



MALAWI

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



7 July 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE MALAWI RED CROSS SOCIETY



33

National Society branches



2,150

National Society local units



272

National Society staff



85,600

National Society volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



170,575

Climate and environment



2,099,846

Disasters and crises



1,771,419

Health and wellbeing



778,074

Migration and displacement



34,774

Values, power and inclusion



107,045

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Malawi Red Cross Society	
Overview	Funding Sources
Funding	2.3M
Expenditure	1.9M
	IFRC Secretariat
	Not reported
	Participating National Societies
	Not reported
	HNS other funding sources
	2.3M

IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement	19.8M	
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	13.5M
		Funding	1.8M
		Expenditure	518,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding	2.4M
	Expenditure	1.4M	
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	1.8M	
	Funding	2.1M	
	Expenditure	996,000	
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	4.4M	
	Funding	2.3M	

Appeal number **MAAMW003**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRMW021 / TC Chido

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	171,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	171,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	171,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	29,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	20,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	20,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	65%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	31,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	28,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	1,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	300
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	28,000

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	6
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	2
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	31,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	100%

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	2.1M
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	171,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	1.8M
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	185,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	181,000

	Number of people reached with shelter support	209,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	1,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	2.1M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	2.1M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	3,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	778,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	45,000
	Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move
National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move		Yes
Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes		1
Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection		35,000

Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	107,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	40,000
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	40,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	100%

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Belgian Red Cross	297,000	●		●			
Danish Red Cross	1.7M	●	●	●		●	
Icelandic Red Cross						●	
Swiss Red Cross	46,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 2M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2025, Malawi grappled with a series of challenges, including natural disasters, economic strain, and spillover effects from political unrest in neighboring Mozambique. The 2024/2025 farming season began with prolonged dry spells, worsening food insecurity and macroeconomic instability across several districts. Tropical Cyclone Chido struck on 15 December 2024, affecting over 46,000 people and damaging more than 10,000 houses across 23 councils in the Central and Southern Regions. Soon after, political unrest in Mozambique following contested elections led to a significant influx of asylum seekers into Malawi, with over 7,000 Mozambicans seeking refuge in Nsanje and surrounding districts by February 2025. The situation was further exacerbated by Tropical Cyclone Jude in March, which displaced over 1,000 households and impacted more than 20,000 people in 11 districts, including Nsanje, Blantyre, Mulanje, and Phalombe.

During the year, the impacts of El Niño started being felt, and according to the report released by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) in October 2025, it indicated that Malawi is facing the worst food insecurity crisis of the past 7 years, affecting over 4 million people during the 2025/2026 consumption year. In mid-October, the Malawi Government made a public appeal for Humanitarian Assistance and indicated that the Lean Season Response will run from October 2025 to March 2026, a critical window for humanitarian food aid delivery.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Malawi Red Cross Society strengthened climate resilience and environmental sustainability through anticipatory action, cyclone preparedness and response, climate adaptation, and recovery initiatives. Communities were supported with early warning information, cash assistance, climate-smart agriculture, livelihood recovery, and disaster risk reduction measures. It also advanced locally led adaptation, strengthened community preparedness and contingency planning, promoted environmental restoration through tree planting and watershed protection, and supported the integration of anticipatory action into national disaster management systems, helping vulnerable communities better withstand climate-related shocks.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Malawi Red Cross Society responded to multiple humanitarian crises during the year, including food insecurity, population displacement, and the impacts of Tropical Cyclones Chido and Jude. The National Society provided emergency cash assistance, shelter, household items, health and nutrition support, water and sanitation services, and protection activities to affected communities, asylum seekers, and host populations. The National Society also strengthened disaster preparedness and response capacity through volunteer training, search and rescue, emergency coordination, relief prepositioning, and community-based disaster risk reduction, helping vulnerable communities meet immediate needs while supporting recovery and resilience.

Health and wellbeing

Between January and December 2025, the Malawi Red Cross Society strengthened community health and wellbeing through integrated nutrition, disease prevention, health promotion, and community engagement interventions. The National Society supported malnutrition screening and treatment, infant and young child feeding, maternal health, hygiene promotion, epidemic preparedness, vaccination demand creation, and community health outreach. It also strengthened local health systems through volunteer and community health worker training, blood donation activities, psychosocial support, and risk communication initiatives, helping vulnerable communities improve health outcomes, prevent disease, and build resilience to public health threats.

Migration and displacement

In this reporting period, the Malawi Red Cross Society responded to population displacement caused by post-election unrest in Mozambique, providing humanitarian assistance to asylum seekers and vulnerable host communities. It delivered shelter, household items, cash assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene services, protection support,

and Restoring Family Links (RFL) services, while also supporting safe and dignified self-repatriation and community integration. Through close coordination with government authorities and community engagement mechanisms, the National Society strengthened protection, social cohesion, and resilience among displaced populations and host communities affected by the crisis.

