UNICEF Representative visited Nsanje and Chikwawa districts on 24th and 25th January 2015.

810 kg of chlorine for water treatment has been airlifted to 8 camps cut-off due to flood waters in Nsanje District to enable over 25,000 people to have access to clean drinking water.

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 months period.

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>Cluster Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</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>16,413</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Affected school children benefiting from school supplies</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>32,520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Number of affected families in the camps receiving survival kits</td>
<td>8,000hh</td>
<td>2,216hh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26 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
15 districts affected
Department of Disaster Management Affairs/OCHA situation report 23 January
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)
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

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.

According to the Malawi Meteorological Services, a rain belt is still active mainly over Central and Northern areas of Malawi, which will bring moderate to heavy rains in these regions. Warnings of flash floods and riverine flooding are active, especially for Karonga District. A low pressure area in the Mozambique Channel will influence Congo air mass to affect most areas of Malawi including Southern Malawi. An increase in rainfall is expected over Southern Malawi by until Tuesday 27 January 2015. The risks of flooding are therefore still high.

The supply of water has been disrupted in all affected districts. Water sources have either been damaged or contaminated in the affected areas. Pit latrines have also been damaged contaminating water sources. No cholera cases have yet been reported but an increasing number of cases of diarrhea are being reported in some camps.

According to reports from District Education Managers, a total of 181 school remain occupied by displaced people across the 15 affected districts, which has a high impact in regular education activities. Learning is however beginning to resume with provision of tents for the displaced people in the affected schools.

Emergency psychosocial support is urgently needed in all camps. Children and families are reported to be traumatized and not receiving sufficient support. Reports also indicate child neglect and violence as a result of increased stress and tension in the family resulting from loss of livelihood, shelter, food. Protection mainstreaming needs improvements – examples of toilets being positioned in locations that increase vulnerability of girls to abuse; shelter issues with boys and girls and men sleeping in very close proximity. There are also challenges with regard to identifying vulnerable children/families due to the fluid population of the camps as families moving on quickly. Lack of food is hampering protection efforts. Food is the priority and when not provided, families are reluctant to cooperate with other programmes such as protection. Agencies are noting neglect of children as a significant issue and children have no place to play. There is need to fast track development of Children’s Corners and Community Based Child Care centres in order for children to have a safe place to go during the day. Inadequate lighting has also been noted as an issue in all camps.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

- An updated Verification Assessment Tool has been finalized and approved by Education Cluster members. Cluster teams will be deployed in the affected districts to closely monitor the response and provide updated information on the needs of each school. The Education Cluster have already held 5 meetings since the beginning of the floods emergency, with increasing participation from relevant partners throughout the past week. The 6th meeting took place on Monday the 26th of January. In addition a dedicated operation centre has been established in the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to better coordinate the cluster response and regularly share validate information with Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and the cluster members.

- 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. Providing evidence of results on the ground is now the key action to be undertaken by all actors in the coming weeks, as the 90 day response plan confirmed by DoDMA continues.

- Nutrition cluster also continues to meet twice a week with the last meeting being held on 26 January 2015.

- Protection cluster on average meeting twice every week with the last cluster meeting being held on 26 January 2015.
Summary Analysis of Programme response

WASH

- Latrines are continuously being constructed through an agreement between UNICEF and GOAL Malawi in 25 camps in Nsanje and Chikwawa. GOAL Malawi are also providing water treatment and hygiene promotion in these 25 camps.
- An agreement between UNICEF and Water Missions International is continuing to set up water treatment systems in 8 camps in Nsanje and Chikwawa, with a population of over 11,000 people.
- 810 kg of chlorine for water treatment has been airlifted to 8 camps cut-off due to flood waters in Nsanje District to enable over 25,000 people to have access to clean drinking water.
- Chlorine for water treatment has been distributed to up to 56 camps in Zomba.
- Hygiene Promotion is being undertaken in a number of camps across the districts by Health Surveillance Assistants and NGOs.
- Through an agreement with UNICEF, Concern Universal are to work in 10 consolidated camps in Phalombe District, reaching approximately 5,000 people, in order to ensure access to sanitation and safe drinking water.
- Population Services International are to start to support Health Surveillance Assistants to undertake hygiene promotion in 40 camps in the worst hit areas of Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe.
- An agreement is being reached between UNICEF and Catholic Relief Services to provide access to clean water and sanitation, as well as hygiene promotion, for a number of camps in Phalombe and Zomba Districts.
- The focus for WASH is now on ensuring humanitarian standards in provision of services for the displaced populations i.e. number of people per squat hole, number of people per water point, amount of water per person per day, separation of men and women as part of protection standards.

Nutrition

- In Nsanje
  - In Bangula camp, 130 children were screened and admitted 3 children in Out Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP), 1 in Nutrition rehabilitation Unit (NRU), 6 in Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). In addition, 13 women of which 8 pregnant and 3 lactating has been admitted in Supplementary Feeding Programme.
  - In Motal Engil camp has admitted 9 children in Out Patient Therapeutic Programme, 1 in NRU and 5 in SFP.
  - In Bitilinyu camp, 146 children were screened and admitted 8 children in Out Patient Therapeutic Programme, 7 in SFP. In addition, 25 pregnant and lactating has been admitted in Supplementary Feeding Programme.
  - In Mara camp, 13 children screened and non-identified malnourished.
  - Ready to use therapeutic food, electronic scales, salter scales, length/height boards and child health passports distributed to the health facilities.

- In Chikwawa
  - In Nchalo II camp, 69 children were screened and admitted 4 children in Out Patient Therapeutic Programme and 3 in SFP.
  - In Tizola camp, 120 children were screened and admitted 4 children in and 10 in Supplementary Feeding Programme.
  - In addition, 4 pregnant and lactating has been admitted in Supplementary Feeding Programme.
  - In Chabuka camp, 20 children were screened and admitted 1 children in Out Patient Therapeutic Programme and 1 pregnant/lactating has been admitted in Supplementary Feeding Programme.

