HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 120 latrines have been constructed thus far providing sanitation facilities 22,283 displaced people in the camps.
- Over 27 hand washing facilities installed and over 12,000 bars of soap distributed to ensure the camp populations have adequate facilities and tools to wash their hands.
- UNICEF is playing a critical role in ensuring active case identification through nutrition screening in the camps of Nsanje and Chikwawa in collaboration with Health Surveillance Assistants and NGOs. A total of 196 severely acute malnourished under-five children reported to have been admitted to Nutrition Rehabilitation Units and Out Patient Therapeutic Programmes.
- UNICEF requires US$3,871,873 million out of a total requirement of US$ 9.3 million in order to respond to the immediate needs for a three month period.
- Malawi Floods Preliminary Response Plan due to be launched on 29th January 2015.
- A CERF request is being prepared to cover some of the immediate needs.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Emergency-affected population provided with access to sanitation as per agreed standards</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>22,283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Affected school children benefiting from school supplies</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>62,040</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Number of effected families in the camps receiving survival kits</td>
<td>8,000hh</td>
<td>2,216hh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28 January 2015

638,000 People affected country wide
Department of Disaster Management Affairs/OCHA situation report 23 January 2015

174,000 people displaced in 3 most affected districts
Department of Disaster Management Affairs/OCHA situation report 23 January 2015

35 districts affected
Department of Disaster Management Affairs/OCHA situation report 23 January 2015

79 Deaths
Department of Disaster Management Affairs/OCHA situation report 23 January

153 people missing in Nsanje District
Department of Disaster Management Affairs/OCHA situation report 23 January

181 Schools occupied by displaced people
(Reports from District Education Managers 26 .01.15)
In early January 2015, heavy rainstorms and floods hit 15 out of the 28 districts in Malawi (Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Zomba, Rumphi, Karonga, Thyolo, Machinga, Mangochi, Ntcheu, Chiradzulu, Mulanje, Balaka, Salima and Blantyre). The Government of Malawi (GoM) estimates that at least 174,000 people (numbers still being verified) have been displaced in the 3 worst hit districts as their houses were washed away, or their roofs blown off, or were inundated, or simply collapsed because of water logging conditions. In addition to this, 79 deaths (54 at the time of the Declaration of a State of Disaster) have been reported as of 23 January 2015, as well as several injuries. In the District of Nsanje alone, 153 people are still missing.

UNDAC situation report of 21-27 January 2015, records 104 displacements sites in the three most affected districts (Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe) located in schools churches community halls. A number of challenges are reported in the displacements sites including overcrowding, mixed gender setups in some sites and inadequate lighting. The report identifies provision of shelter, Non Food Items (NFIs) and camp management to be of utmost priority with most of the camps not having received adequate shelter and NFI requirements.

The congested living conditions, inadequate access to sanitation and stagnation of water near the sites poses a risk of communicable diseases outbreaks such as cholera and malaria. Preparedness and response measures including disease surveillance and case management need to be strengthened at the camp sites considering the prevalence of risk factors. There is need for close monitoring of the nutrition status of under-fives, pregnant and lactating women in the displacement sites through regular screening to ensure provision of appropriate response.

Learning activities are reported to have started to resume in some schools that are hosting displaced people. In some cases, IDPs (Internally Displaced People) are relocating to nearby camps while in other cases displaced people are having to evacuate the schools during the day and use them as shelter during the night.

Protection concerns prevail considering the congested mixed gender shelter set ups in some sites and inadequate lighting.

Provision of potable water and sanitation facilities also remains a priority with sanitation facilities inadequate in most camps. The number of persons per latrines still highly exceeds the recommended ratio. There is a large need across the camps for plastic sheeting for the construction of latrines and bathrooms.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

- The WASH Cluster continues to meet twice a week to update on the finalized response plan and activities being undertaken by the actors in the sector. Each affected district has a partner focal point whose responsibility is to liaise with the district council and ensure consolidated data for the WASH situation in the current camps and surrounding areas. The big challenge at the moment, as noted by the WASH Cluster and Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development is ensuring that all camps have access to latrines. In order to ensure that as many camps as possible are covered with sanitation facilities, the WASH Cluster has agreed to serve a minimum ratio of 1 latrine per 60 people (compared to the SPHERE standards of 1 latrine to 20 people) depending on budget, and to build urinals so as to reduce the pressure of latrines in camps.

- Education and Nutrition clusters also continue to meet twice a week with the last meeting being held on 26 January 2015. The next meeting is on 29th January 2014.

- Protection cluster on average is meeting twice every week with the last cluster meeting being held on 26 January 2015.

- All clusters worked on the CERF proposal.
**WASH**

- A total of 120 latrines have so far been constructed by GOAL Malawi bringing sanitation facilities to a population in the camps of 22,283 displaced people. The partnership between GOAL Malawi and UNICEF plans to construct a total of 500 latrines across the camps in Nsanje and Chikwawa. Furthermore, GOAL Malawi have completed a total of 62 hygiene sessions across 7 camps to inform people of the importance of hand washing. They have also installed over 27 hand washing facilities and distributed over 12,000 bars of soap to ensure the camp populations have adequate facilities and tools to wash their hands.

- Water Missions International have successfully set up a water treatment system serving 3 camps in Chikwawa District to allow approximately 8,981 camp residents to have access to clean water.

- Through agreements with Catholic Relief Services and Concern Universal, work has commenced to ensure a safe drinking water supply and sanitation facilities are available at 28 camps across Phalombe and Zomba Districts with over 10,000 camp residents. Hygiene Promotion activities will also be undertaken with the affected camp populations.

