—has been disrupted due to damage to infrastructure and the impact of the flooding on key personnel, including in community victims support units (CVSU), police victim support units (PVSUs) and community policing. Referral pathways and complaints and feedback mechanisms for reporting cases of violence have also been greatly affected. As a result, more than 762,000 people, including women and children, are in need of protection services, especially those who are displaced across the 18 districts, out of which 579,000 are concentrated in the 6 hardest hits districts. Large numbers of people in affected communities have lost critical civil documentation—such as birth, death and marriage certificates—that are required to ensure identification, protection and access to entitlements.

The risk of gender-based violence (GBV), especially for women and girls, has been exacerbated by Tropical Storm Ana. Scarce or in-existent public lighting, unavailability of safe shelter for women and girls (many of whom are currently spending the day sitting in the open, with no tent or solid structure to host them) and congested displacement sites all heighten the risk of GBV, including due to mixed sleeping arrangements between men and women, lack of safely accessible sanitary facilities, and lack of safe spaces for children and adolescent girls and youth. The dignity of women and girls has been compromised due to lack of menstrual hygiene supplies, clothes, limited toilets, and accommodation arrangements.

As families struggle to recover from Tropical Storm Ana, they may adopt harmful coping mechanisms due to loss of livelihoods and disruption in social support programs, including social cash transfers. In particular, girls are at risk of child marriage, which already has a high prevalence in Malawi, with some 46 percent of girls married before they are 18, and 9 percent before they are 15.

Part 1

Response Strategy and Coordination

This Malawi Tropical Storm Ana Flash Appeal focuses on delivering life-saving and life-sustaining assistance and protection to an estimated 542,000 people in the six most affected districts from February to May 2022. The Flash Appeal is premised on the understanding that a multi-sectoral and integrated response to the flood crisis is critical to provide a holistic response to people's needs. This response will be geographically focused in 6 out of 18 affected districts to maximize the impact of collective humanitarian action.

The Flash Appeal requires \$29.4 million, of which \$3 million has already been mobilized through the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). In order to ensure that partners can rapidly scale-up their response, it is critical that additional funding is received swiftly under the appeal. This is especially the case for sectors which need to procure supplies, some of which are facing imminent pipeline breaks.

The Flash Appeal complements the Government of Malawi's response to the disaster under its National Response Plan. The Government's National Response Plan calls for US\$88.1 million, of which \$4.8 million has been received/disbursed, to respond to the short-, medium- and long-term needs driven by Tropical Storm Ana. This Flash Appeal complements the National Response Plan by focusing on the immediate actions that can be supported by humanitarian partners in the coming months. Humanitarian partners with projects in the Flash Appeal have considered the Government's planned activities in their responses, to ensure optimal complementarity whenever feasible.

The Flash Appeal builds upon the response already undertaken by government and humanitarian partners, which has reached more than 225,000 people since Tropical Storm Ana made landfall. It brings together the work and funding requirements of the humanitarian community in Malawi, including the United Nations, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and National NGOs (NNGOs), as well as the Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS). In particular, the appeal acknowledges the critical role played by organizations that are working with and for their own communities.

The Flash Appeal also promotes a "cash first" approach, but recognizes that, cash will need to be complemented by in-kind assistance, particularly in districts where markets and supply chains have been impacted by the storm and floods.

Strategic Objective

Strategic Objective: Save lives and livelihoods by providing integrated humanitarian assistance and protection to people impacted by the tropical storm and the resulting flooding by the end of May 2022.

Humanitarian programming will prioritize assistance to people with the most acute needs and in life-threatening situations. The response will encompass the provision of food and non-food assistance, as well as restoration of access to quality basic services, such as schools and health, nutrition and WASH facilities. Humanitarian partners will implement an integrated approach, with projects and activities concurrently tackling multiple sectoral issues. In addition, under this objective, partners will implement a protection-centred approach to humanitarian programming that alleviates the suffering faced by the most vulnerable population.

Centrality of Protection, Accountability to Affected People and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

The Flash Appeal ensures the Centrality of Protection, including protection of children from violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation and harmful practices, and protecting the rights of the most vulnerable groups, with a particular focus on preventing and responding to gender-based violence particularly among displaced people. Concrete and complementary actions will be implemented across sectors to contribute to protection efforts and promote an inclusive and tailored response that addresses the unique needs of women, men, girls and boys, people with disabilities, people living with HIV and the elderly. Building on existing good practices, in-country programs and drawing from the Framework "putting people at the center of humanitarian action", UNICEF and other agencies are working on processes to scale-up accountability to affected populations and this will be rolled out for the tropical storm Ana response. The humanitarian community is strongly committed child safeguarding and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) during the implementation of this Flash Appeal and will utilize existing standards, policies, and guidelines to ensure action and accountability on these issues.

Coordination

The Government of Malawi's Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) is leading the coordination of the response to Tropical Storm Ana, with support from humanitarian partners,

including NGOs, UN entities and donors. A national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is operational in Blantyre, and two sub-national EOCs are coordinating action in the hardest-hit districts of Chikwawa and Nsanje. At district-level, District Commissioners / Chief Executive Officers are leading response efforts, with support from their Directors of Planning and Development and the District / City Civil Protection Committees..

National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee

The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee guides the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and supports technical committees and sub-committees to coordinate the implementation of disaster risk management at national level.

