WASH

Investing in climate-resilient WASH services amidst recurring climatic shocks and vulnerabilities in Malawi

KEY MESSAGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2023 Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) by WHO and UNICEF shows significant disparities in WASH services between urban and rural areas. Access to safely managed drinking water sources is 54 per cent in urban areas compared to 10 per cent in rural areas. This vast disparity has pushed the percentage of the national population accessing safely managed drinking water to 18 per cent.

Recommendations

The Government is strongly urged to address the observed rural/urban disparities in WASH services. This requires a swift increase in the targeting and coverage of WASH interventions in rural areas, which is crucial to combat the acute shortage of safely managed drinking water. This shortage significantly impacts the well-being of the rural population, particularly in the fight against cholera and other waterborne diseases.

The WASH budget has significantly increased in 2024/25 and is now worth MK205 billion, approximately 3.5 times the 2023/24 allocation. As a share of the total budget, WASH allocations increased to 3.4 per cent from 1.5 per cent in 2023/24 and from 0.37 per cent to 1.09 per cent of GDP. These trends are largely influenced by donor funding, as donors contribute an average of 90 per cent to the sector.

Recommendation

In the future, the Government is encouraged to adopt a balanced approach to funding WASH services. This involves reducing dependency on external funding by exploring other financing alternatives and innovative funding sources, such as public private partnerships (PPPs) and community-based financing models. The aim is to ensure the sustainability of WASH services, as over-reliance on external funding can pose risks to the continuity of these services.

The sanitation and hygiene (S&H) budget introduced in 2023/24 remains relatively low and has not changed in real terms. The government allocated MK53 million for S&H in 2024/25, compared to MK31 million in 2023/24. The 2024/25 allocation is roughly 1 per cent of the total WASH sector budget, which is deemed relatively low considering the increasing demand for S&H services due to recurring health and climatic emergencies.

Recommendation

The Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MoWS) is strongly encouraged to increase its allocation to S&H progressively. This should be in line with the annual ORT provision and the AfricaSan commitment to enhance government funding for S&H gradually. Such a progressive increase is crucial to meet the increasing demand for S&H services and to ensure the improvement of sanitation services in Malawi.

However, considering fiscal space constraints, a phased approach is recommended. The S&H budget should be increased to at least 5 per cent of the total MoWS ORT budget by 2025/26 and 10 per cent by 2027/28. This could significantly impact the improvement of sanitation services and the addressing of the severe sanitation deprivations affecting children in Malawi.

Only 18% of the national population has access to safely managed drinking water.

unicef for every child
WES NETWORK WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION
NGO CCR
Ambasáid na hÉireann | An Mhaláiv
Embassy of Ireland | Malawi
Ofesi ya Kazembe wa Boma la Ireland | Malawi

Over 90% of the water and sanitation budget is allocated to infrastructure development, neglecting crucial areas like WASH in schools and health facilities.

The 2024/25 WASH budgets focus heavily on developing water supply and sanitation infrastructure, with over 90 per cent of the MoWS budget allocated towards development projects for both Government (DII) and donor (DI) resources. These allocations are centralised mainly under the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, limiting interventions in other sectors like Education (School WASH) and Health (Environmental Health). This underscores the urgent need for a more equitable distribution of WASH resources to ensure fairness and equal access for all.

Recommendation

The Government is encouraged to rebalance WASH sector budgets by increasing operations and maintenance (O&M) allocations within the existing resource envelope. This strategic move can significantly enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of WASH interventions. At the same time, sector Ministries in Health and Education are encouraged to prioritize WASH interventions in their programme-based budgets (PBB) to ensure a holistic approach to WASH programming. It is not just beneficial but necessary to ensure that government resources are effectively supporting WASH in school programmes and improving access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene at the school level.

The allocation to the Borehole Fund is declining in real terms as allocations have not been changed at MK2.3 billion since 2020/21. This allocation is spread across the 28 Local Councils at a flat rate of MK12 million per constituency without considering district-specific profiles. A further issue is that there is no specific budget line for sanitation and hygiene at the local level despite the rising demand for S&H services due to recurring health and climatic-induced emergencies.

Recommendation

The Government should consider expanding the scope of the Borehole Fund beyond water supply to incorporate S&H interventions. Additionally, the Government is encouraged to increase the allocation of Other Recurring Transactions (ORT) to the water sector in the Local Councils to help adequately finance operations and maintenance of rural WASH infrastructure.

Introduction

This budget brief provides a summary analysis of the trends in spending on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in Malawi in the framework of the 2024/25 fiscal year (FY) budget. It provides insights into the adequacy, equity, efficiency, and effectiveness of WASH spending in Malawi. The analysis builds on previous WASH budget briefs,[1] and is informed by government budget documents, mainly the programme-based budget (PBB), detailed budget estimates, and ceilings for Local Councils from the National Local Government Finance Committee (NLGFC).