Values, power, and inclusion

In 2025, the Malawi Red Cross Society strengthened values, power and inclusion by embedding Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across all its programmes. Through volunteer and staff training, community sensitisation, feedback mechanisms, and two-way communication approaches, the National Society ensured that affected communities actively participated in decision-making and programme implementation. It also promoted dignity, safety, equity, and inclusion through protection awareness, referral pathways, menstrual hygiene support, and targeted outreach to vulnerable groups, helping ensure that humanitarian assistance remained accountable, responsive, and people centred.

Enabling local actors

The Malawi Red Cross Society continued to strengthen its institutional capacity through investments in leadership, governance, volunteer development, and branch strengthening. The National Society enhanced its auxiliary role through stronger collaboration with government and local authorities, while expanding volunteer and youth engagement through training in health, disaster management, first aid, psychosocial support, community engagement, and protection. It also strengthened resource mobilization and organisational sustainability through infrastructure development, strategic partnerships, and initiatives that improved volunteer management and community-based service delivery.

The Malawi Red Cross Society further advanced accountability, operational agility, and public engagement by strengthening planning, monitoring, reporting, supply chain systems, and emergency preparedness. The National Society increased its visibility through strategic communications, media engagement, and advocacy on health, climate, and disaster risk reduction, while promoting staff wellbeing and safeguarding through capacity-building initiatives. Investments in digitalisation, early warning systems, contingency planning, impact-based forecasting, and innovative community-based solutions enhanced organisational effectiveness, preparedness, and the ability to deliver timely, accountable, and people-centred humanitarian assistance.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During the reporting period, the most significant change to the Unified Plan was the impact on human and financial resources following the termination of two major USAID-funded projects, the Scaling up Locally Led Adaptation and Transforming Humanitarian Response to Climate Change Project and the Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3). These multi-year projects were both discontinued within the first half of the year, resulting in a considerable reduction in staffing capacity and financial resources to reach more people. While a few staff members were absorbed into other new projects, such as the UNICEF-funded El Niño response, the majority had to be released due to the lack of alternative funding.

This development led to adjustments in the implementation plan, especially the targets to be reached as per the 2025 unified plan. The situation also highlighted the need for program redesign flexibility and reinforced the importance of resource diversification. Operational constraints during this period included limited technical capacity due to staff reductions and the challenge of maintaining continuity in community engagement efforts with reduced project coverage. The 2025 financial year also commenced the implementation of the new strategic plan 2025 to 2030 with a key focus on localization.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Malawi](#).

Emergency Appeal Name	Africa – Cyclone Chido
Emergency Appeal number	MDRS1005 (MDRMW021)
People assisted	600,000
Duration	18 months (6 December 2024 to 30 June 2026)
Funding requirements	Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 10 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 6 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Africa Cyclone Chido Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Africa Cyclone Chido Operational strategy
Link to latest Operation Update	Operational Update No.3

The Southwest Indian Ocean region faced an early and above-average cyclone season, marked by destructive systems that significantly impacted multiple countries. Tropical Cyclone Chido was the first major cyclone, intensifying into a category 4 equivalent on 11 December 2024 with sustained winds of 220 km/h and gusts up to 250 km/h. Across affected areas, Chido caused at least 142 confirmed deaths and over 3,300 injuries, including 13 fatalities in Malawi. In addition to cyclone damage, Malawi endured widespread flooding and heavy rains during the same period, affecting more than 41,900 households (approximately 188,540 people) and displacing thousands, particularly in Southern and Central districts. Flash floods in Karonga District in March further compounded the situation, leaving 39 people dead and 469 injured nationwide.

The humanitarian situation deteriorated when Tropical Cyclone Jude entered Malawi on 10 March 2025, striking 11 districts mainly in the Southern and Central regions, with Phalombe most affected. According to the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), Jude impacted 20,646 people and displaced 4,883 individuals, while additional reports indicate at least 32,692 people were affected, with 792 households displaced, two deaths, one missing person and ten injuries. Public infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, bridges and roads, sustained damage. The Government of Malawi, through DoDMA, coordinated relief efforts with UN agencies, the Malawi Red Cross Society and humanitarian partners, providing cash and in-kind support. These successive disasters exacerbated vulnerabilities and strained limited resources as communities were still recovering from Cyclone Chido.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The core of this Operational Strategy was to respond to the immediate devastation caused by successive Tropical Cyclones following Chido while building resilience for anticipated future storms. This involved a two-pronged approach, of immediate relief and long-term preparedness. The immediate response targeted 168,200 people in Madagascar, Comoros, Mozambique and Malawi, focusing on Shelter, multi-purpose cash assistance, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). This included providing emergency shelter and essential household items (EHIs), first aid, clean water, hygiene kits and protection for vulnerable groups. Country specific plans were drafted to provide additional detail for the focus of each National Society.