The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) is chaired by the Chief Secretary to the Government and includes Principal Secretaries of all line ministries and departments, the Malawi Red Cross Society, and three Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). United Nations (UN) agencies are co-opted when need arises.

Humanitarian Country Team

The Humanitarian Country Team includes heads of UN entities, international and national NGOs, Government, and the Malawi Red Cross Society. This team is co-chaired by the Principal Secretary of DoDMA and the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC). For coordination of the current response, donors and heads of Government Ministries and Departments have been invited to actively participate in the HCT. The UN Resident Coordinator, in collaboration with DoDMA, is convening weekly Humanitarian Country Team meetings to ensure coordinated response operation.

Sector Coordination

Ten Government-led sectors are operational: Agriculture, Coordination & Common Services, Education, Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Water and Sanitation and Hygiene, Transport and Logistics, Shelter and Camp Management. These sectors oversee the implementation of the response under the leadership of their leads (Government) and co-leads (UN or NGO) in-country and will undertake coordination, implementation and monitoring of response activities.



Esnart Mario makes porridge at Bangula Camp in Nsanje, southern Malawi.

Photo: UNICEF/ Thoko Chikondi

Part 2

Operational Capacity, Access & Feasibility

Capacity

Under this response plan, 44 humanitarian partners— including 7 national NGOs, 26 international NGOs, 10 UN entities and the Malawi Red Cross Society—will implement activities, in support of the Government-led response. The organizations included in the Flash Appeal have well-established presences in the southern region and are scaling-up their capacity to respond under the Flash Appeal, considering the urgency of the needs generated by the storm. The organizations included in the appeal will, where appropriate and called for, undertake vertical and horizontal expansions and adaptations of their programming to ensure it is fit-for-purpose for the Tropical Storm Ana response.

Access

Tropical Storm Ana significantly affected access to flood-affected areas, damaging logistics infrastructure (including warehouses and power lines), key road networks, culverts and bridges. The Roads Authority, the Malawi Defense Force, ESCOM and other private sector partners are rehabilitating roads, bridges and power lines. However, some of these works are temporary and there continues to be limited transport capacity, and insufficient fuel in affected communities.



Volunteers of the Malawi Red Cross carry supplies for distributing them to people affected by Tropical Storm Ana.

