



# MALAWI

## Humanitarian Situation Report

unicef 

### HIGHLIGHTS

- According to Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development's second round of agriculture production estimates, rain fed maize production has been reduced by around 28% for the season in the 2014/15 agricultural season. As result, food insecurity is expected to increase in several districts across the country. The situation is also compounded by the estimated shortage of production of several other staples such as rice, sorghum and millet in several districts.
- IDPs are in the process of returning to their communities. A number of organizations are providing return and start up kits to returning IDPs. District authorities are working with communities and local leaders to identify alternative land for resettlement for the flood affected populations who are unable to return to their places of origin.
- To date, a cumulative total of 8,566 under-five children with severe acute malnutrition have been admitted in OTP and NRUs supported by UNICEF. Over 93% and 81% of children discharged from OTP and NRU were cured respectively; overall, all the outcome indicators in CMAM is consistent with SPHERE standards of >75% recovery rate except for NRU death rates cumulatively was at 14% above the recommended SPHERE of <10% mortality rate.
- UNICEF Malawi appealed for US\$ 9,291,292 to support the response to the January floods for an initial three months. Through discussions with donors in country, a total of US\$ 5,128,238 has been reallocated from existing resource while US\$ 2,001,219 has been received against the appeal leaving a funding gap of US\$ 2,594,067 for the response.

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

**13 May 2015**

**15** Districts affected by floods

**145,000** displaced people still in temporary sites in six districts

**106** Deaths by floods

**64,000** Hectares of land flooded  
(Department of Disaster Management Affairs United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator Situation Report No. 16 as of 1 April 2015)

**620** Cholera cases reported

**10** Cholera deaths (Weekly Cholera Report, 4 - 10 May, 2015, Ministry of Health)

### UNICEF's Response with partners

Sector	Indicator	UNICEF	
		UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)
Nutrition	Children 6-59 months with SAM enrolled in OTP and NRU programmes	8,566	▲ 3,403
WASH	Affected population reached with promotion of Hygiene	20562	▲ 207

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

- Malawi Meteorological Services Department has indicated that yield and production this season have been compromised by the delayed onset of the main planting rains, floods and excessive rains between January and early February 2015, widespread prolonged dry spells in March and April 2015 and early cessation of the main rains. The maize yield losses largely due to dry spells in March and April 2015 have been estimated to be between 23- 39% giving a national average of 33% while production losses on average have been estimated at 28%. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development's second round of agriculture production estimates also has indicated that rain fed maize production has been reduced by around 28% for the season. Reports from Famine Early Warning System (FEWSNET) and Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) are providing similar estimates. As a result food insecurity is expected to arise in several districts across the country. The situation is also compounded by the estimated shortage of the production of several other staples such as rice, sorghum and millet in several districts.
- Internally Displaced People (IDPs) are in the process of returning to their communities. According to the April Displacement Tracking Matrix Round II Report, an estimated 147,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (approximately 38,600 households) remained in 192 open displacement sites in the Southern Region districts of Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Mulanje, Phalombe, and Zomba as a result of heavy rains and floods that occurred in January 2015. A number of organizations are providing return and start up kits to returning IDPs. District authorities are working with communities and local leaders to identify alternative land for resettlement for the flood affected populations who are unable to return to their places of origin.
- Partners are preparing for the decommissioning of the camps amid reports that in Zomba and Phalombe, most camps have been vacated. WASH facilities constructed by UNICEF partners in the two aforementioned districts are not decommissioned yet, awaiting final IDPs to vacate camps. WASH Partners are however, ready to decommission as soon as the camps are officially closed. In Nsanje district UNICEF's partner GOAL Malawi has already commenced the decommissioning of WASH facilities in some camps, for example Fatima camp where IDPs have relocated to a new area.
- As of 10<sup>th</sup> May 2015, a total of 620 cholera cases with 10 deaths have been reported in the affected districts of Nsanje, Chikwawa, Ntcheu, Mwanza, Phalombe, Blantyre, Dedza and Lilongwe representing a case fatality rate of 1.8%.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

- The national nutrition cluster met on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2015 and discussed the following issues:
  - Update on the emergency response with emphasis on the critically analysing the performance of the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program in order to improve quality and strengthening nutrition screening.
  - Nutrition Cluster Coordination training took place from 6th to 8th May 2015. The training was facilitated by Global Nutrition Cluster coordinators with a total of 23 members trained. This has assisted the cluster in strengthening coordination.
  - The SMART survey update where at least 16 officers trained on SMART Methodology. The training of enumerators scheduled from 19th May 2015 for 7 days followed by 5 weeks of data collection.