Key achievements under this emergency appeal include the support for a total of 4,011 households with multipurpose cash assistance. Of these, 2,050 households received support from the Danish Red Cross (DRC), each receiving MK100,000, while 1,961 households were supported by the IFRC, each receiving MK80,000. The Malawi Red Cross Society

reached over 170,575 (68,230M, 102,345F) people with hygiene promotion and disaster risk reduction messages. It also distributed Non-Food Items targeting 972 households that were mostly affected in terms of structural damage. The NFIs included blankets, tarpaulins, Kitchen sets, Solar lights, hygiene kits, just to mention a few.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the year 2025, the Malawi Red Cross Society placed strong emphasis on environmental sustainability and climate risk reduction, integrating these efforts into its disaster preparedness and resilience-building work in line with its new strategic plan. Over 1,771,419 people were reached through Public Awareness and Public Education (PAPE) campaigns on disaster risk reduction, which highlighted the links between environmental degradation, climate change, and increased disaster risk. These efforts helped instil sustainable environmental practices and improve community preparedness for climate-related hazards.

Tree planting was a key activity during this period, with National Society facilitating the planting of 314,825 trees across multiple districts with support from FICAP, ECHO DRIMIIA and COMREP projects. Notable efforts included 176, 000 trees planted in Phalombe under the Climate Change Adaptation project and FICAP BRC-funded project and 23,800 in Nsanje, both aimed at rehabilitating degraded land and protecting riverbanks. An additional 17,123 trees, planted by divisions of Mchinji, Dedza, Zomba, and Lilongwe, are being maintained.

Under the Danish Red Cross-supported campaign, 12,986 trees were planted in Chikwawa, while 6,620 more were planted voluntarily by communities in Phalombe and Blantyre. The Malawi Red Cross Society under the Chido Project and Government subvention project trained volunteers in Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) sessions that incorporate environmental conservation and sustainable building practices. After the training, the volunteers supported the planting and protection of 97,902 trees in various districts. Collectively, these interventions have strengthened environmental stewardship and climate adaptation at the district and community level, contributing to long-term resilience and ecological sustainability.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Malawi Red Cross Society in implementing a range of initiatives aimed at reforestation, biodiversity protection and climate risk awareness and preparedness.

The **Danish Red Cross** and **Belgium Flanders** supported the National Society in its climate and environment objectives.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Malawi](#).

Name of Operation	Malawi Food Insecurity
MDR-Code	MDRMW024
Duration	9 months (23 October 2025 to 31 July 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 999,910
People Targeted	45,000

IFRC-DREF Malawi Food Insecurity: the DREF allocation of CHF 999,910 in October 2025 is supporting the Malawi Red Cross Society to assist 45,000 people impacted by a severe food security crisis in the Southern Region of Malawi. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a nine-month period through interventions such as distribution of agricultural inputs along with training in good agricultural practices, provision of cash assistance, community-based health and nutrition complemented by awareness sessions focused on hygiene.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Malawi Red Cross Society enhanced its disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts across Malawi. Following Tropical Cyclone Chido, which affected over 46,017 people in 23 districts, it provided multipurpose cash assistance to 8,875 households: 1,961 households received MK80,000 each through Chido, 2,050 households received MK100,000 each from Danish Red Cross, and 3,500 households supported by WFP were mainly asylum seekers in Nsanje.

Additionally, anticipatory cash was distributed to 1,028 households in Phalombe and Blantyre ahead of Cyclone Jude under the ECHO DRIMIA project, which later affected over 20,000 people in March. In addition, with support from IFRC through the food insecurity project, 3,500 households have been supported with a cash amounting to 90 000 per household and 800 households supported in Chikwaw. Overall, 13,175 households received cash assistance for basic needs and shelter support with support from IFRC (5,797 HHs), Danish Red Cross (3,878) and World Food Programme (3,500).

To aid recovery, the Malawi Red Cross Society rehabilitated 57 houses for persons with disabilities under the ECHODRIMMIA project using local materials. Disaster preparedness was strengthened by training 800 Disaster Risk Management Committee members in Restoring Family Links and Search and Rescue, and 550 volunteers in epidemic preparedness.

Early warning messages reached over 1.7 million people, while trees were planted to mitigate climate-related disasters especially in Blantyre and Phalombe districts. The National Society prepositioned 300 shelter kits in high-risk areas and coordinated with shelter partners for emergency stock. Some of the stocks have been distributed as part of anticipatory support in Salima and flood response in Nkhotakota districts during the 2025/2026 rainy season supporting over 3500 affected people. Through the government subvention, SLL and FICAP projects awareness campaigns for Measles-Rubella reached over 3,500 individuals and supported the vaccination of 14,891 children, while blood donation drives collected 1413 units of blood through organised drives.