Malawi: Tropical Storm Ana Response

Operational Presence Map



44 Partners
Responding to Tropical Storm Ana

1
Red Cross

7
National NGOs

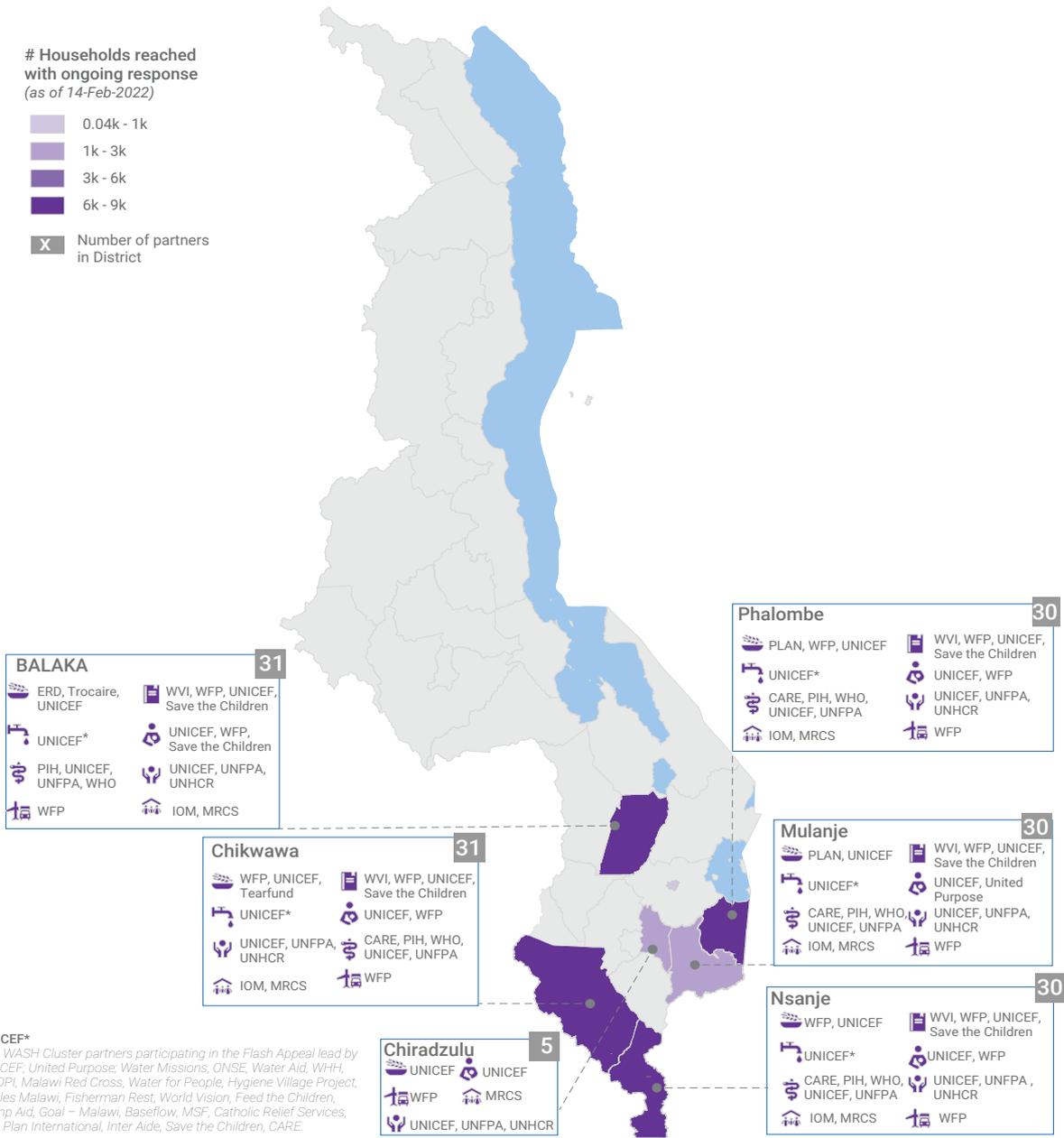
26
International NGOs

10
UN Agencies

Households reached with ongoing response (as of 14-Feb-2022)

- 0.04k - 1k
- 1k - 3k
- 3k - 6k
- 6k - 9k

X Number of partners in District



UNICEF*
The WASH Cluster partners participating in the Flash Appeal lead by UNICEF, United Purpose, Water Missions, ONSI, Water Aid, WHH, COOPI, Malawi Red Cross, Water for People, Hygiene Village Project, Eagles Malawi, Fisherman Rest, World Vision, Feed the Children, Pump Aid, Goal – Malawi, Baseflow, MSF, Catholic Relief Services, PSI, Plan International, Inter Aide, Save the Children, CARE.

Shelter/CCCM

Education

Nutrition

Food Security & Livelihoods

Health

Logistics

Protection

WASH

Part 3

Costing Methodology

The Malawi Flood Flash Appeal used project-based costing. In order to develop the appeal rapidly, each sector was requested to provide their planned response activities. This was then consolidated to form the basis of the Flash Appeal. Partners were encouraged to hold a sectoral discussion on complementarity in order to avoid duplication and ensure maximum effectiveness of the response. All efforts were made to ensure synergies with the Government-led response, including through regular discussions and engagement with the DoDMA and respective line ministries.

SECTOR	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	NUMBER PROJECTS
Education	212K	106K	2M	6	1
Food Security & livelihoods	569K	454K	8.6M	9	8
Health	106K	71K	3.5M	5	6
Nutrition	137K	134K	600K	6	4
Protection	159K	30K	1.3M	3	1
Child-Protection	177K	113K	1.3M	2	1
Gender-Based Violence	347K	205K	1.4M	6	1
Shelter & Camp Management	159K	96K	3.5M	9	2
WASH	554K	311K	5M	24	1
Coordination & Common Services			200K	1	1
Logistics			2M	1	1
Total	680K	542K	29.4M	44	27

Part 4

Sectoral Needs & Response

NSANJE DISTRICT

A woman carries buckets at Bangula Camp in Nsanje, southern Malawi.

Photo: UNICEF/Thoko Chikondi



4.1

Education



PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	PEOPLE IN NEED (FLASH APPEAL)	PEOPLE TARGETED (FLASH APPEAL)	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
399K	212K	106K	\$2M	6	1
NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS			

Situation and needs analysis

- A total of 476 schools in 22 education districts were affected, disrupting access to education for 398,908 learners (201,135 boys; 197,773 girls). Of the 22 education districts, the storm impacted six (6) education districts (Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Mulanje, Balaka and Mangochi) more severely compared to the other affected districts. There are 237 affected schools in these six districts with damages to school infrastructure, including classrooms, toilets, teachers' houses, administration blocks, libraries, dormitories, kitchens, school feeding kitchens, and feeding shelters together with the commodities for school feeding stored in these places. The Teaching and Learning Materials (TLM) damaged include textbooks, exercise books, chalk, dusters and teacher reference materials.
- Influx of IDPs in schools has further disrupted teaching and learning processes. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools is another area that has been affected and is compromised because of damaged water points. The presence of IDPs in schools has also put pressure on already inadequate latrines in school premises.
- There is immediate need to replace TLMs and provide for temporary learning spaces to sustain teaching and learning in affected schools. In addition, learners need recreational facilities to keep them active and to stimulate critical thinking; hence recreation kits are needed in all affected schools. Volunteer teachers will also be required on short-term to assist with provision of remedial classes to make up for the lost school days.
- The volunteer teachers will also assist in provision of psychosocial support to learners as well as reinforcing adherence to WASH minimum standards and provision of child protection services. On a medium to long-term basis, a detailed assessment is needed to establish effects and impacts as well as quantify and cost needs for building back better and smarter.

Sector response strategy

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Education sector has prepared an education sector response plan on which this

flash appeal is based. The Education Sector (EC) is led by the MoE and co-led by Save the Children as well as UNICEF and the overall objective is to ensure that children return to classes and teaching and learning continues in all learning institutions in districts most affected by disasters. 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 sector will have prioritized the following activities, which will be implemented in close collaboration with the MoE:

- Provision of teaching and learning materials in the affected schools- textbooks, teachers' guides, chalk, chalk boards, learners exercise books, pens, and pencils (World Vision)
- Provision of recreation kits for psychosocial support (SAVE + UNICEF+ ACTION AID)
- Provision of ECD kits, particularly for the displaced children sheltering in schools (ACTION AID)
- Providing technical support to district education sector coordination (UNICEF)
- Providing classroom size tents to enable the establishment of temporal learning spaces (UNICEF)
- Providing school meals and take-home rations to learners in disaster affected schools not currently on the school feeding programme (25 schools) in close collaboration with the Food Security sector – (WFP)
- Providing remedial classes through the recruitment of 237 volunteer teachers to enhance learning outcomes of learners in schools affected by disaster (DAPP)
- Providing affected teachers and other education personnel with psychosocial support and material support (SAVE)
- Providing WASH services in disaster affected schools in close collaboration with the WASH sector (UNICEF, Save the Children, World Vision, Action Aid and DAPP).
- Advocating with the Ministry of Education and other stakeholder to enhance and expand the Schools Meals program to include all children (pre-primary, primary and secondary).