- UNICEF continues to support coordination of WASH programmes at national and district levels. The WASH partners in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Zomba and Phalombe continue to hold weekly cluster meetings in this recovery phase.
- The Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW), the protection cluster lead, has strengthened reporting lines between national and district level through field visits to 4 flood affected districts (Nsanje, Chikwawa, Mulanje and Zomba).
- In Nsanje district the protection cluster is contributing to assessment of need for services and protection mechanisms in resettlement locations.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

### WASH

- UNICEF's partner Population Services International (PSI) continues disseminating cholera prevention messages, water treatment and hygiene promotion in communities and camps in Nsanje Chikwawa, Phalombe and Zomba through hygiene promotion sessions. In this recovery period, a cumulative number of 55,944 people have been reached.
- Six awareness campaigns have been conducted in communities surrounding the camps reaching 3,427 people (2,004 Female and 1,423 Male). During campaigns, UNICEF's partner Concern Universal engaged traditional dances and drama groups using the Theater for Development approach.
- Through EXP Momentum UNICEF has reached an additional 4,310 people with cholera prevention messages through mobilisation via road shows in Blantyre.
- Cumulatively, during the recovery phase, UNICEF through its partners have so far reached 63,681 people in camps, schools and communities in affected districts with hygiene promotion on cholera and other diarrhea disease prevention, hygiene and water treatment. This brings the total number of people reached with hygiene promotion since the onset of the emergency to 409, 972 .This has been done in partnership with Population Services International, Goal Malawi, Concern Universal, Catholic Relief Services/CADECOM and EXP Momentum.
- With support from UNICEF, the District Health Office in Chikwawa has during the reporting period distributed 30 cartons of soap, 195 buckets without taps, 11 bags of HTH (50kgs), 1750 cartons of water guard 185 buckets with lid and taps to various affected cholera treatment centres in Chikwawa.

### Nutrition

- To date, a cumulative total of 8,566 under-five children with severe acute malnutrition have been admitted in OTP and NRUs supported by UNICEF. Over 93% and 81% of children discharged from OTP and NRU were cured respectively; overall, all the outcome indicators in CMAM is consistent with SPHERE standards of >75% recovery rate except for NRU death rates cumulatively was at 14% above the recommended SPHERE of <10% mortality rate.
- UNICEF continued the supply of lifesaving therapeutic food for treatment of severe acute malnutrition and all districts had adequate RUTF, F-75, F-100 and ReSoMal.
- UNICEF's partners namely Concern Worldwide, Save the Children, World Vision and Plan International continued supporting Ministry of Health (MoH) to reach and screen children for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in IDP camps and villages around the camps. With UNICEF support, Karonga district conducted district-wide nutrition screening campaign from 4th to 9th May 2015 with results expected week of 18th May 2015.
- UNICEF provided technical support through on-job training of health workers running Nutrition Rehabilitation Units (NRU) in both Government and Mission facilities to further understanding basic management of severely acute malnourished children in Blantyre, Zomba, Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Mangochi, Thyolo, Machinga and Mulanje districts.

- UNICEF facilitated exchange visits by NRU staff from Machinga and Mulanje District Hospitals to NRUs run by Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM) which has outstanding performance in their respective districts to exchange experiences. They both gained confidence and exchanged basic skills in managing SAM cases. This is most cost effective and sustainable replicable approach.

## Health and HIV

- The health cluster has been working closely with the other clusters including the WASH, HIV/AIDS and shelter clusters. Efforts were focused on early detection of unusual increase in incidence of diseases and sustaining vital curative and preventive services. Some of the activities carried out so far by UNICEF and other implementing partners include the following:
  - Mobile clinics are being carried out to sustain the provision of basic health service which were disrupted in the affected districts. MSF carried out mobile clinics in camps for the displaced people while WHO & UNICEF supported teams from the District Health Offices to carry out mobile clinics in other parts of the district to complement MSF efforts.
  - Mobile Distribution of ITNs in some districts including those worst affected; UNICEF donated 15,000 nets to Internally Displaced People at and around Bangula camp in Nsanje district.
  - Support for cholera control and prevention continues especially in worst affected districts of Nsanje, Chikwawa and Blantyre.
  - Strengthening curative services is underway through the provision of essential drugs in affected areas including Lumefantrine-Artemether (LA), Oral Rehydration Salts, and other supplies, drugs for the treatment of cholera and other diarrheal diseases.
  - Health promotion activities are being carried out through partners such as Population Services International (PSI) and Malawi Red Cross.
  - – UNICEF (and the other partners e.g. MSF) helped with the procurement and distribution of drugs and medicines to ensure continued curative services for all the people in the districts. The districts that benefitted from these supplies are mainly: Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Zomba, Mangochi, Machinga and Balaka. UNICEF delivered tents to needy areas and IDP camps to support delivery of health services. Some of these tents were donated by Japanese Government.
  - The integrated measles campaign targeting children 6 to 59 months for measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation and 12 to 59 months for deworming with albendazole is being conducted in five affected districts (Mangochi, Zomba, Phalombe, Chikwawa and Nsanje) from 11 – 13 May 2015. Funding for these campaign is shared between UNICEF and WHO.