For this brief, the WASH sector budget consists of allocations to four main entities: the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MoWS) (Vote 210), environmental health interventions under the Ministry of Health (MoH) (Vote 310), transfers to Local Councils for other recurrent transactions (ORT) and the Borehole Fund (construction of water structures), and subventions to the National Water Resources Agency (NWRA).

1 Available at: https://www.unicef.org/esa/documents/malawi-budget-briefs-2022-2023

Malawi's Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector has recently seen significant restructuring to enhance coordination and policy direction. Previously, sanitation interventions were managed by the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development. However, in 2022/23, the government established the Ministry of Water and Sanitation to coordinate and provide policy direction on WASH interventions.

The WASH sector is guided by key policy frameworks such as the National Water Policy (2022)[2], the National Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy (2018-2024), the Malawi Climate Resilient WASH financing Strategy (2022-2032), the 2008 Sanitation Policy, the Water Works Act (1995), and the Water Resources Act (2013), amongst others. These aim to streamline sectoral efforts and improve the effectiveness of WASH interventions across the country.

The Ministry of Water and Sanitation implements most of the sector's functions. However, the Ministry of Health and the National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) provide other WASH services, recognizing that water is linked to improved sanitation and basic hygiene. Additionally, the sector is divided into other subsectors, including Water Supply Services, Sanitation and Hygiene, and Water Resources.

Malawi aims for universal access to improved water and sanitation services by 2030, which aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Malawi's 2063 aspirations. However, the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets were missed, including 40 per cent sewerage, 80 per cent water, and 76 per cent sanitation coverage. Recognizing these gaps, the WASH sector focuses on improving access, innovative financing, and investment planning to achieve the SDGs and meet the WASH targets set in Malawi's first 10-year implementation plan (MIP-1) by 2030. As of 2020, urban areas had 97 per cent access to improved water sources, while rural areas reached 88 per cent. Sewerage coverage in urban areas is around 15 per cent, and overall access to improved sanitation is about 35 per cent.[3]

Despite aiming for universal access to water and sanitation by 2030, only 35% of the population currently has access to improved sanitation.

2 Revised National Water Policy (2022), Malawi Government. Available at https://www.water.gov.mw/index.php/ar/downloads/policy-documents
3 Revised National Water Policy (2022), Malawi Government. Available at https://www.water.gov.mw/index.php/ar/downloads/policy-documents

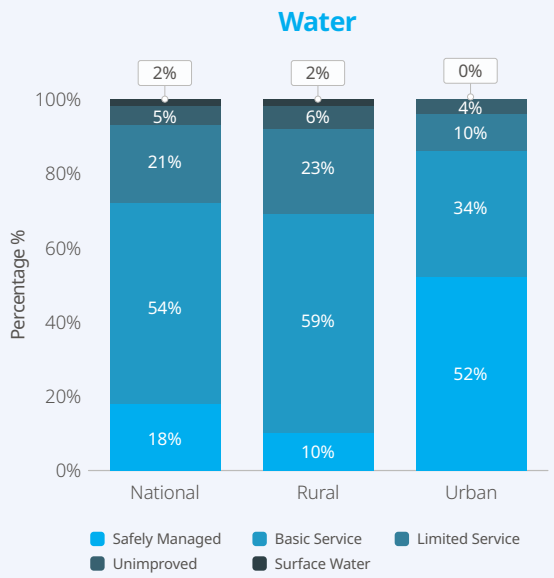
Situational Analysis

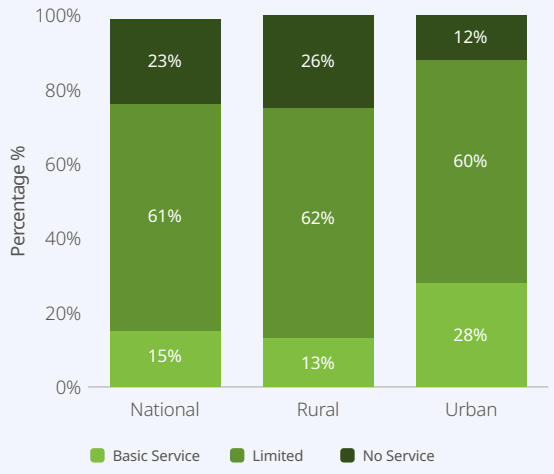
The 2023 Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) by WHO and UNICEF indicates that only 18 per cent of Malawi's population can access safely managed drinking water sources (Figure 1). There are significant disparities between urban and rural areas, as access to safely managed drinking water sources is 52 per cent in urban areas compared to 10 per cent in rural areas. Similarly, sanitation and hygiene indicators reveal further deficiencies, with only 46 per cent of the national population having access to safely managed sanitation facilities and only 15 per cent having basic hygiene facilities.