The Malawi Red Cross Society also engaged in national and regional coordination exercises with key stakeholders to improve disaster response capacity, thereby addressing immediate needs and building community resilience for future crises.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and operational support to enhance disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals were drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises.



The Malawi Red Cross Society carrying out training of volunteers in PASSA in Zomba district. (Photo: Malawi Red Cross Society)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

MRCs reached over 2.1 million people with health promotion messages, largely through van publicity, household visits, and awareness sessions. Outreach clinics were conducted in targeted districts, with over 28,074 people accessing essential services including immunisations, growth monitoring, and mental health screening. This included mobile outreach support to 40 health facilities across Blantyre, Lilongwe, and Mzimba North under the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL), COMREP and UNICEF projects, targeting nearly 750,000 people.

The Malawi Red Cross Society also prioritized mental wellbeing, especially in response to Cyclones Chido and Jude, population movement and food insecurity response projects reaching over 4,786 individuals through house-to-house visits, community sensitization, and outreach screening. A total of 978 individuals, including volunteers, staff, and media personnel, were trained in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), while 1010 people received direct services.

First aid services were strengthened with the training of 2,823 volunteers and the delivery of 235 event coverages, reaching nearly 19,000 people during major events. This was with support from Strengthening Risk-Informed Planning for Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Systems (SRIPHEWS), government subvention, Resilience and Preparedness to Tropical Cyclones in Southern Africa (REPRESA), COMREP & FICAP projects. The school's First Aid programme expanded to 453 school clubs, engaging 35,000 learners.

On blood donation, the National Society collected 1314 units of blood in collaboration with the Malawi Blood Transfusion Service (MBTS), with 1100 units collected during a campaign in Blantyre under the FICAP project and 76 during World Blood Donor Day in Lilongwe. Sensitization meetings were also held in Kasungu and Mchinji to promote voluntary blood donation.

Under the UNICEF-funded El Niño Response Project, over 635,014 people were reached with integrated hygiene and nutrition messaging. School sanitation improved with the construction of 29 VIP latrines, benefiting approximately 33,600 learners with funding from FCDO, IFRC and other partners. Additionally, the National Society secured MK88.5 million from NBS/FAM to install a solar-powered water reticulation system at a health facility in Balaka supporting water reticulation. Through the Ntchisi OVC project, nutritional and educational support was delivered via food, farm inputs, and bursaries, while the School Meals Project in Chitipa supported food distribution and essential utensils in collaboration with local stakeholders.

Institutional coordination was strengthened as the Malawi Red Cross Society participated in over 60 national and district-level meetings and technical task forces related to Health, WASH, and Nutrition. Memoranda of Understanding were drafted with the District Health Offices in Mangochi and Chikwawa to support integrated outreach. It also hosted visits from the AMREF Global Health Security team and Mastercard Foundation and RCCE Africa CDC to assess outreach progress and participated in planning sessions with Africa CDC on the future of community health programming.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in improving community health and wellbeing across multiple districts, integrating health promotion, service delivery, psychosocial support, blood donation and hygiene initiatives.



Migration and displacement

In 2025, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) was activated for population movement emergency in Malawi.

Name of Operation	Malawi Population Movement
MDR-Code	MDRMW022
Duration	6 months (23 February 2025 to 31 August 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 499,942
People Targeted	14,877

The DREF allocation of CHF 499,942 in February 2025 supported the Malawi Red Cross Society to assist 7,456 people impacted by the population movement from Mozambique in the Southern Region of Malawi. The National Society supported the targeted people over a nine-month period through interventions such as the provision of emergency shelter, essential household items and communal as well as family tents. Support also included the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance and mental health and psychosocial support services. Additionally, the assistance comprised of the provision of safe drinking water and dignity kits complemented by awareness-raising sessions focused on hygiene, to affected communities.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the year 2025, the Malawi Red Cross Society, under the Population Movement Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), supported displaced populations affected by unrest in Mozambique, although the scope of the intervention was adjusted following the voluntary repatriation of the majority of asylum seekers. Out of the originally targeted 7,456 individuals, only 756 remained under National Society support by mid-March 2025. The response through IFRC support included the distribution of multipurpose cash (MK70,000) and essential Non-Food Items (NFIs) such as kitchen sets, solar lamps, buckets, sleeping mats, blankets, and hygiene kits to 336 households. To improve living conditions at Nyamithuthu camp, the National Society installed 10 public solar lamps, erected five communal tents, and constructed 18 latrines. An additional 25 kg of maize and MK25,000 was distributed to 3,500 households as part of food security efforts.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and PGI-related efforts included the distribution of 500 20-litre buckets, 1,200 hygiene kits, and 100 kitchen sets, along with the installation of 10 floodlights for safety. Hygiene and environmental management awareness campaigns reached 5,260 people within and around the camp. 30 volunteers were trained in risk communication and community engagement, and Psychosocial First Aid (PFA). Overall, food and cash assistance reached all 3,836 households (7,456 individuals) before the shift in project scope.

