

FINAL OPERATION UPDATE

Malawi | Tropical Cyclone Freddy



Internally Displaced Peoples Community in Blantyre Chinseu



Newly Constructed TC Freddy Houses Chiradzuru District

Emergency appeal №: MDRMW018 First launched on: 17/03/2023	Glide №: EP-2022-000298-MWI
Final report issued on: 03/06/2025	The timeframe covered by this update: From 17/03/2023 to 30/04/2024
Operation timeframe: 12 months (17/03/2023 - 30/04/2024)	Number of people being assisted: 3,395,555 People
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 5.0 million Secretariat CHF 6 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million

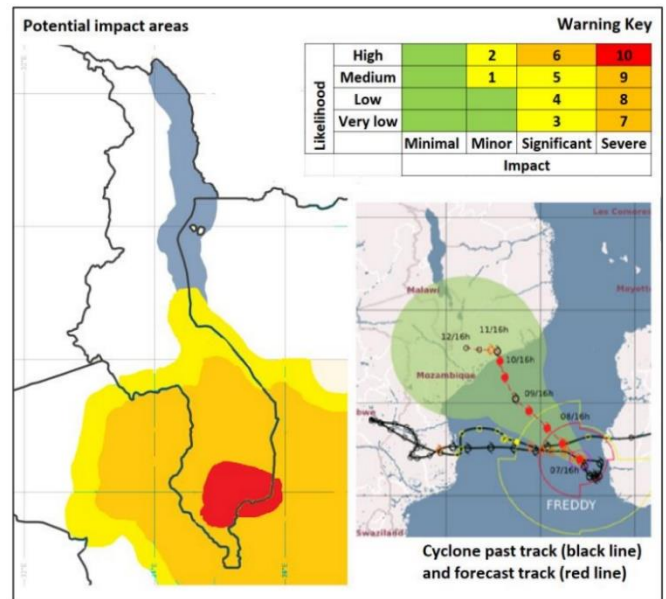
EVENTS TIMELINE

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- 10 March 2023:** Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) issues warning for Tropical Cyclone Freddy.
 - 10 March 2023:** Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) deploys National Response teams to 10 priority districts. Danish Red Cross makes funds available for early action.
 - 12 March 2023:** Freddy starts to impact the southern region of the country.
 - 13 March 2023:** President of Malawi declares state of disaster in some districts of the southern region.
 - 13 March 2023:** IFRC releases funds to MRCS for lifesaving action including Search & Rescue and rapid assessment.
 - 14 March 2023:** IFRC Surge Team deployed including rapid response personnel and Emergency Response Unit (ERU).
 - 17 March 2023:** Initial reports indicate 86,604 households displaced, representing approximately 362,928 people. This will increase to 126,511 households and 563,771 people by 24 March.
 - 17 March 2023:** IFRC issues Emergency Appeal for CHF 6 million, to cover 160,000 people.
 - 25 June 2023:** IFRC releases the Operational Strategy for the Appeal
 - 9th August 2023:** Publication of the Operation Update Number One (1)
 - 10th to 11th August 2023:** Humanitarian Actors holds Tc Freddy review meeting in Blantyre, Malawi
 - March 2024, 1,000 goats** were distributed to some of the households affected by TC Freddy in Phalombe and Mulanje, each targeted household received one boar goat and 4 nannies
 - March 2024, lesson learnt workshop** on the support provided by BRC was done in Luntchenza, lessons learned will assist MRCS in improving its response approach

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Malawi is one of the countries greatly affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy, among others, Mozambique and Madagascar. On 4th March 2023, The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services issued a warning informing the Malawi nation that FREDDY had developed into a Moderate Tropical Storm and was continuing to intensify in the Mozambique Channel and other models indicated that there was a likely high chance of FREDDY recurving towards Mozambique coast. Following the advisory, MRCS initiated an anticipatory action approach tailored to ensuring that the society is prepared in terms of prepositioning of stock, early action plans, and awareness raising on Early Warning to the communities, especially in the targeted areas. In the background, the team continued to monitor other global models to countercheck the prediction and probabilities of the forecast and lead times. The deployed MRCS National Response Team (NRT) targeted the highly projected districts to receive high rainfall amounts which included Blantyre, Phalombe, Mulanje Thyolo, Chikwawa, Nsanje, and Zomba.



This report also indicates that heavy rains associated with strong winds started on the 11th and 12th of March 2023. Tropical Cyclone Freddy lashed most of the districts bringing strong winds and heavy rains. In a matter of hours' communities were being washed out by significant floods and mudslides. It was also revealed that most risk areas were also the same as that of TC Ana. This increased the vulnerabilities of the people as they were not fully recovered from the latter.

On 13th March, a state of disaster was declared in the 14 districts that were severely affected by the cyclone. 17th March 2023: An emergency Appeal was launched by MRCS through the Federation (IFRC).