4.2

Food Security & Livelihoods



PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	PEOPLE IN NEED (FLASH APPEAL)	PEOPLE TARGETED (FLASH APPEAL)	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
785k	569k	454k	\$8.6M	9	8
NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS			

Situation and needs analysis

- Due to the impact of Tropical Storm ANA availability of food at household level was critically compromised as most of the affected population lost nearly all their food reserves.
- The commodities lost include maize grain, flour, different types of pulses and small fish. Additionally, the affected families lost a great share of their fields and natural assets – both at community and household levels – elements which are critical to sustain livelihoods among rural people.
- This also applies to the IDPs, including affected population from Mozambique. A total of 221,127 households were affected translating to 995,072 people with 190,429 people displaced. The situation is critical for people that are living in camps as they lost almost all their items more especially food.
- Furthermore, the households who are hosting their displaced relatives are under high pressure to provide the essential items more especially food. Owing to this situation, there is need to urgently support the affected people with food assistance mainly cereals, pulses, oil and corn soy blend for under-five children, pregnant and lactating women for the prevention of malnutrition.
- Analysis of the four prioritized districts shows that 71,716 hectares, belonging to 91,016 households, have been severely affected by the floods. Concerning animal production, 36,803 combined livestock species owned by 12,655 livestock keepers were either killed or injured by the floods. Livestock housing structures were also affected leaving the surviving livestock without or with improper dwelling structures.

Sector response strategy

The Food Security and Livelihoods Sector will provide immediate lifesaving food assistance to the affected population to prevent deterioration of food security and the nutrition status while reducing the impact of the floods on their livelihoods, including through assessing damage to irrigation infrastructure. While immediate food needs take precedent, livelihoods support is also deemed urgent as preparations for the winter production season need to start in March to ensure timely provision of inputs to take advantage of residual moisture and to analyze possible rapid interventions to maximize availability of irrigation in a sustainable manner. Likewise, timely provision of animal-health services and vaccines in the aftermath of floods and heavy rains is critical to ensure livestock can withstand the

increase prevalence of diseases in the affected areas.

Specifically, the sector will:

- Provide timely food assistance both in-kind and/or cash-based transfers (CBT) equivalent equitably to affected women, men, girls and boys in the right quantities and quality in flood affected districts.
- Provide food assistance to reduce the negative food consumption and livelihood coping strategies among the affected population.
- Provide specific nutrition complementary package to prevent the occurrence of acute malnutrition among under-five children, pregnant and lactating women.
- Provide technical and operational assistance for the implementation of cash transfers for food and other critical needs, with preference for Government systems such as the UBR
- Ensure continuity of services for Social Cash Transfers Programme in flood affected areas
- Facilitate implementation of a detailed assessment of areas with potential of winter production to support quick rehabilitation, especially in areas suitable for winter cropping in the targeted districts.
- Support up to 40,000 affected households with farm inputs to enable them to grow crops to increase household level food security and overall livelihood. Special emphasis will be made to provide short maturing varieties and support production of nutrient-rich foods.
- Support 12,655 livestock keepers with a set of livestock interventions focused on livestock health aimed at safeguarding the surviving stock (focusing on animal health provision and localized vaccination).
- Funding permitting, some restocking activities will be prioritized in areas in which quick gains can be achieved.
- Support farmer's groups with rapid interventions to rehabilitate small irrigation sites and maximize crop production during the winter season (May – August 2022).
- Both food security and livelihoods interventions will seek complementarities between food assistance and livelihoods support interventions.

4.3

Health



PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	PEOPLE IN NEED (FLASH APPEAL)	PEOPLE TARGETED (FLASH APPEAL)	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
106K	106K	71K	\$3.5M	5	6
NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS			

Situation and needs analysis

In the southern region, 47 health facilities have been affected in the form of infrastructural damage, power cuts, loss of drugs, damage of medical equipment, fridges, vaccines, and other supplies. Poor road conditions have made it difficult to deliver essential medicines to health facilities, resulting in stock depletion thus compromising the delivery of life-saving -saving interventions, including Sexual and Reproductive Health and newborn care. Overcrowding of camps and the unavailability of basic needs predisposes the affected populations to resort to harmful coping mechanisms such as transactional sex, particularly for adolescents and young women, increasing the risks of Sexually Transmitted Diseases including HIV and unplanned pregnancies and sexual exploitation and abuse.

The affected areas require essential health care medicines and supplies and other reproductive health services for women of childbearing age such as family planning, dignity kits, and post abortion care. It is estimated that 21,865 pregnant women who are internally displaced and residing in camps will require delivery kits and other live-saving commodities. An expected 8-15% of women giving birth are likely to encounter pregnancy related complications and 20% of new-borns will experience complications. In addition, under five children will require integrated child health services; while severely acute malnourished under-five children will require medical services in nutrition rehabilitation units. There is need to ensure internally displaced persons have access to TB, HIV/ART, NCD services.