In addition, the National Society conducted regular monitoring of host communities and feedback sessions to address evolving needs and ensure effective protection and inclusion. In response to Cyclone Jude and Chido as well as the 2025/2026 flooding events in Nkhotakota, Salima and Nsanje, which affected 64,568 people across various districts, the Malawi Red Cross Society provided emergency support to over 10,000 displaced individuals (2000 households).

Efforts included multipurpose cash distributions, temporary shelter assistance, health and psychosocial support and anticipatory support services.

There were also 34, 774 migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society in assisting displaced populations by providing multipurpose cash, food, hygiene kits, NFIs, and shelter support. Camp conditions were enhanced through the installation of latrines, solar lighting, and communal tents, while hygiene campaigns and volunteer training further strengthened community resilience and protection. People displaced by floods were also supported.

The **ICRC** provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Malawi Red Cross Society incorporated Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) approaches across its programs to ensure that affected populations were meaningfully involved in decision-making and that their voices informed implementation. A total of over 5,000 volunteers were trained in Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), strengthening their capacity to facilitate inclusive and participatory processes. Before beneficiary registration and aid distribution, communities were sensitized on selection criteria and encouraged to share feedback, both in person and through strategically placed suggestion boxes. RCCE was integrated in all the implemented projects.

To ensure transparency and responsiveness, 60 community feedback meetings were conducted, providing a platform for discussion of concerns and closing feedback loops. It emphasized two-way communication, particularly during the cash and non-food item (NFI) distributions, where real-time questions and clarifications were addressed to build trust and accountability.

Additionally, under Protection, Gender, and Inclusion ([PGI](#)), over 5,000 staff and volunteers were trained, including on referral pathways, and 107,045 people were reached with PGI-related messaging. Specific efforts to support women and girls included the distribution of menstrual hygiene kits to 1,000 beneficiaries. These integrated efforts ensured that the National Society programmes promoted equity, safety, dignity, and inclusion while remaining accountable to the people they serve. Being a cross cutting, PGI was also streamlined in all the projects being implemented.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** actively promoted inclusive policies and practices, with a specific focus on ensuring the meaningful participation of marginalized populations, women, girls, and people with disabilities. Emphasis was placed on protection, gender, and inclusion ([PGI](#)) as cross-cutting elements in all programming.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Malawi Red Cross Society is part of the four IFRC Pan-African initiatives focusing on Tree Planting and Care; Zero Hunger; Red Ready and National Society Development. The Malawi Red Cross Society collaborates with IFRC Reference Centres and hubs, including the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, IFRC Livelihood Centre, Global First Aid Reference Centre, the 510 initiative of the Netherlands Red Cross, the Cash Hub and the Anticipation Hub. These partnerships provide the Malawi Red Cross Society with specialized knowledge and resources, strengthening its operational capacity and ensuring effective, community-driven programmes.

The Malawi Red Cross Society is supported by several Participating National Societies that contribute to a wide range of humanitarian and development priorities.

The **Belgian Red Cross** provides support in WASH, health, environmental management and digital transformation.

The **Danish Red Cross** leads a consortium that includes the Icelandic Red Cross and supports resilience building, disaster risk reduction, climate-related health and water initiatives, and livelihoods interventions. It also plays a key role in enhancing early warning and early action systems, public health preparedness and cash and voucher assistance capacity.

The **Icelandic Red Cross** additionally contributes to strengthening community health, epidemic preparedness and psychosocial support.

Movement coordination

The Malawi Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The **ICRC** has no permanent presence in Malawi but makes regular visits to support restoring family links services in emergencies.

External coordination

The Malawi Red Cross Society actively strengthened strategic and operational coordination at multiple levels, reinforcing its auxiliary role to the Government of Malawi. It collaborated closely with key line ministries, especially the Ministry of Health, Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), and District Councils to implement integrated outreach clinics, epidemic preparedness activities, anticipatory action planning, and post-disaster response interventions following Cyclones Chido and Jude and the food insecurity lean season response. Notably, the National Society drafted a Memorandum of Understanding with the DHOs in Kasungu under the BMZ project, Mangochi and Chikwawa districts under the COMREP project to facilitate joint outreach health services, ensuring alignment with government systems.

The National Society participated in over 60 coordination meetings at district and national levels, including technical working groups (TWGs) on Health, WASH, Nutrition, Mental Health, Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and routine immunization. At the inter-agency level, the National Society engaged with the Government on the anticipatory actions

for Cyclone Chido and Jude, Nkhotakota floods, UN agencies, particularly UNICEF (on WASH and health programming) and WFP (on preparedness and food distribution support for displaced populations).