- In Machinga
  - In Nainunjje Health centre, 77 children were screened and admitted 2 children in Out Patient Therapeutic Programme and 9 in SFP.
  - In Mposa Health centre, 48 children were screened and admitted 6 in S Supplementary Feeding Programme.

Health and HIV
UNICEF played a crucial role advocating for deployment of additional staff at Likangala Health Centre and at camps within its catchment area following several reports of cases of diarrhoea. UNICEF also participated in outbreak investigations. Zomba District Health Office (DHO) has agreed to send at least one Medical Assistant to the facility. Further, the DHO backed by UNICEF and other implementing partners are closely monitoring diarrhoea incidence in the area as well as other areas in affected districts.

UNICEF is providing fuel to enable health workers in Nsanje carry out mobile clinics. This will help to sustain provision of essential health services including immunization and antenatal services in the district.

The District Health Office in Nsanje is identifying volunteers in the affected camps and locations. The same process is going in Chikwawa.

The health cluster with the support from UNICEF is currently working on conducting catch up campaign for measles vaccines for affected camps and locations in Chikwawa, Nsanje, and Phalombe. The team is now planning campaign needs for vaccines, cold chain, and operation cost based on number of camps and affected population.

UNICEF mobilized 15,000 mosquito nets from the Ministry of Health malaria team to Chikwawa and Nsanje districts.

Population Services International began deployment of staff to provide health and hygiene promotion, behaviour change and condom use in the camps. In addition, UNFPA agreed to donate condoms to Population Services International for distribution in the camps.

UNICEF partner, YouthNet (YONECO) and Counselling, deployed counsellors to the camps in Nsanje and Chikwawa to deal with issues related to HIV, Sexual Reproductive Health and Protection and began providing edutainment for children and adolescents. In addition, YouthNet and Counselling are continuing with airing of radio jingles on YONECO FM counselling adolescents on the importance of not engaging in transactional sex.

Also, the counsellors are receiving technical guidance from UNICEF’s partner, Baylor, on counselling adolescents living with HIV, particularly on treatment adherence.

### Child protection

- Child Protection team monitored and supported establishment of Child Protection Committees in 5 camps in Blantyre.
- Four Children Corners have been mobilized of which two have started meeting in Blantyre.
- Emmanuel International initiated response services in three camps in Traditional Authority Mwambo. Package of services being established at each camp include psychosocial support, one stop centre, community victim support unit, Early Childhood Development (ECD), Children’s Corner and direct support services to children and their families using case management.
- The District Social Welfare office is planning psychosocial support to the 55 camps in Zomba. This will be done in partnership with Malawi Interfaith Aids Association (MIAA) YouthNet and Counselling and Emmanuel International.
- Blantyre Synod is supporting the district council to activate a child protection response plan in all 62 camps in Phalombe.
- The district Social welfare office has committed to activating a child protection response plan in 6 camps in Mangochi.
- The District Social Welfare Sector is developing a child protection response plan for each of the 17 camps in Machinga, however camps expected to decrease.
- Emmanuel International is working in 3 camps in Machinga.
- In Ntcheu, no camps established but 45 Community Based Child Care Centres (CBCCs) damaged.
- In Balaka, there are two camps and is developing a child protection response plan for the two camps.

### Education

- Mapping of cluster response is near completion with key gaps in response being identified. The response is now being dived into both immediate response and recovery phase;
- Creating safe temporary spaces for continued learning is ongoing: A total of 50 temporary school tents for 17,500 children have been distributed and are being installed.
- In terms of improving the quality of learning in camp schools and displaced camps, teaching and learning materials including 813 school in a box kit have been distributed for 32,520 number of children. At least 1000 additional kits have been ordered.
- For psychosocial support, agreements have been made with Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) and World Vision Malawi to train and deploy 125 teachers in the worst affected areas.
- An agreement between UNICEF and World Vision Malawi to address WASH in School is about to be finalized.

### Communications for Development (C4D)
UNICEF is supporting Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs), Camp leaders and village committee leaders to conduct health education sessions in the camps. Key messages on Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection, Education, HIV and Health are being provided by the Health Surveillance Assistants and community leaders. Goal Malawi is a key civil society partner who is also providing support.

In addition to Goal Malawi, another key partnership is with YouthNet and Counselling who are providing edutainment in the camps also addressing the same key messages.

UNICEF is also supporting 2 national radios (Malawi Broadcasting Corporation and Zodiak) and 7 community radio stations (Matindi, Malawi Institute of Journalism, Radio Islam, Radio Maria, Dzimwe, Chancellor College Radio and Seventh Day Adventist Radio) who are currently broadcasting programs and jingles with the same key messages.

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.
- UNICEF received additional supplies composed of essential medical supplies, WASH and education items on 23rd January 2015. Distribution to 15 affected districts of these supplies valued at $510,642 started on 24th January 2015. Education Supplies are being distribute by World Vision International through a partnership agreement with UNICEF while the rest are being distributed by UNICEF Country Logistics service provider from 24 to 26 January 2015.

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 26th 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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
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<td>$</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>329,000</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>329,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordination and Logistics</td>
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<td>57,619</td>
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<td>Child protection</td>
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<td>223,221</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>948,611</td>
<td>921,389</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,592,542</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>944,987</td>
<td>647,555</td>
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<td>Health</td>
<td>2,218,750</td>
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<td>1,324,981</td>
<td>893,769</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>1,800,400</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>128,000</td>
<td>0</td>
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<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.

Next SitRep: 28/JANUARY/2015

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