The rural-urban disparities are primarily due to ageing infrastructure, inadequate maintenance, and an imbalance in the new investments, which are currently focusing more on improving access and quality of water services in urban settings. For instance, the recent sanitation and water projects have predominantly focused on urban areas where they are working with the regional Water Boards, such as the Blantyre, Lilongwe, and the Northern Region Waterboards, to improve the quality of water services in urban areas. While this is a progressive step towards attaining

FIGURE 1

Performance of WASH Indicators in Malawi





Source: WHO/UNICEFJoint Monitoring Programme Statistics (2023)

SDG 6 targets, balancing the investments made between the rural and urban areas to improve sanitation services in Malawi is essential.

Additionally, in rural areas, the functionality of water supply infrastructure remains a key challenge, with numerous handpumps and water points remaining non-operational due to deficient maintenance protocols. This exacerbates the challenges faced by rural populations in accessing safe drinking water. The contrast in the investment and infrastructure maintenance between urban and rural areas signifies the need for more equitable resource distribution and the implementation of robust maintenance systems to enhance WASH outcomes across Malawi.

52% of urban areas have access to improved water sources, yet only 10% of rural Malawians have access to safe drinking water.

BOX 1

Definition of WASH Indicators

Drinking Water

- **Safely Managed:** the population drinks water from an improved source accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.
- **Basic Service:** drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip.
- **Limited service:** the same as basic service, but the collection time is longer than 30 minutes.
- **Unimproved:** unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, surface water (e.g., river, dam, or lake).
- **Surface Water:** Any body of water found on Earth's surface, including saltwater in the ocean and freshwater in rivers, streams, and lakes.

Sanitation

- **Safely Managed:** Population using an improved sanitation facility not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed of in situ or treated off-site.
- **Basic Service:** Functional, improved sanitation facilities separated for males and females on or near the premises. Improved sanitation facilities include a pit latrine with a slab, a ventilated improved pit latrine, a flush toilet, a pour-flush toilet, or a composting toilet.
- **Limited service:** The use of improved sanitation facilities shared between two or more households.
- **Unimproved:** Use pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging or bucket latrines.
- **Open defecation:** Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, and other open spaces or with solid waste.

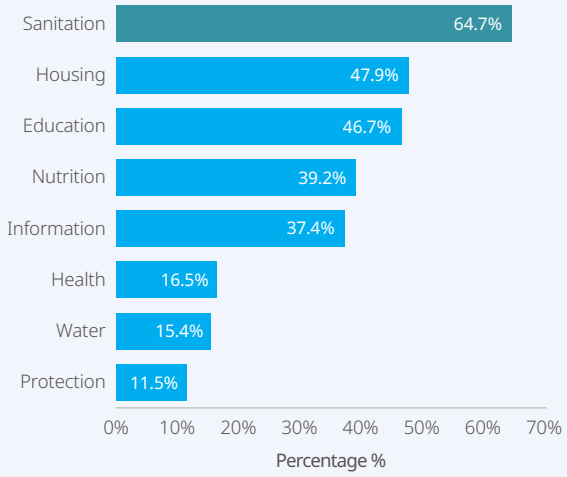
Hygiene

- **Basic Service:** A handwashing facility with soap and water available on-premises.
- **Limited:** Households that have a facility but lack water or soap.
- **No service:** No handwashing facility on premises.

Sanitation, on the other hand, is the main deprivation facing children in Malawi, with 65 per cent of children lacking improved sanitation facilities (Figure 2), largely driving the multidimensional poverty rate between 2018 and 2023.[4] Sanitation deprivations are more acute in rural areas, where 70 per cent of children are deprived, compared to 35 per cent in urban areas (Figure 3). Housing deprivation, including inadequate water access and poor sanitary conditions, affects 48 per cent of children, contributing to the overall high rates of multi-dimensional child poverty estimated at 69.6 per cent as of 2019/20.