The overall goal of the appeal is to enable 160,000 people (32,000 households) affected by TC Freddy in five (5) affected districts (Blantyre, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Mulanje, and Phalombe) to meet their essential needs in a safe and dignified manner, recover from the crisis and strengthen their resilience to future shock. The government through DODMA made a declaration to close all camps by the 17th of April, 2023, this came after a monitoring visit which showed that there were over 503 camps across the affected district, most of these camps were in schools, and as such they compromised learning. To ensure that the decommissioning process is smooth, the government with support from other partners has supported the decommissioning where some beneficiaries are given either NFI or cash as a return package. Malawi Red Cross Society was key in two main cluster as Co-leads, Shelter and also Search & Rescue.

While Malawi was responding to the huge impacts of TC Freddy, it was also facing one of its worst cholera outbreaks in years, affecting all 29 health districts in the country. The outbreak started in March 2022 in Machinga district and was declared a public health emergency by the State President in December 2022.

The outbreak was exacerbated by the rainy season of 2022/2023, which increased the transmission of the waterborne disease. The outbreak peaked in November 2022, with 4,766 cases reported in that month alone. The MoH's epi-week 44 report, released on November 14, 2023, reveals a cumulative case count of 59,088 and a cumulative death toll of 1,769, yielding a 3% case fatality rate. The Ministry of Health, with support from partners, implemented various interventions to control the outbreak, including oral cholera vaccination (OCV) campaigns, water and sanitation improvement, case management, and social mobilization.

On 7th November 2023, The Ministry of Health received 2.9 million doses of Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV). The OCV covered 14 high-risk districts namely Karonga, Rumphi, Mzimba North, Mzimba South, Likoma, Nkhatabay, Chitipa, Lilongwe, Salima, Nkhosachota, Kasungu, Nsanje, Zomba, and Blantyre. The cholera outbreak trend shown a significant decline since May 2023, and as of 30th September 2023, only three districts were still reporting sporadic cases.

Therefore, the TC Freddy operation also addressed other emerging issues during the implementation period, such as the hunger crisis affecting the country, and provided support to Blantyre, Zomba, and Chiradzulu. A unified plan was developed, incorporating all donors and partners, which made the work easier, more efficient, and effective.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) was established by ACT 51 of 1966 Parliament as an auxiliary to the Government of Malawi. The National Society is a volunteer-based organization that has 33 Divisions (Administrative Structures) and a network of more than 76,000 volunteers present in the 28 districts. In the reporting period, MRCS had 310 members of staff. MRCS work is guided by the constitutional mandate, Strategic Plan 2020- 2024 which is also aligned to the IFRC strategy 2023. Its core activities under Disaster Management include Early Warning and Early Action where Anticipatory Action (AA) falls under; Community Led Climate Change Adaptation; Livelihood and Resilience Building; Environmental sustainability and Ecosystems Protection; and Disaster Response and Mitigation. MRCS also happens to be a co-lead in the two clusters of Shelter and Search & Rescue. Key funding partners include IFRC, DRC and its consortium partners, ECHO, UNICEF, in-country donation, and the government subversion.

Specifically, MRCS is implementing the Increased Disaster Resilience and Early Action in Malawi (IDREAM) program, supported by ECHO. This initiative has been particularly active, with capacity-building efforts in local structures, including schools and cities through School-based DRM Clubs and Ward/Village Civil Protection Committees (WCPCs). This report highlights that AA interventions by MRCS have successfully helped people evacuate from lowlands to safer upper lands. When anticipatory actions were initiated earlier, communities were informed in a timely manner, leading to increased awareness and sensitization both within and outside their communities.

Given the persistent rains in most areas and the alert provided by the Department of Climate Change and Met Services (DCCMS) on March 8, 2023, MRCS deployed teams to support the airing of jingles, radio programs, and the deployment of volunteers and Ward/Village Civil Protection Committees in wards/villages. These efforts aimed to warn people about the incoming Tropical Cyclone Freddy.

In response to the significant damage caused by the disaster, the Malawi government declared a State of National Disaster and appealed for support from various organizations and foreign governments. The Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS), in collaboration with the International Federation of the Red Cross Societies (IFRC) also launched an appeal through the movement resource mobilisation platform. Contributions came from partners such as the IFRC, Danish Red Cross consortium, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and individual well-wishers and companies. MRCS also received in-country donations, expanding its coverage and reach.

Additionally, the government of Malawi released a response plan covering three months from April to June 2023. A market assessment was conducted during April 2023 to determine feasibility and functionality and the national cash working group developed the market assessment report. The post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) conducted by the Malawi Government and its partners, including the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), informed emergency and early recovery efforts.

Notably, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC), a government-led multi-agency body, reported that the 2023/2024 season faces food insecurity. Approximately 22% of Malawi's population is expected to be food insecure, with Tropical Cyclone Freddy playing a significant role in exacerbating this situation¹.