- Population Services International have commenced their work with Phalombe, Chikwawa and Nsanje Districts by meeting with District Health Officers to identify Interpersonal Communication Assistants who will commence hygiene promotion activities in 40 camps.

- A water bowser has been deployed to provide safe drinking water to a total of four camps in Nsanje with over 12,000 people.

- Chlorine for water treatment has been provided to a large number of health centres across the districts in order to ensure access to clean water.

- One damaged water point at a school hosting 1,155 people has been repaired in Chikwawa.

- UNICEF plans to provide temporary latrines in a number of schools affected by the flooding.

- A number of other WASH Actors in Malawi continue to assess the current situation and undertake work in the camps, as well as in areas where permanent WASH facilities were damaged, in coordination with the district councils. These NGOs, such as Oxfam, Water Aid, PRDO, Water for People, World Vision, Save The Children, MSF, Plan International and DAPP, as well as those already specified above, continue to provide useful information to ensure that the affected population across Malawi is not adversely affected and regain access to water and sanitation facilities. Their work also includes the construction of temporary latrines, distribution of soap and chlorine for water treatment, as well as the hiring of water bowser and distribution of buckets.

- UNICEF have submitted a CERS proposal which will partly fund the gap in WASH funding for work on improving WASH facilities in camps for a period of 90 days.

**Nutrition**

- UNICEF is playing a critical role in ensuring active case identification through nutrition screening in the camps of Nsanje and Chikwawa in collaboration with Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs) and NGOs.

- Nutrition Cluster developed CERF funding application.

- A total of 74 severely acute malnourished under-five children have so far been admitted in Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit (NRU) and Out Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) during the reporting period bringing the total number of children admitted to 196.

**Health and HIV**

- Working with UNICEF field coordinators and District health Officers (DHO), the health team has identified 5 camp sites to open mobile clinics to provide integrated maternal and child health services in flood affected locations of Nsanje and Chikwawa.

- UNICEF advocated District Health Officers (DHO) and other health staff at the cluster meeting to open at least 12 outreach clinics in camps to provide integrated health services for children under the age of five years that includes immunisations, growth monitoring and screening of under nutrition in Nsanje and Chikwawa Districts.

- UNICEF assisted in deployment of 3 HSAs to run village clinics in 3 camps in Chikwawa.

- UNICEF distributed antibiotics, Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and zinc at health post and village clinics for displaced population in affected facilities and camps.

- UNICEF facilitated referral mechanisms for undernourished children, pregnant women and Anti Retral Viral therapy (ART) Patients by HSAs to next level of care (health centres).

- To date, YouthNet and Counselling (YONECO) has reached 11 camps in Nsanje and Chikwawa with counselling and edutainment for approximately 1,249 children and adolescents, particularly on HIV prevention and sexual and reproductive health, and provided referrals to nearby health facilities.
Child protection

- 8 children who were separated from their families in Nsanje and are yet to be reunited. Tracing of families has proved difficult due to inaccessibility of some camps with some of the family members feared dead. The recent news is that the father of 3 of the children is alive and living at Osiyana camp which has been inaccessible all this time. However a MSF vehicle managed to reach the camp. The police and District Social Welfare Officer have been asked to plan to visit the camp and reach the father.
- Guidelines for provision protection services in humanitarian settings have been circulated to the affected districts and UNICEF is supporting the affected districts to develop response plans for provision of the protection services using the guidelines.

Education

- Two verification teams have been deployed in the field reported potential hazard for children related to escalation of poor hygiene due to open defecation.
- Total number of cumulative beneficiaries of the cluster response, including WFP School feeding, is now 96,000.
- Installation of 50 school tents and distribution of 563 school-in-a-carton kits by World Vision is ongoing in 7 districts.
- Mobilization for psychosocial support to deploy teachers into the field is ongoing by Development Aid from people to people (DAPP) and World Vision.

Communications for Development (C4D)

- Media activities (programs and jingles) on both national and community radio stations are continuing. The number of community radios is currently being expanded from 7 to 14.
- UNICEF has partnered with Population Services International (PSI) who are working in HIV, Malaria and WASH in Nsanje, Chikwawa and Phalombe through targeted outreach communication activities in camps and communities. PSI has adapted the UNICEF flipchart with comprehensive messages in all program interventions (Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection, Education, HIV and Health and Nutrition) which will be used in interpersonal communication activities.
- UNICEF has supported District Information Officers and District Health Education Officers to prepare letter to community which highlights key messages and action points in all the program interventions. These letters will be used to support small group activities and read out in meetings to reinforce the key messages.
- C4D capacity in the field has been strengthened with deployment of another officer to Zomba and Phalombe. Capacity will be further strengthened with arrival of C4D specialist from Ethiopia country office who will help to coordinate C4D field activities in the office.

Supply and Logistics

- Some of the affected districts continued to distribute supplies valued at USD 181,467 that were prepositioned in the districts which included tents, WASH supplies, medical supplies. Additionally UNICEF provided to Karonga and Nsanje districts tents and survival kits that also being distributed to the affected people.
- Distribution to 15 affected districts of the supplies valued at $510,642 which were received on 23rd January has been completed.

Funding

- To respond to recent floods, UNICEF Malawi is appealing 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$ 5,427,819 has been reallocated from existing resources. A funding gap of US$ 3,871,873 still remains to support the flood response as of 28 January 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds received against the appeal</th>
<th>Funds reallocated*</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>329,000</td>
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<td>329,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Logistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>891,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,870,000</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,592,542</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2,218,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,291,292</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>5,427,819</td>
<td>3,871,873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds reallocated does not include new contributions or pledges.
MALAWI FLOODS SITUATION REPORT # 6

Next SitRep: 30/JANUARY/2015

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