FIGURE 2

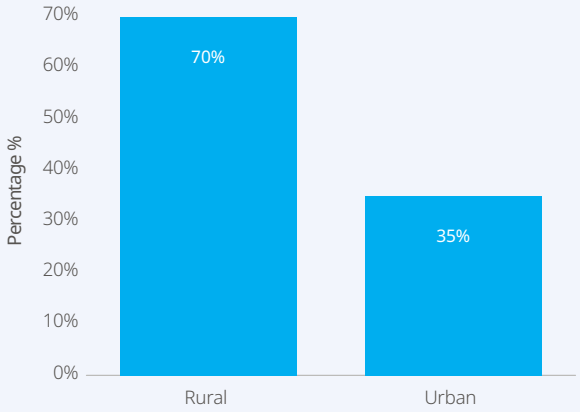
% of Children Deprived in at Least One Indicator



Source: 2023 Child Multi-Dimensional Poverty Report

FIGURE 3

% of Children Deprived of Sanitation by Residence



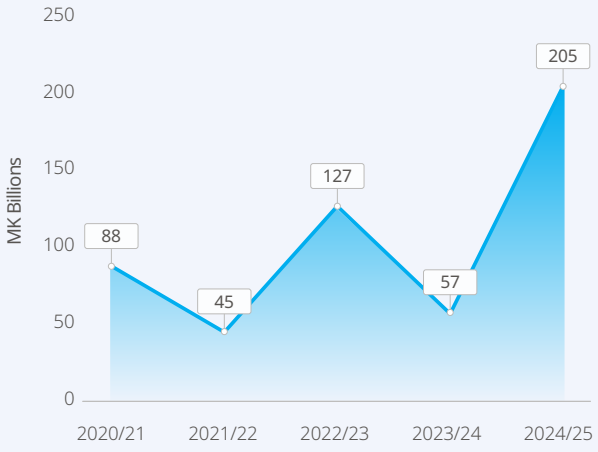
Source: 2023 Child Multi-Dimensional Poverty Report

Size of WASH Budgets

The WASH budget has significantly increased in 2024/25 and is now worth MK205 billion (approximately USD121 million), approximately 3.5 times the 2023/24 allocation of MK56.8 billion (Figure 4). This marks an increase of 261 per cent in nominal terms, primarily driven by substantial increases in allocations to two programs, namely Water Resources Development and Management and Water Supply (from MK51 billion to MK122 billion). These programs are primarily developmental and funded by donors. This increase in the WASH budget reflects the government's commitment to addressing critical water supply challenges and ensuring sustainable water resource management and improved access to clean and safe water.

FIGURE 4

Trends in WASH Sector Budgets



Source: Government Budget and Financial Documents, 2020/21-2024/25

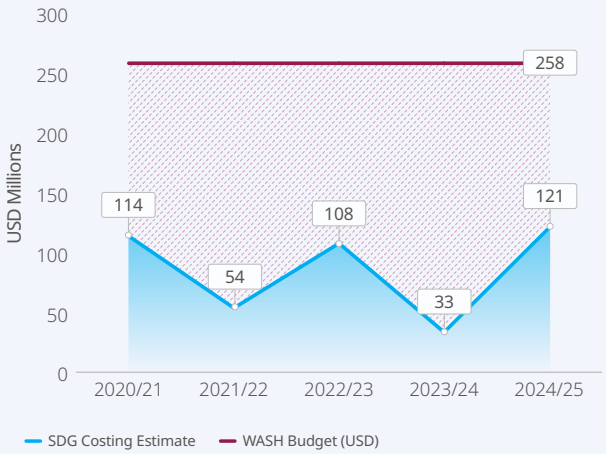
4 Multi-Dimensional Child Poverty Report (2023), National Statistical Office. Available at https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org.esa/files/2019-01/UNICEF-Malawi-2018-Child-Poverty-in-Malawi.pdf

Although improving, the current levels of WASH investments (USD121 million) are falling short of the required financial needs (Figure 5). According to the 2020/21 SDG costing tool, Malawi needs to invest at least USD258 million annually until 2030 to meet its WASH targets[5]. To bridge this gap, the government is encouraged to explore innovative funding sources, such as private-sector investments and PPPs, to ensure the necessary financial resources and investments are available to meet the WASH targets by 2030.

The WASH budget continues to show irregular trends, fluctuating significantly relative to the total Government budget and GDP (Figure 6). In 2024/25, the WASH budget increased significantly to 3.4 per cent of the total budget from 1.5 per cent in 2023/24 and from 0.37 per cent to 1.09 per cent of GDP. Irregular donor funding patterns largely influence these trends.

FIGURE 5

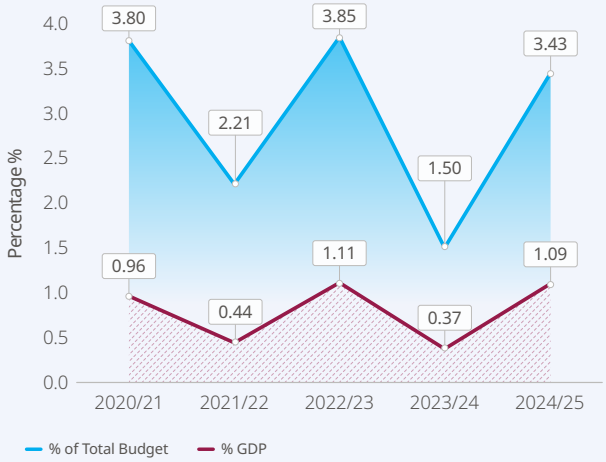
SDG Costing and WASH Budget Trends[6]



Source: Malawi National WASH Building Blocks Assessment (2021) and 2020/21- 2024/25 Financial Statement

FIGURE 6

Trends in WASH Spending as a Share of Total Budget and GDP



Source: Government Budget and Financial Documents, 2020-24

Malawi needs to more than double its current WASH investment to meet its 2030 targets.