¹ Malawi Vulnerability Capacity Assessment Report 2023-2024

2023/2024 MVAC REPORT <i>(Statistics for the country based on the regions)</i>					
Region	Population	Total Population Affected	Percentage Population Affected	Rural	Urban
South	8,626,538	2,460,000	29	2,219,000	241,000
Central	8,533,879	1,560,000	18	1,386,000	174,000
North	2,532,270	388,000	15	333,000	55,000
TOTAL	19,692,687	4,408,000	22	3,938,000	470,000

(Source MVAC Report 2023-2024)

The overall goal of the appeal was to enable 160,000 people (32,000 households) affected by TC Freddy in 5 affected districts (Blantyre, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Mulanje and Phalombe,) to meet their essential needs in a safe and dignified manner, recover from the crisis and strengthen their resilience to future shocks. MRCS response was further extended to other districts which were not initially under appeal. These districts are Mangochi, Thyolo, Zomba, Chiradzulu and Machinga. This was based on the need and request by Malawi Government. MRCS sourced resources from other donors.

Specific objectives of the Appeal were to:

1. Respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of the affected population.
2. Define and implement recovery interventions for the affected population.
3. Strengthen coordination among different partners.
4. Document lessons learned in responding to the disasters.

Key achievements include:

- A total of **3,395,555 people** were reached with **anticipatory action and early warning messages** in the **ten (10)** districts, these were done using radio programmes, van publicity, door-to-door visits as well megaphones.
- The appeal constructed **136** multi-hazardous resilient **houses** in the districts of Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Zomba, Phalombe, and Mulanje. These houses were constructed with support from the IFRC, and **Goodwill Ambassador Bakili Muluzi**. IFRC supported **21** houses (14 in Mulanje while 7 in Blantyre).
- A total of **20,341 households** received Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). This was done through funding from IFRC, American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, EU-ECHO, Swiss Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross and IOM.
- The appeal also distributed **1,000 goats** to households affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy in the districts of Phalombe (500) and Mulanje (500), each targeted house received 5 goats, one boar goat, and 4 nannies, these goats are expected to reproduce and improve their livelihood through sale livestock.
- Supported Mobile Outreach Clinics- **8 mobile clinics** were in done targeting have been done, this increased the total reach to **595** people through **French Red Cross**.
- A total of **28,442 Mosquito nets** were distributed with the support of IFRC, DRC, BRC, and UNICEF.
- A total of **138** water points were done, and these include **41 rehabilitations, 93 repairs, and 4 borehole drilling** reaching a total of **34,500 households (173,234 people)** including children to access safe water supplies. This reduced the spread of water-borne diseases as well as improving sanitation in the households.
- A total of **49,373 People** (21,806M and 27,567F) were reached with shelter and settlement general awareness.
- Drilled and installed **2 solar-powered water Systems** in Chikwawa and Phalombe respectively.
- Norwegian deployed WSR ERU drilled **4 water points** in the districts of Chikwawa, Phalombe, and Mulanje, and two of the water points have been installed with a solar system that has enabled over **7,230** people to access safe water sources in the area.

- MRCS also supported the assessment of the gravity-fed system in Phalombe, where **3** schemes were assessed, with the funds available, the Appeal project supported the rehabilitation of one scheme in Phalombe, hence the decision to support Phalombe minor which targets 380 taps.
- A total of **24,413 households** were supported with immediate needs especially food and non-food items to people affected.

Operational risk assessment

Operational risk assessments remained the same as in the [MDRMW018 Revised Operational Strategy](#)

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The Operational strategy was revised to accommodate the necessary timeline adjustments required for the Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) to finalize the interventions outlined in the third operational update. Initially, the interventions for the Emergency Appeal were due to conclude by 31 March 2024. This revision was developed to detail activities that will go beyond the Appeal time frame and be completed under the IFRC Network Country Plan. The revised operation strategy extended the timeframe of interventions up to 30 April 2024.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

This report reflects the current situation and is based on the information available in districts where TC Freddy is being implemented, details of the operation update are outlined below.

	Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	Female > 18: 20,470	Female < 18: 17,440
		Male > 18: 17,440	Male < 18: 14,855
Objective:	Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	14,041	1,250
	# of households who have durable shelter solutions that meet national and/or Cluster standards for recovery for the specific operational context	14,041	1,250
	# of low-cost resilient houses constructed in safer places.	136	166

	% of surveyed people who report that the shelter solution they implemented has helped in their long-term recovery	85%	85%
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Narrative Description of achievements:

- **14,041** households received emergency shelter and settlement assistance in the emergency phase of the response to meet the immediate shelter needs.

Construction of multi-hazardous resilient low-cost houses.

- A resilient low-cost house is paramount to the affected households in the catchment areas. MRCS with support from partners has constructed 136 houses for the affected housed in the districts of Chiradzulu, Zomba, Phalombe, Mulanje, and Blantyre, and the official handover of the houses has been done. The 145 houses were not met because of the inflation and 9 were not constructed.