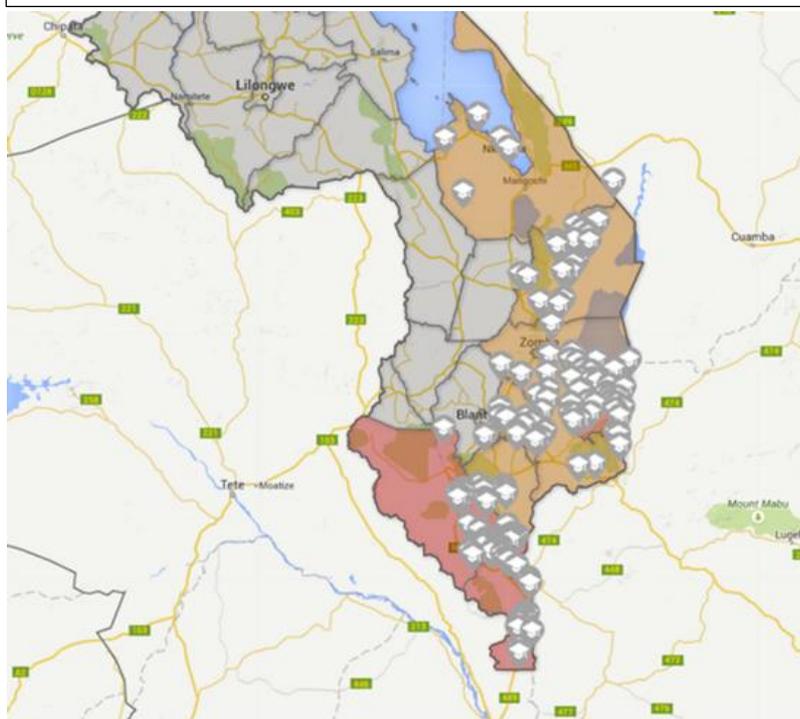
## Child Protection

- Through UNICEF's partnership with Emmanuel International, an additional 861 vulnerable children (399 boys and 462 girls) in Zomba district have been identified for 7 Community Based Child Care Centers (CBCC's) which constitute safe spaces. In total, since the onset of the emergency 9,397 children (4,184 boys and 5,213 girls) have benefitted from CBCC's. In addition, 1,099 children at risk of school drop-out, have successfully been supported by Emmanuel International to continue their education.
- UNICEF has completed case management training of social welfare officers, child protection workers and volunteers in Nsanje district, and initiated case management training in Phalombe.
- Through UNICEF's partnership with Plan Malawi, 24 focal points for psychosocial support in 8 displacement sites in Phalombe district, have been trained on psychosocial support. 3 community psychosocial teams from 3 camps in Machinga, have submitted 87 recorded cases for case management.
- With support from UNICEF, the Malawi police, which established satellite police units in displacement sites in 15 districts, have facilitated the reconstruction of 67 community police structures and conducted community awareness meetings reaching more than 19,516 people (9862 men and 9654 women). During the month of March 28 children and 203 women were registered with Police Victim Support Units in Blantyre, Mulanje and Nsanje.