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Malawi Red Cross Society continued to make steady progress in strengthening its institutional capacity through a range of National Society Development (NSD) initiatives. Central to this progress was the implementation of activities aligned with the National Society Development Plan, with emphasis on leadership development, volunteer management, branch strengthening, and resource mobilization.

The National Society invested in leadership and governance structures by holding regular departmental planning and review meetings to track progress across technical areas. Through coordination with district structures, the National Society enhanced collaboration with stakeholders, including District Councils, District Health Offices (DHOs), and Disaster Risk Management Committees (DRMCs), thereby reinforcing its auxiliary role.

The Malawi Red Cross Society supported volunteer capacity building and strengthening by training 135 health technical staff and 750 volunteers in integrated cholera management, targeting 15 districts of Karonga, Nkhatabay, Salima, Lilongwe, Dedza, Mwanza, Balaka, Zomba, Machinga, Phalombe, Mulanje, Chikwawa, Nkhotakota, Mangochi and Nsanje. Volunteers' capacity was further strengthened through targeted training in key areas such as First Aid, Psychosocial Support, Risk Communication, and PGI. 105 volunteers were trained in Stay Safe and First Aid in readiness for the general elections. Over 500 volunteers were trained in community engagement and accountability (CEA), and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), contributing to improved frontline service delivery. School-based programming also expanded, with over 600 First Aid clubs established and 23,567 learners engaged nationwide, reflecting strong youth involvement in Red Cross activities.

From a systems development perspective, the National Society worked to improve financial sustainability through initiatives like the ongoing construction of the Blantyre office (EoC), intended to support long-term resource mobilization goals. External coordination was further enhanced through MoUs with DHOs in Kasungu, Mangochi and Chikwawa, clarifying roles for integrated outreach clinics and setting the stage for future collaboration.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC support included capacity building in finance, logistics, volunteer engagement, disaster preparedness, and branch coordination. Peer learning and exchange were facilitated through the National Society's participation in regional and global events such as the Combined Joint Africa Exercise (CJAX) and various thematic forums on Health, WASH, Anticipatory Action, and Education in Emergencies.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Malawi Red Cross Society made deliberate efforts to enhance its visibility and public engagement through targeted communication and advocacy activities. The National Society actively utilized both digital and traditional media to disseminate key health, WASH, disaster preparedness, and response messages, reaching broad community and national audiences. The National Society leveraged commemorative events such as World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, World Blood Donor Day, and disaster response missions including launches to highlight its humanitarian role and mobilize public support. This was mostly done with support from government subvention.

Media personnel were trained in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) to enhance responsible and accurate reporting during emergencies. Strategic partnerships with media houses and journalists were strengthened to amplify National Society messaging, particularly during responses to Cyclones Chido and Jude and during the El Niño response. These engagements helped increase awareness of mandate and fostered greater trust and collaboration with both the public and government stakeholders.

On advocacy, the Malawi Red Cross Society participated in national and regional platforms to influence policy discussions around community health, climate change, and disaster risk reduction. The National Society also collaborated with partners such as UNICEF, IFRC, Africa CDC, AMREF, and various line ministries to reinforce its auxiliary role and contribute to joint humanitarian advocacy.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided communication and technical support through training, development of visibility materials, and joint coverage of operations.

Participating National Societies, such as the **Danish Red Cross** and the **Belgian Red Cross**, also supported profiling efforts through technical support on storytelling and reporting tools.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the year 2025, the Malawi Red Cross Society made progress in strengthening institutional accountability and enhancing operational agility. Key strides were made in staff capacity development and safeguarding, including the training of 978 individuals (staff, volunteers, and media personnel) in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), which contributed not only to service delivery but also to staff well-being and protection. Staff safety and security protocols were emphasized during disaster response activities, particularly during Cyclones Chido and Jude, where coordinated planning and volunteer briefings ensured minimal risks during deployments.

On financial accountability, the Malawi Red Cross Society adhered to transparent resource management and reporting requirements. These efforts were evident in the successful delivery of multipurpose cash assistance, to over 13,000 households. Financial systems were used effectively to manage and disburse these funds, supporting donor accountability.

The Malawi Red Cross Society also enhanced its planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) capacity through timely reporting, active participation in regional planning exercises (e.g., CJAX), and national coordination meetings. Risk management was demonstrated through the prepositioning of shelter and WASH supplies in disaster-prone areas, and contingency planning.

In the area of supply chain strengthening, the National Society utilized warehouses and prepositioned relief stocks, particularly in Blantyre, for support to cyclone-affected districts. Operational agility was also increased through data transformation through the digitisation of contingency plans (e-contingency plans) and the digitalization of disaster risk maps in Mzuzu and Zomba under the Strengthening Risk-Informed Planning for Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Systems project.

Innovative efforts were largely embedded in community-based interventions such as solar-powered water reticulation systems and hybrid public engagement strategies (combining drama, IEC materials, and P/A systems). It also supported environmental sustainability through tree planting campaigns and school-based education activities, reinforcing its commitment to transformative humanitarian programming.