5 Malawi National WASH Building Blocks Assessment (2021). Available at https://washagendaforchange.org/resource/malawi-national-wash-building-blocks-assessment/
6 Note that exchange rates used where based on the prevailing rate for each respective year.

Composition of WASH Spending

Most WASH sector allocations remain centrally managed under the Ministry of Water and Sanitation Table 1). About 99 per cent (MK202.1 billion) of WASH allocations in 2024/25 are centrally allocated under the MoWS - approximately USD 120 million. A small portion is decentralized to Local Councils through the Borehole Fund (MK2.3 billion) and transfers for ORT (MK349 million). The remaining allocations include the National Water Resource Agency (MK270 million) subvention and environmental health interventions under the Ministry of Health (MK81 million).

TABLE 1 Trends in the Composition of WASH Sector Budgets by MDA, in MK millions

MDA	Sub-programme/Budget Line	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Share of the WASH Budget by MDA
MoWS (Vote 210)	Water Resources & Management	84,557	25,313	123,762	134	77,746	99%
	Water Supply	465	16,964		51,673	122,165	
	Sanitation and Hygiene				31	53	
	Management & Admin				2,040	2,091	
MoH (Vote 310)	Environmental Health	836.9	650	1,076	69	81	0%
Subvented Organization (Vote 275)	NWRA	215	161	215	246	270	0%
Local Councils (Vote 900 Series)	ORT	223	182	188	291	349	1%
	Borehole Fund (Construction of Water Structures)	2,316	2,316	1,737	2,316	2,316	
	Total	**88,613**	**45,586**	**126,978**	**56,801**	**205,071**	

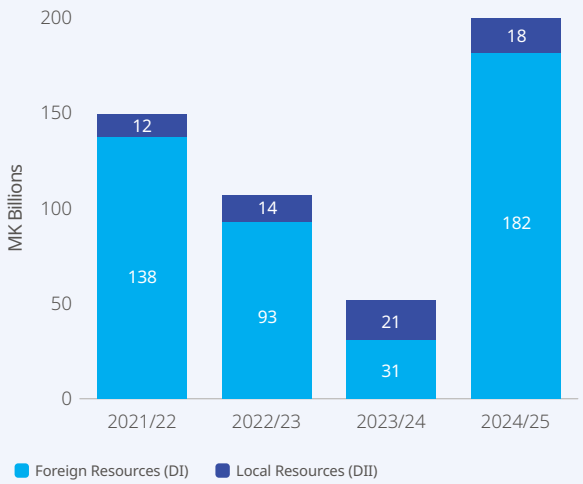
Source: Government Budget Estimates (2020/22-2024/25)

The 2024/25 WASH budgets focus heavily on developing water supply and sanitation infrastructure (Figure 7). Over 90 per cent of the MoWS budget is allocated towards development projects for Government (DII) and donor (DI) resources. The Government's contribution to WASH infrastructure has decreased slightly from MK20.8 billion in 2023/24 to MK17.9 billion in 2024/25, representing a 9 per cent reduction.

In contrast, donor funding for WASH projects has increased by 90 per cent, from MK30.8 billion in 2023/24 to MK181.7 billion in 2024/25. However, despite the government's commitment to improve water supply and infrastructure in urban and rural areas, current investments are skewed towards urban areas. The Government is therefore encouraged to address this imbalance in all programmes in the sector, including sanitation and hygiene, to ensure comprehensive and sustainable WASH services. Table 2 presents the major WASH projects in 2024/25.

FIGURE 7

Allocations of the WASH Development Budget



Source: Financial Statement, 2021/22 – 2024/25

TABLE 2 Major Water Infrastructure Projects, in MK Millions

		2023/24		2024/25		% change	
Major WASH projects	**Name of Donor**	**DI**	**DII**	**DI**	**DII**	**DI**	**DII**
Malawi Resilience and Disaster Risk Management Project	World Bank	11,453	600	49,614	0	333%	-100%
Lilongwe Water and Sanitation		11,176.9	500	45,285	1,000	305%	100%
Malawi Watershed Services Improvement Project		0	600	25,961	500	-	-17%
Lilongwe Water Resource Efficiency Programme	European Investment Bank	6,755	800	7,481	0	11%	-100%
Nkhata-bay Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project-Counterpart	African Development Bank	911	1,300	291	1,000	-68%	-23%