An estimated 126,000 people are expected to be affected by cholera and other disease outbreaks such as measles, eye infections, typhoid, skin conditions and Malaria. Poor sanitation conditions in the sites and the presence of stagnant pools of water provide conducive environment for mosquito breeding that might increase incidences of malaria and also lead to other waterborne diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea.

Sector response strategy

The sector plans to mobilize immediate support to ensure the continuation of life-saving health interventions in affected districts with strong focus on children, adolescents and women. The response strategy has three key pillars:

- 1. Provision of Essential Health Services:** These will include emergency, surgery, and maternal and child care, restore immunization services, children and individuals with chronic diseases delivered through static and mobile clinics, including the provision of the minimum initial service package for SRH

in emergencies by the targeted population will be prioritized. Qualified health workers will be temporarily recruited and deployed to support static clinics and outreach services in the camps and at community level. Mentorship on the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health to health providers, camp managers and other front line workers will be conducted. Emergency repairs of damaged health infrastructure will take place to ensure restoration of critical maternal and child health services

- 2. Strengthening surveillance and risk identification:** Poor sanitation in the affected areas as well as deterioration of living conditions increase the importance of strengthening epidemiological surveillance systems to support the early detection of disease outbreaks. This be achieved via integrated disease surveillance response (IDSR) interventions in affected areas; joint cross border meetings on outbreaks within the districts with their counterparts in the neighboring countries, cholera, polio, etc; and field visits by district rapid response teams to the targeted districts and orient district and community volunteers and extension workers on event based surveillance for communicable diseases and especially tuberculosis.
- 3. Mitigating risk of disease outbreaks.** This will be achieved through the procurement and distribution of Insecticide-treated bed nets to be distributed in camps for the displaced population in camps; construction of pit latrines and boreholes in health facilities in collaboration with WASH sector; procurement of chemicals/insecticides and spray for camp infestation; procurement and distribution of 1% stock solution in camps (HTH/Chlorine, chlorine and water guard) for the prevention of diarrheal diseases especially cholera; procurement and distribution of household water treatment (aqua taps); conduct health promotion campaigns/risk communication and community engagement in all affected communities on disease outbreaks such as cholera, Malaria, COVID 19, Vaccines; and monitor social behavior uptake on campaigns conducted.

The sector Lead (Ministry of Health), in collaboration with the co-lead (World Health Organization) will provide overall leadership and coordination. UNFPA, UNICEF, Care and Partners in Health (PIH) will be key partners involved in securing the provision of essential health services. WHO will fully work towards strengthening surveillance and risk identification. UNICEF and CARE will coordinate and work together in mitigating risks of disease outbreaks.

4.4

Nutrition



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE IN NEED (FLASH APPEAL)	PEOPLE TARGETED (FLASH APPEAL)	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
139K	137K	134K	\$600K	4	4
NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS			

Situation and needs analysis

- An estimated 131,144 children under-five; 39,083 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) have been affected.
- A total 3,348 under-five children and about 1,000 PLWs have been displaced from their homes and are living in camps. In addition, the camps are also hosting people with chronic diseases including AIDS and high blood pressure; as such, adverse conditions may worsen the already existing nutrition gaps amongst the people considering the prevailing poor food and dietary deficiency.
- There is an urgent need for nutritious food for the vulnerable groups in order avoid incidences of malnutrition.
- Nutrition assessments for children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and chronically ill persons.
- Supplementary feeding programs, and Therapeutic food (like Likuni Phala and Chiponde)
- Priority need to provide access to quality curative nutrition services through the most appropriate modalities, ensuring systematic identification, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished cases in collaboration with the Health Sector.
- With cases of diarrhoea reported in the evacuation facilities and the impact of temporary displacement on food and nutrition security, there is an immediate need to establish a referral system for severe/critical cases of malnutrition.
- Procurement and distribution of RUTF, F100, F75 and antibiotics

needed for treatment of children with SAM in all the affected districts

- Strengthen the quality and scale of preventative nutrition services for most vulnerable groups through the promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, micro-nutrient supplementation and optimal maternal nutrition.

Sector response strategy

To ensure effective and equitable access to multi-sectoral nutrition services to prevent and treat malnutrition resulting from the impacts of floods among children under five, pregnant and lactating women, the nutrition cluster will form partnerships and collaborative efforts among Government counterparts, UN agencies, international NGOs and civil society organizations. The sector has identified 6 priority areas for the response to be implemented across the 6 targeted districts :

1. To save lives of vulnerable children through early identification referral and treatment of acutely malnourished children under five.
2. To strengthen nutrition capacity and coordination at national, district and sub district levels to effectively respond to the flood emergency
3. To ensure effective social and behavior change communication to promote maternal, infant, young child and adolescent nutrition (MIYCAN) feeding practices and dietary diversity
4. To provide micronutrient supplementation to under five children

4.5

Protection



	PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	PEOPLE IN NEED (FLASH APPEAL)	PEOPLE TARGETED (FLASH APPEAL)	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
PROTECTION	762K	579K	226K	\$4M	11	3
GENERAL PROTECTION	190K	159K	30K	\$1.3M	3	1
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	762K	347K	204K	\$1.4M	6	1
CHILD PROTECTION	579K	177K	113K	\$1.3M	2	1
	NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS			