The National Society also worked on enhancing the service delivery plan for impact-based forecasting tool. These efforts included research into improving data quality and identifying more sustainable approaches for maintaining continuously updated vulnerability and exposure data within the platform. Additionally, it implemented several minor enhancements to further improve the user experience.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC support included capacity building in MHPSS, transparent cash assistance delivery to over 13,000 households, and strengthened financial and risk management systems. IFRC also supported contingency planning, supply chain readiness, and digitalization of disaster tools. Innovation and environmental sustainability were advanced through solar water systems, hybrid public engagement, and climate education initiatives.

Under the 510 initiative, the **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the National Society in enhancing its service delivery plan for impact-based forecasting tool.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Malawi Red Cross Society gathered several lessons that are critical for informing future programming. One key learning was the importance of early engagement and coordination with local governance structures, which proved effective in gaining community trust and ensuring smoother implementation of interventions. In the case of health and WASH outreach, having Memoranda of Understanding with District Health Offices enabled MRCS to integrate activities with government systems and avoid duplication. This will be replicated in future programming for increased efficiency
- The National Society learnt the importance of integrated programming, community-led messaging, and volunteer capacity building in improving coverage and resilience
- Another important lesson was drawn from the cyclones and displacement response, where flexibility in resource allocation and cross-sectoral programming (combining WASH, shelter, health, and protection) allowed for a more holistic and dignified response. The National Society plans to adopt this integrated model more systematically, especially in emergency preparedness planning. However, the delayed disbursement of funds and logistical bottlenecks underscored the need to further decentralize operational capacities and preposition stocks at the district level for timely responses
- The phase-out of two USAID-funded projects highlighted the vulnerability of depending heavily on donor funding for core operations. As a result, the Malawi Red Cross Society recognizes the need to intensify local resource mobilization and continue diversifying funding sources, including exploring more sustainable partnerships with the private sector. Thus, it partnered with various local institutions such as Airtel Malawi, Fam during the year 2025
- Continuous engagement, supervision, and joint monitoring improve programme quality and adaptability, enabling timely adjustments to emerging risks such as climate shocks, disease outbreaks, and misinformation
- Well-trained and adequately supported volunteers act as a critical force multiplier, enabling large-scale outreach, effective social mobilization, emergency response, and sustained service delivery when operational enablers are in place
- Innovation in programming, communications, and resource mobilisation supported by knowledge sharing and strategic partnerships is increasingly vital in a changing funding environment to scale impact and strengthen organisational resilience

- The Malawi Red Cross Society also learned that engagement with school-based programming, such as First Aid clubs and school feeding activities, had a strong multiplier effect on health and resilience outcomes, especially for vulnerable children. This calls for enhanced collaboration with the Ministry of Education and local councils in future designs
- On the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) front, it learned that regular feedback sessions with communities and staff created adaptive programming opportunities, enabling teams to make real-time course corrections. Going forward, the organisation plans to integrate more systematic post-distribution monitoring and beneficiary feedback mechanisms, including digital solutions

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Red Cross Climate Change Program in Phalombe Yielding Results – Beneficiaries Are Grateful

For the past few years, Malawi has been affected by disastrous weather conditions which has negatively impacted on people's lives and livelihood. The lack of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, combined with people's vulnerability to climate risks, is making disaster losses more severe.

Malawi Red Cross Society climate change programme supported by Flanders government through Belgian Red Cross titled 'Strengthening community resilience to climate change through nature based solutions in rural communities in Phalombe and Blantyre, is yielding results, midway into implementation. The project aims at addressing the challenges of climate change through nature-based solutions and community resilience-building measures.

Through the GSTIC project, 150 lead farmers across Traditional Authority Nkhulambe were trained in Climate Smart Agriculture in areas such as agroforestry, mulching farming, mixed cropping, production of organic fertilizer and local methods of dealing with Fall Army Worms.

Albert Makondetsa a lead farmer from Nkhulambe village said "Previously our farming was just basic, we could prepare huge land but harvesting less, as we could not know some new ways in the wake of Climate change. Now Red Cross has imparted new knowledge, we have trained other follower farmers, we are harvesting more, while preserving environment."

Petro Dziwanani is from, Group Village Headman Degadega "I have planted 90 agroforestry trees in my field that can help to bring fertility and 20 fruit trees that will help my family to start business and have food."

Phalombe District Principal Agriculture Officer Glyn Chitete has since commended the Red project interventions in the district "What Red Cross is implementing in Climate Smart Agriculture is aligning well with government priorities in Agenda 2063 on Food security and environment, we look forward to improved communities now and beyond" said Chitete.