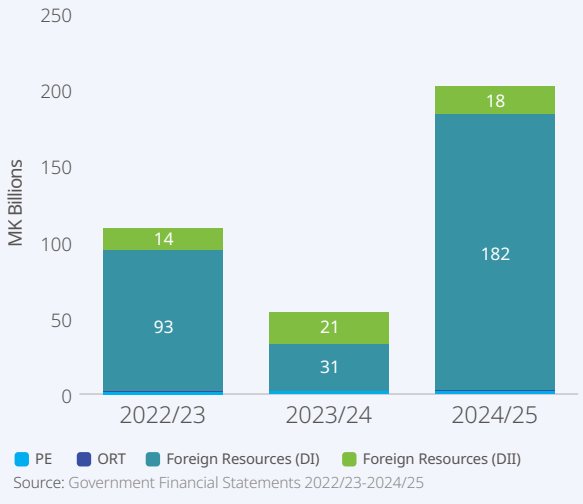
Source: MoWS Budget Documents, 2024/25

ORT allocations for operations and maintenance (O&M) of WASH services remain minimal and have barely changed in real terms. In 2024/25, the Government allocated MK657 million for ORT under the MoWS and an additional MK349 million for Local Councils, which have barely changed in real terms considering the average inflation of over 20 per cent. The insufficient funding for O&M continues to raise concerns about the long-term sustainability of operations and future maintenance of infrastructure investments in the sector.

The S&H budget introduced in 2023/24 remains relatively low and has not changed in real terms. The Government allocated MK53 million for S&H in 2024/25 compared to MK31 million allocated in 2023/24. The 2024/25 allocation is roughly 1 per cent of the total WASH sector budget, an amount which is deemed relatively low considering the increasing demand for S&H services due to recurring health and climatic emergencies. Moving forward, the MoWS is encouraged to increase its allocation to S&H progressively in line with the annual ORT provision and the AfricaSan commitment to enhance government funding for S&H gradually.

FIGURE 8

Composition of the MoWS Budget by Economic Classification



Source: Government Financial Statements 2022/23-2024/25

Despite rising costs, funding for the operation and maintenance of existing water and sanitation infrastructure remains stagnant.

Budget Credibility and Execution

The WASH sector has notable budget credibility challenges, especially for development projects (Table 3). For instance, the 2022/23 MoWS budget was revised downwards by 22 per cent from MK154 billion to MK120 billion, mainly due to a 32 per cent reduction in donor resources. On the other hand, the 2023/24 budget experienced an increase of 15 per cent from MK49 billion to MK56.5 billion. The PE budget experienced a 22 per cent increase from MK1.4 billion to MK1.7 billion, reflecting significant growth despite the overall budget cuts.

The Government-funded development budget was revised upwards from the approved MK13.8 billion to MK20.8 billion in 2023/24. This revision was to accommodate an increase in the budget for the Kholongo Multi-Purpose Dam in Mponela Township from an approved MK1 billion to a revised figure of MK5.5 billion (Table 4). These substantial revisions, which far exceed the +/-5 per cent variance recommended under the public expenditure and financial accountability (PEFA) framework, undermine the credibility of WASH budgets.

TABLE 3 Performance of the 2022/23 and 2023/24 MoWS Budget, MK Millions

	2022/23			2023/24		
Category	**Approved**	**Revised Estimate**	**% Variance**	**Approved**	**Revised Estimate**	**% Variance**
Total MoWS	**154,129**	**119,961**	**-22%**	**49,024**	**56,183**	**15%**
PE	1,567	1342	-14%	1,399	1,700	22%
ORT	541	413	-24%	543	543	0%
DI (foreign resources)	137,514	92,929	-32%	30,835	30,835	0%
DII (local resources)	11,948	22,773	91%	13,800	20,800	51%
Borehole Fund	2316	1,737	-25%	2,316	2,316	0%
ORT Transfers to Local Councils	243	188	-23%	188	291	55%

Source: MoWS PBB 2022-24, Financial Statement

TABLE 4 Performance of the 2023/24 Development Projects, MK Millions

DII Projects	2023/24 Approved	2023/24 Revised	Variance
Alternative Water Source for Zomba (Feasibility Study)	800	1,100	38%
Ground Water Extraction for Rural Piped Water Development Programme	1,500	2,500	67%
Karonga Town Water Supply Project – counterpart	800	1,300	63%
Kholongo Multi-Purpose DAM for Mponela Town	1,000	5,500	450%
Nkhata-bay Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project – counterpart	800	1,300	63%
Upgrading, Rehabilitation and Extension of the Nchalo Water Supply Project	600	800	33%
Total	**5,500**	**12,500**	**56%**