Situation and needs analysis

- Protection is key for the affected population in terms protection of children from violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation and harmful practices; and protecting the rights of the most vulnerable groups that includes under-fives; pregnant and lactating women (PLW); people living with disabilities; and the elderly people. Due to the displacements access to protection, Early Childhood Development (ECD), Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and other essential services (social, legal, and security) has been disrupted.
- Affected population are facing trauma due to exposure to horrific situations, injuries; and loss of family members, personal property and essential documents are amongst the key underlying causes of emotional stress due to the direct impacts of Tropical Storm ANA. Mental health support services are a priority for resilience building and emotional well-being.
- With regard to Gender Based Violence there are unsafe sleeping arrangements due to limited shelter forcing men, women and children to use one shelter; inadequate bath shelters and long distances to sanitation facilities are heightening the risk of sexual and gender-based violence on women, girls, children and other vulnerable groups.

Sector response strategy

Three areas of responsibilities will be addressed – Child Protection, Gender Based Violence and cross cutting General Protection issues. The sector Lead (Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare) will provide overall leadership. UNICEF will lead the Child Protection area of responsibility jointly with Save the Children; UNFPA will champion the GBV response in collaboration with UN Women, Action Aid, OXFAM, TROCAIRE and CARE Malawi. UNHCR will lead on general protection issues in partnership with UNAIDS and Plan International.

A combination of strategies outlined below will also be employed:

- Establishing safe spaces** in displacement sites to provide MPHSS, mostly, Psychological First Aid to children, adults and; and for delivery of gender based violence prevention and

response services to survivors. Safe Spaces for children aged 3 to 5 years will also be operational to promote their access of Early Childhood Development services at the camps and in host communities.

- Capacity strengthening** of protection workforce in various protection fields including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), GBV, child protection, management of safe spaces, MPHSS (Psychological First Aid (PFA), gender and protection mainstreaming, protection monitoring, case management, early child hood development, Minimum initial Service package for SGBV survivors, and basic and peaceful co-existence. In the target districts, only two people have capacity to provide PFA.
- Case management** will be implemented to ensure timely identification, management and referral of child protection, SGBV, and other protection cases
- Awareness on child protection**, GBV and protection of all vulnerable groups will be conducted to camp structures and in camps and host communities. Messages will be disseminated through national and community radios and outreach to the affected persons.
- Setting up complaints, feedback and referral mechanisms** such as placement of reporting boxes in displacement centres, identifying focal persons for reporting and managing cases and activating community policing committees.
- Procurement and delivery of protection supplies** - 5,000 dignity kits, recreation materials for safe spaces and ECD services, tents, lighting and essential materials (clothing, blankets, utensils).
- Support to national, district and community level coordination, monitoring and reporting** through provision of resources for partner coordination, communication, mobility and case management.
- Provision of SGBV- SRH Services** to ensure women and girls have access to essential lifesaving items and commodities
- Support family tracing and reintegration of unaccompanied and separated children and safe repatriation of persons of concern.**

4.6

WASH



PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	PEOPLE IN NEED (FLASH APPEAL)	PEOPLE TARGETED (FLASH APPEAL)	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
593k	554k	311k	\$5M	24	1
NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS			

Situation and needs analysis

- A total of 53,962 latrines have collapsed, while 337 boreholes, 206 water taps, and 8 gravity-fed water schemes have been damaged in the 6 districts.
- As a result, there is low sanitation coverage, limited access to safe water and poor hygienic practices. Some sites and communities reported of open defecation, while the few available water sources are contaminated.
- The impact of inadequate supply of water is worse for women and girls, particularly female headed households.
- In addition to the increased risk of cholera and other communicable diseases, it exposes women and girls to the risk of rape and sexual assault in search for water.
- As such, safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are immediately needed to address water, sanitation and hygiene issues. Furthermore, there is need for rehabilitation of toilets to avoid infectious and waterborne diseases.

Sector response strategy

The WASH Sector response strategy will mainly be two-fold: (1) undertake immediate emergency interventions to provide basic drinking water and sanitation needs to prevent WASH related outbreaks (within the first three months); and (2) support flood affected populations with recovery interventions to build back better and enable both the displaced people and affected host communities to resettle well. In both strategies, the needs of women, children, and vulnerable groups (such as the disabled and the elderly) will be considered accordingly.

Based on this, the request of the WASH sector for this Flash Appeal focuses on immediate emergency interventions (item n.1 of the WASH Cluster plan), including:

- Minor repairs and rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructures in affected communities, including treatment of contaminated water sources to ensure safe and healthy conditions for IDPs returning to their villages.
- Conduct household level water chlorination for in camps and in host communities
- Conduct rapid water quality testing to determine which source have been contaminated by sampling out of the water sources affected
- Provide plastic buckets for water handling (as water transportation and storage facilities) to affected people in IDP camps and host communities
- Provided water trucking (as a last resort due to cost) for a limited period of up to 3 weeks in selected camp location where there is no safe water supply
- Provision of temporary sanitation and hygiene facilities to IDPs in camps
- Provide access to personal hygiene services for the affected people in IDP camps and host communities, through the provision of laundry and bath soap, sanitary pads for women and adolescent girls
- Disseminate WASH related hygiene messages through various practical channels as part of infection prevention control (including safe handling of waste)

4.7

Shelter & Camp Management



PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	PEOPLE TARGETED (FLASH APPEAL)	PEOPLE TARGETED (FLASH APPEAL)	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
190K	159K	96K	\$3.5M	9	2
NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS	SIX HARDEST-HIT DISTRICTS BY THE CRISIS			

Situation and needs analysis

- The impact of the floods and heavy rains caused significant damage to houses in 16 districts and two cities approximately to 190,000 displaced. The damage included partial and complete structural damage to houses while other houses were submerged in the flooded waters. As a result, people sought safety in schools, public buildings and higher grounds of which 178 camps are established with 32,000 households. In most if the assessed areas the displaced populations some are camped in schools and using school classrooms for shelter affecting teaching and learning. In some locations, some households in the communities who were displaced are living with their relatives within the communities and they are in the process of rebuilding and constructing temporary shelter.