Apart from Climate Smart Agriculture and Afro-forestry, this Malawi Red Cross Society two-year project is also supporting 10 Village Disaster Risk Management Committees (VDRMCs) in the same Traditional Authority to give them capacity in preparedness and response against disasters. They were later supported with Seasonal Weather Forecast Banner, Stretcher, Solar Lamps, Megaphone, First Aid Kit and Mobile Phones to assist the communities in Search and Rescue, Early Warning and First Aid.

“The project has already exceeded its targets. Each of the 10 communities now has functional committees for natural resources, disaster risk management, and early warning, alongside farmer clubs led by trained lead farmers, School DRM clubs, and Village savings and loans groups”

He added that these efforts have established a robust foundation for sustainable, climate-friendly agricultural and forestry practices and have enhanced disaster preparedness. Notably, a total of 111,000 trees have been planted, surpassing the annual target of 50,000.

2

Bringing Health Services Closer to Women in Gvh Kuchipango in Ta Tsabango

UNICEF report highlights that around 40,000 children under the age of five die annually in Malawi from preventable and treatable diseases, and neonatal deaths (in the first 28 days) account for nearly 40 % of under-five mortality in rural areas. These figures underscore the urgent need for improved access to reliable maternal and child health services, especially in remote rural settings where transport, distance and unpredictable service availability erect major barriers.

This was the reality for many women in GVH Kuchipango, under Village Headman Kaondo in Traditional Authority (T/A) Tsabango. Things began to change when the Saving Lives and Livelihoods Project, implemented by the Malawi Red Cross Society in collaboration with Bwaila District Hospital, started supporting access to health services in their community.

Before the project, women like Efrida Mkuta, a 24-year-old mother of a child under five, had to walk long distances to reach the nearest antenatal clinic. As Efrida shared: “I used to travel 8 kilometers to access antenatal clinics at Bwaila Hospital, where we paid for transport and sometimes missed work. At times, we found the clinic rescheduled or no services available.”

The situation was frustrating and discouraging. Many women spent the whole day at the clinic, queuing from morning until noon, only to go back home without receiving any service. This not only affected the children’s health but also their household income and daily plans.

“Sometimes I queued from morning to noon but was not able to get the services. It affected our budgeting, and I was already struggling economically,” Efrida recalled.

When the Saving Lives and Livelihoods Project was introduced, it brought a big change. The project supported the establishment of integrated outreach clinics closer to the community. Health workers and volunteers worked together to deliver maternal and child health services including antenatal care, immunizations, blood pressure checks, and sexual and reproductive health education within the village.

Volunteers assisted in organizing queues and weighing children, while health workers provided health talks on various issues identified in the community.

“The clinics made life easier. I no longer walked long distances or paid for transport, and my child was vaccinated on time without delays. This protected my child from many diseases,” Efrida said with a smile.

Efrida did not just benefit personally but also became an active member of her community. She started mobilizing other women, reminding them of clinic dates, and encouraging them to attend. Through this peer-to-peer support, more women began accessing health services, leading to improved health outcomes for mothers and children in the area.

From this experience, Efrida and other women learned the importance of community involvement and local ownership of health initiatives. They saw that when services are brought closer to people, attendance increases and the community becomes healthier. They also learned that women can be powerful change agents when given the opportunity and support.

Local leaders also recognized the positive change brought by the project. GVH Chrissy Kusibwe of Kuchipango emphasized the project’s impact on the health and wellbeing of her community, saying: “The outreach clinics have really helped women in our community. Before, many mothers struggled to reach the hospital for antenatal and child health services. Now the services are close, and more women are attending clinics and children are growing healthy. This project has made a big difference in our lives.”

A volunteer, Noel Makungwa, a volunteer with the Malawi Red Cross Society, shared his experience:

“Because we are from the same community, people trust us,” Noel said. “We help remind mothers about clinic days, support health workers with weighing children and growth monitoring, and encourage women to attend antenatal clinics. It feels good to see more mothers showing up and children growing healthy.”

Although the project has now phased out, the impact continues to be felt. The community still values the lessons learned, and women like Efrida continue to support one another. Her efforts in mobilizing fellow mothers show the lasting significance of community-driven health initiatives. The project not only improved access to services but also built confidence and leadership among women, empowering them to take charge of their health and that of their families.

Efrida’s story is a reflection of hope and a reminder that when communities are supported to take part in their own development, lasting change is possible.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [MW_Malawi AR Financials.pdf](#) Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available. For emergency operations, see [MDRMW022](#) and [MDRMW024](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

Chifundo Kalulu

Secretary General
Malawi Red Cross Society
T+265 888 411211
ckalulu@redcross.mw
redcross.mw

Franciscah Cherotich Kilel

Head of Strategic Partnerships & Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
Franciscah.KILEL@ifrc.org

Kopano Masilo

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Zimbabwe,
Zambia & Malawi,
based in Harare
kopano.masilo@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning & Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org