Challenges:

- The devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha increase the completion time of the work as prices of materials also increase, the project had so source additional funds to complete the work.

Lessons Learnt:

- Prepositioning of materials in floods targeted areas reduces the burden during disaster.



IFRC Secretary General monitoring houses in Blantyre supported by IFRC funds.

	Livelihoods	Female > 18: 21,911	Female < 18: 18,665
		Male > 18: 18,665	Male < 18: 15,899
Objective:		Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households reached with food assistance	15,028	4,167
	# of households supported by livelihood interventions	8,329	830

	<i>% of the targeted population whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level</i>	94%	85%
Narrative Description of achievements: Food and NFIs MRCS through the developed Unified plan supported 24,413 people (14,298F, 10,115M) with Food and NFIs. The items distributed were two blankets, two buckets, one kitchen set, two tarpaulins, one black sheet, a shelter kit, a solar lamp, two mosquito nets, sleeping mats, and assorted clothes. The following were the districts that were supported Phalombe, Mulanje, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Thyolo, Zomba, Machinga, and Mangochi, the support reached some of the districts that were not on the appeal districts. Immediate and long-term resilience - MRCS provided a sustainable and lasting impact on vulnerable populations by combining cash transfers with resilience-building initiatives, humanitarian and development efforts. - The appeal also distributed 1,000 goats to households affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy in the districts of Phalombe (500) and Mulanje (500), each targeted house received 5 goats, one boar goat, and 4 nannies, these goats are expected to reproduce and improve their livelihood through sale livestock. - Hunger stricken districts of Blantyre, Chiradzulu and Zomba were also supported with CVA which was in line with Government and MRCS Lean season response plan. - Regular assessment and monitoring will continue to be done to ensure stable supply and demand. - MRCS has made deliberate efforts in orienting beneficiaries on CEA and PGI, and appropriate methods are being used in ensuring that women are registered in the family as opposed to men, this is so as women are better cash managers at home as compared to men. - Post-distribution Monitoring exercises were also done during all distributions, this assisted the organization in assessing the impact the distribution made on the lives of the affected people. Challenges: - There were delays in the provision of humanitarian assistance to people affected, this affected them heavily as most of them had lost both food and their utensils Lessons Learnt: - Timeliness in the provision of humanitarian assistance is key in humanitarian work.			
	Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 29,657	Female < 18: 25,264
		Male > 18: 25,264	Male < 18: 21,520
Objective:	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of households provided with multipurpose cash grants</i>	20,341	6,000
	<i>% of target households that have enough sources of food and income to meet their survival threshold (including cash grants)</i>	95%	85%

	% of target households with malnourished children reported improved nutritional status because of cash-voucher assistance.	85%	85%
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Narrative Description of achievements:

Multipurpose cash transfers

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) provided by MRCS through IFRC, and partners was an essential tool in emergency response, offering flexibility, dignity, and efficiency in delivering lifesaving assistance. Further, it provided immediate assistance for basic needs like food, water, and shelter; supported local economies and markets; empowered individuals and communities to make their own decisions; and finally, enhanced accountability and transparency in aid delivery. A detailed assessment and verification exercises were conducted by the district councils and the MRCS National Response Team.



Deputy President of MRCS presenting cash to one of the beneficiaries in Blantyre as DM representative, Cecilia Banda looks on.

- A total of **20,341 households** received Cash and Voucher Assistance. This was done through funding from IFRC, American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, EU-ECHO, Swiss Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross and IOM. All this was to respond to the call and Appeal from Phalombe, Blantyre, Thyolo, Chikwawa, Mangochi and Nsanje. IFRC and Swiss Red Cross further supported Blantyre, Zomba and Chiradzulu with cash transfers to the families affected by the food insecurity as the drought increased the vulnerabilities in the communities affected by Cyclone Freddy.

- Households affected have been provided with multi-purpose cash grants to assist them in rebuilding and addressing their basic needs.
- MRCS engaged a financial service (LTS) provider to deliver cash to the affected households, MRCS also made a deliberate effort to train them on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and child protection by the contractual agreement.
- Address the immediate needs of vulnerable households through the provision of unconditional, unrestricted cash for two consecutive months, which is based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) developed monthly by the National Cash Working Group.
- On-site monitoring continues being done during the cash distribution exercise; this will assist in measuring the level of satisfaction of people during the cash distribution.
- Post-distribution Monitoring exercises were also done during all distributions, this assisted the organization in assessing the impact that cash distribution made on the lives of the affected people.

Challenges:

People were being forced to share cash received with other people, they claimed that the number of people affected was more as compared to the number of people being supported

Lessons Learnt:

Timeliness in the provision of humanitarian assistance is key in humanitarian work.

	Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 34,181	Female < 18: 29,118
		Male > 18: 29,118	Male < 18: 24,804

Objective:	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community-level interventions and health system strengthening</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	117,221	133,333
	# of volunteers trained on Psychological First Aid.	343	200
	% of people reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services	16%	20%
	# of mosquito nets distributed (two per household)	28,442	1,328
	# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items as part of essential household item	22,361	26,560
	# of people reached by First Aid service	271	NA
	# of people reached via outreach clinic services	595	41,500
	# of households reached with active case finding and referrals.	14,522	26,560
	# of health facilities supported.	8	10
	# of pregnant and lactating mothers reach during IYCF	20,653	8,000
	# of people reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services.	522	26,560
	# of volunteers trained in the prevention and control of communicable diseases.	217	200
	# of people reached on prevention and control of communicable disease.	117,221	133,333
	# of community-based volunteers trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers/Community Surveillance/Community Based Health First Aid.	217	250

Narrative Description of achievements:

Health and care interventions were lowly funded in this appeal, as such the number reached was low. However, the appeal prioritised Health interventions in camps and affected communities as very crucial in preventing the spread of diseases, reducing morbidity and mortality, and improving overall health outcome. These health interventions were critical to reducing the risk of disease outbreaks, improving health outcomes, and enhancing the well-being of affected populations.

Health interventions were a vital component of the emergency response, and their importance could not be overstated. These interventions:

- Provided life-saving care
- Prevented disease outbreaks
- Supported vulnerable populations
- Enhanced dignity and hope
- Supported recovery and resilience

The actions were done jointly by Ministry of Health, Health stakeholders and MRCS. Through the appeal, IFRC deployed French Red Cross Health ERU to provide technical support for emergency health response in Phalombe district. This came from Malawi Government request to WHO EMT Initiative. They supported the feasibility assessments and provision of health Mobile clinics to the cut offs, Traditional Authority of Nkhulambe. Helicopters from the WFP were used to ferry medical equipment and staff in Phalombe. The assessment team comprised of MRCS, Malawi Government, IFRC and WHO.



Figure 1 shows Donation of assorted medicines and medical equipment to Phalombe District Health Office and to the RIGHT ERU nurse supporting an injured elderly man

Long-term resilience

While responding to TC Freddy needs, Malawi was affected by the worst cholera in 2023 and some of the districts affected by the cyclone also experienced a surge of cholera cases.

Several health-related activities have been done in the past months, aimed at raising the severity of hygiene among people affected, notable activities include:

- Conducted Case Area Targeted Interventions (CATIs) training for volunteers and Health Workers in Blantyre, the training targets households with cholera cases and their immediate neighbours to provide water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and/or health interventions via neighbours, this has proved to be an effective approach in controlling cholera spread, the CATI session has reached to 165 (86 females and 79 males) in Blantyre.
- Distribution of ITNs to the IDPs, a total of 28,442 ITNs were distributed in 5 targeted districts for the appeal, these include Zomba, Nsanje, Blantyre, Chikwawa, and Thyolo, and each targeted house received 2 ITNs.

- MRCS with support from DRC and IFRC responded by training volunteers in PFA who in turn cascaded the knowledge to the affected population and communities. MRCS opted for this community-based approach to MHPSS on the understanding that communities can be drivers for their care and change should be meaningfully involved in all stages. Thus, using community-based approaches to support and care for others in ways that encourage recovery and resilience. The training covered 177 volunteers in all the seven target districts. However, the volunteers in Thyolo and Blantyre cascaded and reached out to 1205 community members.

Challenges:

Health and care interventions were lowly funded as such only few activities were done.

Lessons Learnt:

Success in health promotion hinges on active community engagement and collaboration with local health workers. Involving community members in the process fosters ownership and sustainability of health initiatives, making them more likely to embrace and continue preventive measures.

	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Female > 18: 35,503	Female < 18: 30,243
		Male > 18: 30,244	Male < 18: 25,763

Objective:	<i>Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during the relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (including communities and schools)</i>	96,941	133,333
	<i># of households provided with a set of hygiene items as part of essential household item</i>	2,638	16,600
	<i># of people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context</i>	121,753	41,500
	<i># of hygiene volunteers and other community-based volunteers trained on- Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation</i>	230	250
	<i># of people provided with sanitation facilities maintained by the target population</i>	34,291	41,500

Narrative Description of achievements:

Most funding on WASH targeted borehole repairs and rehabilitations. This was done because of the devaluation of 44% and materials were high, hence the low numbers achieved than targeted. MRCS with support from IFRC and Norwegian Red Cross prioritised WASH one of the important thematic areas for the

operation. It is crucial in emergency situations to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases, reduce morbidity and mortality, and maintain dignity and hygiene.