Sector response strategy

The action shall address two thematic areas; shelter, housing and settlements. This action shall be coordinated in collaboration with the Ministry of Housing which will provide overall leadership and policy direction. MRCS as a Co- Lead shall ensure quality implementation meeting the required standards. Actors will include Malawi Red Cross, CICOD, CRS, CADECOM and Habitat for Humanities, Care- Malawi, World Vision-Malawi to ensure that there is smooth implementation and technical support. On Camp Coordination Camp Management, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development shall continue to provide overall leadership and policy guidance which IOM as a Co-Lead will be the lead implementing partner alongside cluster as listed above.

- A combination of strategies outlined below will also be employed including a detailed shelter assessment will be conducted to identify and guide in the prioritization of the needs. Community meetings with the affected will be conducted in order to facilitate identification of beneficiaries based on agreed upon selection criteria for both short and longer term shelter assistance. Cash support will be provided to households who will be targeted with a return package as they will be returning out of the camps to

assist them in the procurement of framing materials

- Relief Distribution:** Population returning back from the camps including those currently on the camps shall be provided with NFIs such as kitchen sets, blankets, and sleeping mats. The action will also support the construction of emergency transition shelters to provide basis for resilient reconstruction. Different trainings shall be supported including training of local Artisans and use of shelter materials and tools. Safe shelter awareness sessions in the community (PASSA). Capacity building of staff, volunteers and stakeholders on shelter and Settlement including development of a MRCS shelter strategy.
- In terms of Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM),** the district authorities while working directly with the largest sites to model and mentor improved identification of the differentiated needs of men, women, boys and girls and vulnerabilities; identify protection concerns and work with partners, including the Government, to ensure basic humanitarian standards are met and Do No Harm approaches are adopted. IOM will conduct emergency site improvement projects. IOM will also support improvements to address damage to buildings (schools in particular) as the sites close to enable them to function as intended.
- Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM):** The action will provide critical multi-sectoral information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations and enable decision makers and responders to provide these populations with better context specific assistance, IOM will deploy the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). IOM currently has DTM capacity in country and will pivot this capacity to ensure dedicated information management support to the cluster, working closely with Malawi Red Cross and DoDMA to track returns and profile the IDPs in the collective sites, including rapid return intentions, needs and gaps.

4.8

Coordination and Common Services



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$200K

PARTNERS

1

PROJECTS

1

Situation and needs analysis

- The Government of Malawi is leveraging on existing institutional arrangements for disaster risk management to coordinate the Tropical Storm Ana response. The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) is providing oversight through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA). The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) comprising of UN agencies, DODMA, and NGOs is providing policy guidance and financial support. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group is (ICCG) providing technical guidance and coordination for operational aspects for the sectoral response. The National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) has been activated to coordinate overall operations of the response at national level.
- At district level, the District Civil Protection Committee (DCPC) is supporting area and village civil protection committees to conduct assessments and support response interventions at community level. Two district level EOCs have been activated in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts owing to severity of the impacts in these districts.

Sector response strategy

- The focus within Inter-cluster coordination is to ensure there is a cooperative effort among sectors/clusters to assure coherence in achieving common objectives, avoiding duplication and ensuring areas of need are prioritized. The key objective is to

ensure that inter-cluster coordination takes place at the national and sub-national level enabling coordinated implementation of the response through humanitarian program cycle.

- Key priorities with coordination is maintaining appropriate coordination arrangements including key humanitarian meetings (NDPRC, HCT, ICCG and district level ones), information management, communication, reporting and detailed assessments with the response. The Resident Coordinators' Office will lead this sector in collaboration with DoDMA. Specifically, coordinated interventions limit potential duplication of efforts and enhance complementarity across sectors and stakeholders at national and local levels during the response. To this end HCT and NDPRC meetings will continue to held regularly to allow for effective and timely policy level decision making for the response informed by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group meeting at the technical level and EOC updates.
- The information management (IM) Working Group will be re-activated to improve IM leadership and team work across IM experts from various agencies so that the work together to better support information sharing, visualization, resource tracking, response and gap analysis.
- This sector is also responsible for coordinating response planning, resource mobilization, implementation, monitoring and the smooth transition from crisis response to early recovery and resilience building.

4.9

Logistics



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$2M

PARTNERS

1

PROJECTS

1

Situation and needs analysis

The impact of Tropical Storm Ana on the transport and logistics sector has been devastating given the degree of impact on logistics infrastructure including roads, warehouses and power lines.

Over 80 points along Malawi's road network have been impacted with key supply routes, culverts and bridges partially or fully damaged, posing a major challenge for access to flood-affected communities and increasing transit times significantly. Limited transport capacities (e.g. 4x4 trucks, boats and air assets) in some communities threaten the timeliness of delivering life-saving assistance.