Source: Financial Statement, 2024/25

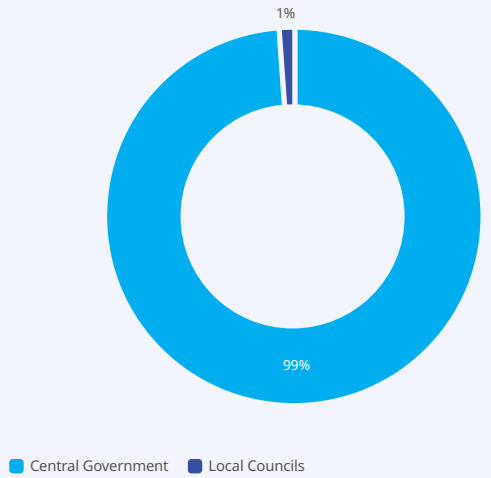
Fiscal Decentralization and WASH Budgets

The WASH sector remains one of the less advanced social sectors in terms of fiscal decentralization. In 2024/25, only 1 per cent of the total WASH budget will be transferred to Local Councils, as 99 per cent is centrally managed, mainly under the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (Figure 9).

If inflation is considered, the district ORT budget for the water sector has barely changed from MK291 million in 2023/24 to MK349 million in 2024/25. The above is against a backdrop of increasing demand for WASH services driven by population growth and recurring health and climate-related emergencies.

FIGURE 9

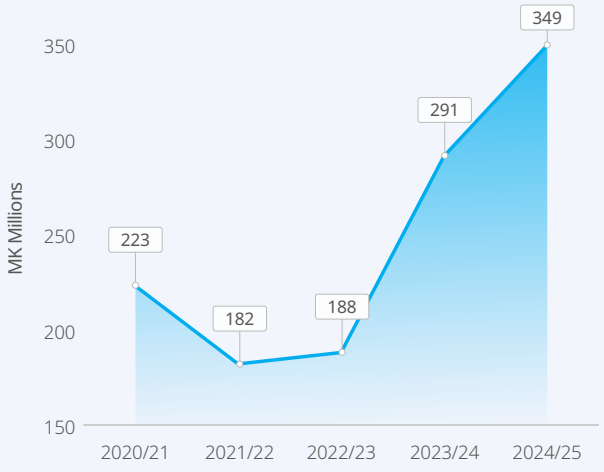
Central Level vs Local Council



Source: Financial Statement, 2024/25

FIGURE 10

Trends in the District ORT Budget



Source: 2020/21-2024/25 PBB

The ORT allocations for water remain less than 1 per cent of the total ORT transfers to Local Councils, compared to significantly higher allocations for education and health (both at 37 per cent). The inadequate transfer of resources to Local Councils for WASH services will likely adversely impact the delivery and functionality of local water and sanitation services.

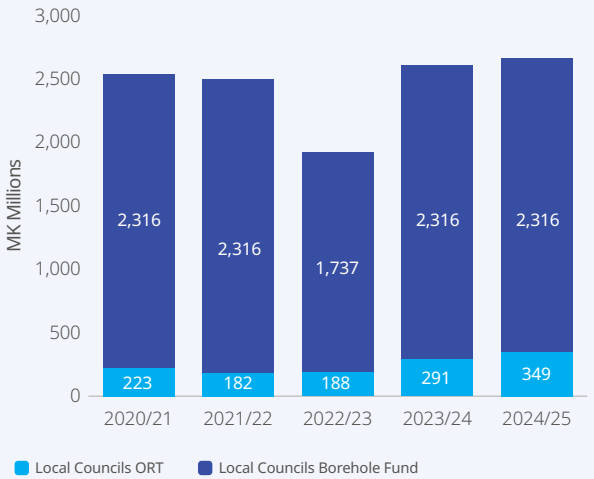
TABLE 5 ORT Budgets for Selected Devolved Sectors, Amounts in MK millions

Sectors	2023/24	2024/25	Share of Total ORT Budget
Agriculture	2,270	2,724	5%
Education	19,199	21,529	37%
Health	17,801	21,362	37%
Community Development	326	391	0.4%
Gender	326	391	0.4%

The allocation to the Borehole Fund has been maintained at MK2.3 billion since 2020/21. The MK2.3 billion is spread across the councils at a flat rate of MK12 million per constituency without considering district-specific profiles. ORT allocations to Local Councils for the water sector have shown an upward trend, increasing from MK182 million in 2021/22 to MK349 million in 2024/25. However, the real value of these allocations are declining considering the average inflation of over 20 per cent in 2024/25.

FIGURE 11

Trends in Allocations to Local Councils



Source: Government Budget Documents (2020/21-2024/25)

Local Councils receive less than 1% of the total WASH sector funding for operations and maintenance for water services, hindering their ability to effectively deliver WASH services.