Access to safe water, sanitation facilities, and good hygiene practices are essential to prevent outbreaks of cholera, diarrhoea, and other waterborne diseases that can exacerbate the emergency. WASH interventions in emergencies included provision of clean water, construction of latrines and showers, distribution of hygiene kits, and promotion of good hygiene practices. Effective WASH interventions can significantly reduce the risk of disease transmission, improve health outcomes, and enhance the overall well-being of affected populations.

Norwegian Red Cross deployed its Water Supply WSR ERU including financial and human resources to Malawi in April 2023. The ERU supported MRCS assess and deliver water supply to populations in the first phase of the Response Master Plan with some of the interventions carried over to the recovery phase in the districts of Mulanje, Phalombe, Blantyre, and Chikwawa.

Long-term intervention is done under WASH

The following activities have been done under WASH, and these have reduced the spread of waterborne diseases in the district affected:

- Drilled and installed 2 solar water systems in Mpambachulu School in Phalombe and Nyangu School in Chikwawa reaching **21,753 people (9,777M,11,976F)**.
- Supported with temporal bath shelters and toilets in 11 Camps.
- MRCS supported the rehabilitation, repairing and drilling of 138 water points of which 41 were full rehabilitations (All pump rods, main pipes, AFRIDEV pump and civil works), 93 were simple repairs, and 4 were newly drilled reaching 34,500 people including children. This added to the reduction of the spread of water-borne diseases as well as improving sanitation in the households.
- 136 latrines were constructed in all the constructed in the districts of Blantyre, Zomba, Phalombe, Mulanje and Chiradzulu have latrines, communities are happy with the gesture.
- MRCS supported the construction of a five-vault latrine at Kapeni in Blantyre, this has reduced congestion at the school, and official handover of the latrine at the school has been done and is in use.
- 230 Volunteers were mobilised and trained to provide key WASH message dissemination and awareness interventions.

Challenges:

Low funding on WASH software activities ie CBM trainings

Poor collaboration between Mulanje district water department and Malawi Red Cross Society contributed to the delay in activity implementation.

Lessons Learnt:

Good coornation is key for smooth implementation of the work.

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female > 18: 33,621	Female < 18: 28,641
		Male > 18: 28,641	Male < 18: 24,397
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
	Indicator	Actual	Target

Key indicators:	<i># of people reached with PGI and prevention and response to SGBV awareness messages</i>	115,300	133,333
	<i># of camp management committee members/volunteers trained on SGBV, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, Psychological First Aid, Child Protection and Safeguarding</i>	233	NA
	<i># of SGBV survivors referred for services</i>	7	NA

Narrative Description of achievements:

The inflation affected the budgeting hence low number of people reached. The Malawi Red Cross Society prioritized Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in the emergency response to ensure the safety and dignity of all individuals, particularly vulnerable groups.

Immediate and long-term resilience

MRCS is committed to strengthening PGI across all humanitarian actions through specific skills in this area developed over numerous operations. It is committed to the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, this has been taken into consideration when distributions were in progress.

The Malawi Red Cross Society's approach includes:

- Mainstreaming protection, gender, and inclusion in emergency response
- Conducting assessments to identify vulnerable groups
- Providing targeted support and services
- Engaging with communities to promote awareness and inclusivity
- Collaborating with partners to ensure a coordinated response

General PGI activities done.

- Trained **233 (122M,111F)** camp management committee members/volunteers on SGBV, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, Psychological First Aid, Child Protection and Safeguarding.
- Developed and Distributed Information-education-communication (IEC) materials with key referral pathways for SGBV and SEA to 4 Districts of Mulanje, Blantyre, Phalombe and Nsanje.
- Conducted 34 Monitoring visits by trained volunteers and staff in Camps.
- The project registered 7 people bringing SGBV to the committees most of which were men snatching the items reached, selling and use the money for beer and women. Although the country has achieved gender parity in primary school enrolment, the transition rate of girls to secondary school in Malawi remains low and the drop-out rate high. The girls are regarded as less important to spare little resources for them. They could rather send a boy child only while other resources use for basic needs.
- **273 Volunteers and staff (156M,117F)** were oriented on the Code of Conduct and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Challenges:

- The implementation of the PGI interventions faced with two main challenges. First the budget allocation was not enough as many more activities were supposed to be done and were identified during the course of assessment. Secondly, the 44% devaluation affecting the inflation of services.
- There is little concentration on PGI in camps by the cluster leads and organisations working in the area apart from MRCS and UNICEF. People opt for material support than software.

Lessons Learnt:

Mainstreaming PGI and other thematic areas like CEA in the capacity building proved to be effective, not only on the resources but also content delivery.

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 33,621	Female < 18: 28,641
		Male > 18: 28,641	Male < 18: 24,397

Objective:		<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>% of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been trained in community engagement and accountability</i>	90%	90%
	<i>% of feedback received through the feedback mechanism that was responded to</i>	100%	100%
	<i>% of operational decisions made based on community feedback</i>	65%	75%
	<i>% of community members who feel their opinion is considered during planning and decision-making.</i>	85%	75%

Narrative Description of achievements:

The Malawi Red Cross Society puts Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in emergency responses at its heart to ensure that affected communities are informed, involved, and empowered throughout the response process.