Persistent rains also call for a rapid improvement of storage facilities, relief commodity management and physical access mapping in certain districts.

Sector response strategy

To address immediate priority needs, the logistics sector will adopt the following interventions:

- Engineering support including road network assessments and design work for urgent remedial/rehabilitation works
- Multimodal transport and storage of response supplies (including last mile deliveries to camps, hospitals, schools, etc.)
- Deployment of mobile storage unit (MSU) tents for storage or temporary health centres as requested
- Logistics coordination and supply chain management (including logistics geospatial mapping and information management support)

Under the guidance of the humanitarian coordination structures (including the Government-led Inter Cluster Coordination Group and Humanitarian Country Team), these activities will ensure timely and well-coordinated logistics service provision to the humanitarian community and indirectly to the general population.

Part 5

Annexes

NSANJE DISTRICT

People displaced by Tropical Storm Ana are sheltering at Bangula Camp in Nsanje, southern Malawi.

Photo: UNICEF/Thoko Chikondi



Methodology

The overall People in Need (PIN) has been calculated following a mixed of primary and secondary data collections by partners and government. 17 districts and 2 cities were affected as a result 990,000 people have been identify to be in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. The overall number of PiN was arrived at by reviewing the number of people in need by sector (by selecting key needs indicators) by districts and selecting the highest sectoral number of people in need per county in order to reflect the overall needs, while reducing duplication, as per standard practice. Of the 990,000 people in need, 680,000 have been reported in the 6 most affect districts, following inter-sectorial needs assessments and secondary data collection

such satellite imagery and local governments reports. This six districts which include 680,000 people in critical need represent the geographical boundaries of the flash appeal.

As subsequent step each sector engaged in a prioritization exercise to derive the people to be targeted in the 6 priority districts. The overall number of people targeted (542,000) was then calculated by selecting the highest sectoral number across all sectors for each of the 6 prioritized districts to avoid duplication and double counting. This approach has ensured a more focus and targeted Flash Appeal strictly prioritizing the most vulnerable individuals for the humanitarian response

Participating organizations

SECTOR	ORGANIZATIONS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
EDUCATION	ActionAid International Malawi	150,000
	Development from People to People	208,400
	Save the Children	200,000
	United Nations Children's Fund	341,600
	World Food Programme	250,000
	World Vision International	850,000
	Concern Worldwide	650,000
	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	1,000,000
	Plan International	615,000
	Tearfund / Eagles Relief and Development	83,906
	Trócaire Malawi	100,000
	United Nations Children's Fund	284,000
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS	United Purpose / SHA	902,930
	World Food Programme	5,014,164
	CARE Malawi	437,500
	Partners in Health (PIH)	500,000
	United Nations Children's Fund	1,337,500
	United Nations Population Fund	700,000
	World Health Organization	525,000
	Organized Network of Services for Everyone's (ONSE)	
	Save the Children	80,000
	United Nations Children's Fund	292,500
NUTRITION	United Purpose	77,500
	World Food Programme	150,000
PROTECTION		
	GENERAL PROTECTION	
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1,020,000
	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	100,000
	Plan International	180,000

Participating organizations

SECTOR	ORGANIZATIONS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
PROTECTION CHILD PROTECTION	Save the Children	650,000
	United Nations Children's Fund	650,000
PROTECTION GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	ActionAid International Malawi	200,000
	CARE Malawi	200,000
	OXFAM GB	100,000
	Trócaire Malawi	100,000
	UN Women	250,000
	United Nations Population Fund	550,000
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE	United Nations Children's Fund*	5,000,000
SHELTER & CAMP MANAGEMENT	CARE Malawi	
	Catholic Development Commission in Malawi	
	Catholic Relief Services	
	Circle for Integrated Community Development	
	Habitat for Humanity Malawi	
	International Organization for Migration	1,200,000
	Malawi Red Cross Society	2,300,000
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
	World Vision International	
COORDINATION & COMMON SERVICES	UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR OFFICE	200,000
TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS & COMMUNICATION	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	2,000,000
	TOTAL	\$29,450,000

UNICEF*

The WASH Cluster has 24 partners participating in the Flash Appeal lead by UNICEF; United Purpose; Water Missions, ONSE, Water Aid, WHH, COOPI, Malawi Red Cross, Water for People, Hygiene Village Project, Eagles Malawi, Fisherman Rest, World Vision, Feed the Children, Pump Aid, Goal – Malawi, Baseflow, MSF, Catholic Relief Services, PSI, Plan International, Inter Aide, Save the Children, CARE.

Acronyms

ART	Antiretroviral therapy	MoE	Ministry of Education
CBT	Cash-based Transfers	MIYCAN	Maternal, Infant, Young Child and Adolescent Nutrition
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
DAPP	Development Aid from People People	NDPRC	National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee
DCPC	District Civil Protection Committee (NFIs	Non-Food Items
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	OCHA	Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ECD	Early Childhood Development	PFA	Psychological First Aid
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre	PIN	People In Need
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi	PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and abuse
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods	ROSEA	Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus	SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	TLM	Teaching and Learning Materials
ICCG	The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition		
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations		
IOM	International Organisation for Migration		
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification		

How to Contribute

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

Contribute through the Central Emergency Response Fund



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This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and 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.

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FLASH APPEAL
MALAWI

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www.humanitarianresponse.info



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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.

fts.unocha.org/appeals/overview/2022