## Education

- With support from UNICEF, the Education cluster has successfully set up a Real Time Monitoring management dashboard that has documented the sector response. The monitoring system has benefited from EMIS data and provides detailed school information as well as pre and post disaster survey. With the availability of GIS information all interventions have been mapped in the disaster region. As a result of this data, follow up support in the recovery period has been mapped through the provision of additional volunteer teachers (18) in the most affected schools. These were teachers redeployed from camps that have since closed. The cluster has also set up a functional situation room to oversee the coordination of the response. This is managed by 8 volunteer teacher district coordinators, a supervisor and the Education Management Information System (EMIS) focal point. Currently the team is working under the Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MOEST) School Health and Nutrition Director.
- With UNICEF's support, the Education cluster led by the Ministry of Education Science and Technology conducted capacity building training on emergency preparedness, child rights, psychosocial support, hygiene and sanitation promotion, climate change and tree planting was conducted for 450 teachers from affected schools and District Education Office officials in the 15 affected districts. In addition, on the job capacity strengthening on cluster coordination was provided to district cluster leads in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Zomba, and Mulanje.
- The Education cluster redeployed 18 volunteer teachers to emergency affected schools in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe and Mulanje to continue supporting in teaching and learning, psychosocial support and counselling and follow up on distribution and utilization of education supplies in schools. The teachers were provided with mobile phones for reporting and feedback.
- Monitoring visits and real time monitoring reports in the targeted flood affected schools in the affected districts have confirmed receipt and utilization of UNICEF and cluster supported education supplies enabling 186,547 learners (92,273 girls and 94,274 boys) access quality education despite the loss of school materials during the emergency. The cluster will host a learning and review forum for its members and a cholera response training for 150 volunteer teachers.
- In order to address the challenge of lack of drinking water at a relocated school at Chikonje in Nsanje district, UNICEF in collaboration with World Vision are planning to provide a water tank to the school for water storage while a permanent solution for a borehole is being explored.

Map1: Education Cluster Flood affected targeted schools



## Communications for Development (C4D)

- UNICEF through its partners PSI, Goal Malawi and Concern Universal continue to support Interpersonal Communication (IPC)/Social Mobilisation in flood and cholera affected districts. During the reporting period, a total of 123,940 people were reached by the following partners:

- PSI reached 29,842 people (7,617 children, 14,357 women and 7,508 men) through 715 IPC sessions conducted by IPC agents in Nsanje, Chikwawa and Phalombe (1-11 May). These sessions were on cholera, WASH, HIV prevention, immunisation and nutrition. In addition, PSI reached 44,109 people (12,062 children, 19,772 women and 12,275 men) with cholera prevention messages through 26 road shows in Blantyre (1-11 May).
- GOAL Malawi reached 90,851 people in IDP camps (37,400 children, 30,600 women and 22,851 men) with messages on sanitation and hygiene through community mobilisation done together with chiefs, HSAs and DHO staff in Nsanje and Chikwawa. Goal also distributed soap as prizes in quizzes conducted during the hygiene promotion activities. In addition, GOAL Malawi reached 19,437 people (2,868 children, 10,980 women and 5,679 men) with cholera prevention messages in villages in Nsanje and Chikwawa.
- Concern Universal reached 3,427 people (2,004 women and 1,423 men) with sanitation and hygiene messages in IDP camps in Phalombe through traditional dances and theatre for development.
- Cumulatively, UNICEF has reached 644,449 people through interpersonal communication, hygiene promotion, social mobilisation and targeted outreach communication interventions in the flood and cholera affected districts.

## Funding

UNICEF Malawi appealed for US\$ 9,291,292 to support the response to the January floods for an initial three months. Through discussion with donors in country, a total of US\$ 5,128,238 has been reallocated from existing resource while US\$ 2,001,219 has been received against the appeal leaving a funding gap of US\$ 2,594,067 for the response.

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 19/01/2015 for a period of 3 months)					
Appeal Sector	UNICEF Requirements	Funds received against UNICEF appeal *	UNICEF Funds reallocated*	UNICEF Funding gap	
				\$	%
Communication	329,000	100,000	0	229,000	70%
Coordination and Logistics	470,000	178,203	57,619	234,178	50%
Child protection	891,000	284,645	223,221	383,134	43%
Education	1,870,000	442,641	699,030	728,509	39%
Nutrition	1,592,542	388,457	944,987	259,098	16%
Health	2,218,750	183,621.44	1,274,981	760,148	34%
WASH	1,800,000	423,832	1,800,400	0	0%
HIV	120,000	0	128,000***	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,291,292</b>	<b>2,001,219</b>	<b>5,128,238</b>	<b>2,594,067</b>	<b>28%</b>

\* An additional USD 322,547 has been received towards early recovery.

\*\* Funds 'reallocated' does not include new contributions or pledges.

\*\*\* The original response plan for HIV covered 3 districts while the response was later scaled up to 3 additional flood-affected districts, requiring an additional \$8000.

Next SitRep: 10 June 2015

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