MRCS has a system in place to ensure accountability to beneficiaries that recognize community ownership and the right to know about and have a voice in actions that affect them. Accountability has proven to increase program impact and CEA builds trust and acceptance, which in turn improves the quality of programming and the safety of frontline staff. CEA strengthens local structures that allow for greater community resilience and sustainability, and MRCS will implement a feedback mechanism in affected districts giving them a platform to set the agenda.

MRCS was sharing clear information about response activities, selection criteria, and distribution processes with communities through community meetings and door-to-door activities, giving them the opportunity to participate in the response through meetings, surveys and assessing them the target districts have increased their ownership through mainstreaming of CEA. The implementation of interventions using CEA approach saw several positivity's such as building trust by the community, enhancement of the cultural sensitivity, and it also promoted local ownership and accountability as the community were seen as doing what they know best and its theirs.

- Vulnerability has been used as one of the key indicators in identifying people to be supported, this has enabled more women to be registered as compared to men.
- MRCS has made a deliberate effort to ensure that women are supported first as compared to men, a deliberate effort has been made to ensure that women, as well as vulnerable groups, are saved first as compared to men, payroll has been made in such a way that vulnerable groups are saved first over the other groups. Malawi has both Maternal and Paternal culture likewise the catchment areas. For example, Chikwawa and Nsanje and districts from the north practice paternal one. Women support has more than 95% for the intended use than men who use other ways like marrying more women beer and others.
- Communities are also aware of and have access to a variety of channels to provide feedback, which is then actively used to inform the planning of further activities and monitor perceptions, always

taking PGI into account. There is still need to increase resource base on awareness and sensitisations during the registration and verification of importance of upholding these issues.

- Community leaders and camp committees have been engaged during planning meetings as they have been key in engaging with a wider community, including vulnerable groups.
- On crosscutting issues, MRCS took advantage of the Build Back Better training in incorporating CEA aspects in it, this has assisted in spreading the message on CEA
- On sensitive feedback, district task forces (grievance redress committee and social mobilization committee) have been engaged in addressing complaints for closure.

In summary, it should be on record that Malawi, community engagement and accountability interventions are critical and essential in emergency disaster situations, such as floods, Cyclones and disease outbreaks, to ensure effective, inclusive, and sustainable response efforts. This was evidenced during the implementation of the Appeal in Malawi.

Challenges:

- Issues of inclusiveness of all relevant groups in the community becomes a problem. Some cultures still believe women are passive towards men.
- Limited resources for the interventions within the budgetlines and also other key stakeholders were not putting CEA as a priority

Lessons Learnt:

- Mainstreaming and integrating interventions with other like thematic areas helped to reach out to many people in the area.

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 180,565	Female < 18: 153,815
		Male > 18: 153,815	Male < 18: 131,028
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached through DRR and Climate Change Adaptation activities</i>	619,223	133,333
	<i># of community members trained (first aid, response, etc.)</i>	430	2,673
	<i># of community early warning systems established</i>	4	NA
Narrative Description of achievements:			
Anticipatory actions in emergencies refer to proactive measures taken before a crisis or disaster strikes, to mitigate its impact. These actions were based on forecasts, warnings, and risk assessments, and aimed to:			
- Reduced the risk of injury, loss of life, and property damage - Minimized displacement and disruption of essential services - Enhanced preparedness and response capacity - Saved lives and resources			

MRCS through its Natural Response Team (NRT) commissioned the team to support the districts to do the detailed assessment just after the release of the forecast. Further, MRCS in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Department of Water Resources and Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) developed the messages for dissemination through various media houses (Community and National), door-to-door by volunteers and Disaster Committees, community meetings, live radio and TV Programs.

The programme trained only 430 Volunteers during the implementation on first Aid and Response because other volunteers were already trained by the previous MRCS projects like ECHO- IDREAM, Government Subversions and COMREP. They were also used during the response.

Anticipatory actions:

- A total of 3,395,555 men and women were reached with anticipatory action and early warning messages and also search and rescue.
- Provision of life-saving support (camp-based) - distribution of food and basic NFIs to the affected population.
- Search and rescue services - prepositioning of boats, provision of lifejackets, deployment of search and rescue teams (staff and volunteers), provision of search and rescue services.
- Communities strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters with training for local disaster management committees, including early action by supporting Branch volunteers and communities to conduct readiness and prepositioning activities indicated in the Early Action protocol, including search and rescue boats, early notification and evacuation support; staff and volunteer training in DRM, early warning and climate change; development, review and support of DRM Plans.

Challenges:

Some areas were inaccessible as such they could not be reached with anticipatory messaging. People were unable to get anticipatory information due to limited network and intermittent power rendering the phones not reachable.