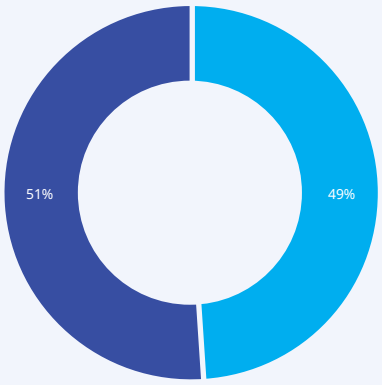
Financing of WASH Services in Malawi

The financing of the WASH services in Malawi remains heavily reliant on foreign resources (Figure 12). In 2024/25, 90 per cent of the MoWS budget will be funded by development partners, predominantly the World Bank, most of which will go to significant water infrastructure developments. On the other hand, the Government's contribution to the sector's funding remains very low, at 9 per cent of the total in 2024/25 (Figure 12). The relatively lower share of donor funding in 2023/24 reflects reported financial commitments from donors

The World Bank is the major donor funding on-budget WASH projects, contributing 94 per cent of the total development budget from donors (Figure 14). This is followed by funding from the European Investment Bank (EIB) (5.8 per cent) and the African Development Bank (ADB) (0.2 per cent). The available donor funding is almost equally split between project grants (51 per cent) and loans (49 per cent), as shown in Figure 13. The current heavy reliance on donor funding is not sustainable and requires the government to work progressively towards a more sustainable funding arrangement for the sector.

FIGURE 13

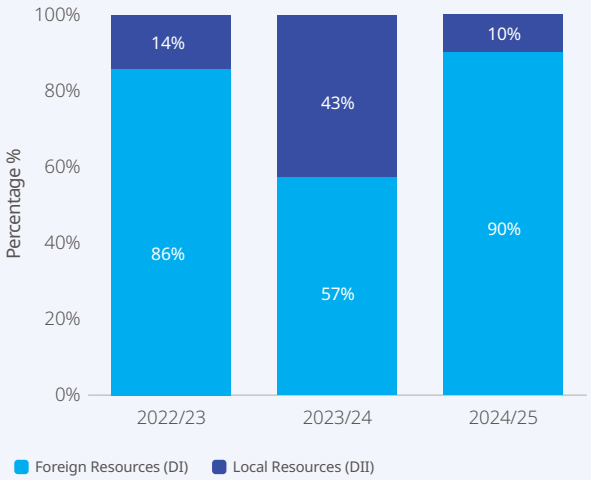
Average of the Major WASH Projects Financing



Source: WB project documents- project appraisal document (PAD)

FIGURE 12

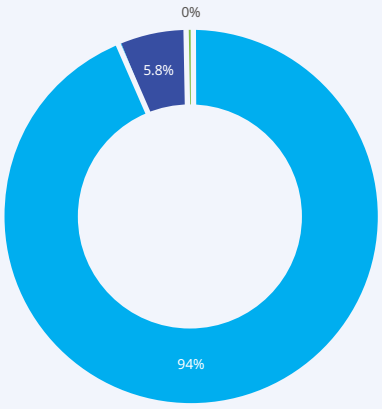
Trends in WASH Financing



Source: Financial Statements, 2022/23 – 2024/25

FIGURE 14

Major Donors Funding On-Budget WASH Projects in 2024/25



Source: WB project documents- project appraisal document (PAD)

90% of Malawi's water and sanitation budget relies on foreign aid, raising concerns about the long-term sustainability of WASH essential services.

for every child, clean water and sanitation

Acknowledgements

This Budget Brief was written by Sekerani Emma Mvula, Chisomo Alice Tsonga, and Tapiwa Kelvin Mutambirwa (all from UNICEF Malawi) and Hopeson Chaima from the Water and Environmental Sanitation Network (WESNET) under the leadership of Gerrit Maritz and Mathew Tasker from UNICEF Malawi. The brief benefited from technical inputs and comments from Violet Tembo from the UNICEF Malawi WASH section.

The Brief was produced with financial support from the European Union and the Government of Ireland as part of the Social Protection for Gender Empowerment and Resilience (SP-GEAR) or Amai Titukuke.

Photo credits: ©UNICEF Malawi
Produced by: ©UNICEF Malawi - November 2024

For more information, contact:

Mathew Tasker
Chief of Social Policy
UNICEF Malawi
mtasker@unicef.org

James Robertson
Chief of WASH
UNICEF Malawi
jrobertson@unicef.org

unicef.org/malawi

unicef for every child

Ambasáid na hÉireann | An Mhaláiv
Embassy of Ireland | Malawi
Ofesi ya Kazembe wa Boma la Ireland | Malawi