Lessons Learnt:

Timely anticipatory messaging assisted in saving lives and property for the people

ENABLING APPROACHES

	National Society Strengthening		
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of staff trained on Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	100%	100%
	<i>National Societies have assessed their capacity at HQ and branch level and have identified areas for improvement</i>	1	1

	<i>External National Society Development support has reached the National Society and is aligned with NSD Compact principles</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i># of volunteers with health, accident, and life insurance</i>	100%	100%

Narrative Description of achievements:

- **National Society Development:** Currently the Movement is supporting the development of a new Strategic Plan and has developed a comprehensive National Society Development (NSD) Framework outlining key priorities for MRCS, which will be supported through this Emergency Appeal.
- **National Society preparedness and response capacity:** The operation also supported the development of the MRCS National Contingency Plan and funds for dissemination of the forecast for the district were released. NSD was embedded in coordination and operations support; Branch Development supported the training and assessments. Actions helped MRCS to develop response plans; capacity building for volunteers and communities on DRR including early warning systems; capacity development on CVA, Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST, PSS, and SGBV prevention, including PSEA; strengthen capacity on preparedness, response and recovery in strategically located branches, for volunteers and youth.
- **National Society auxiliary role:** MRCS is an auxiliary to the government, this means added value to coordination at the national and district levels with MOH, DODMA, Ministry of Water and Sanitation MOWS and Ministry of Local Government, alongside UNICEF, WHO, MSF, and other international organizations. It is part of national disaster management mechanisms and sits on the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC), which is comprised of principal secretaries of all line ministries and departments. It is also co-chair of the Search & Rescue and the Shelter clusters as well as being a key member of the Incident Management Team, Health Cluster, and WASH Cluster.

Key achievements

- Trained 25 National Response Teams members comprising of MRCS staff, volunteers, and line government ministries participated. Participants were drawn from the following districts: - Rumphi, Karonga, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Mulanje, Nsanje 1, Nsanje 2, Phalombe, Chiradzulu, Machinga, Blantyre, Zomba and Balaka).
- The programme supported the Operations Manager to participate in the Global Drought Conference in Geneva where among others presented a paper on enhancement of the Indigenous knowledge in Early Warning System, A case of Drought in Lower Shire of Malawi.
- Trained and oriented staff and volunteered on how to develop Contingency and Response plans at both national and district level.
- 56 MRCS staff and Volunteers trained in CVA.
- AS Shelter Co Lead supported Shelter Coordinator in the development of the National level Shelter designs for Malawi.
- Supported the development of the MRCS Shelter guidelines with support from IFRC surge Team.
- Supported rehabilitation of the Head quarters warehouse for preparedness and response.

Challenges:

Few resources allocated.

Lessons Learnt:

Good coordinating assisted MRCS get the required support for the TC Freddy Appeal.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared, for and able to respond to disaster*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of external partnership supporting the NS in the response	6	6
	# Regular coordination mechanism is in place ensuring alignment and coordination with all Movement partners	6	6

Narrative Description of achievements:

Membership Coordination

- Coordination through a Federation-wide approach including reporting, management and technical services.
- Strengthen coordination and partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors, including membership Coordination, engagement with government, engagement with other stakeholders, and with the community.
- MRCS received support from IFRC, American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, and Belgian Red Cross. In-country are IFRC, Danish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.
- The Danish Red Cross led a consortium of Iceland, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, IFRC and Finland.
- MRCS, IFRC and partners agreed on the geographic areas to support within a coordination framework. In line with this framework, the IFRC surge technically supports all districts where MRCS was responding since, they will contribute to one MRCS response. A Unified plan and budget were developed and followed.

Engagement with external partners

- MRCS engagement with partners in the operation involved collaborating with various stakeholders to ensure a coordinated and effective response is made timely and effectively. This helped to achieve the following:
 - Enhanced response efficiency and effectiveness
 - Increased resource availability and mobilization
 - Strengthened local capacity and ownership
 - Improved response coordination and consistency
 - Reduced duplication of efforts and gaps in response
- The key stakeholders MRCS engaged with as also auxiliary to government were MOH, DODMA, MOWS, and Ministry of Local Government, and with UNICEF, WHO, MSF, and other international organizations. Ministry of Housing and Homeland Security were also key as MRCS is a Co-Lead for Shelter and Search & Rescue respectively.
- At the National level facilitated the engagement and coordination with PNSs in the design of the response, leveraging expertise and resources available through the Red Pillar approach and ensuring alignment with external actors, including government policies and programs; development actors and UN agencies; and NGOs.
- MRCS fully participated in the National level Emergency Operations Centre chaired by DODMA and OCHA.

- The coordination with IFRC surge team from different thematic areas helped again to build the capacity of MRCS staff and Volunteers in the implementation of such disasters. This will make the NS to replicate the same within its operation.

Movement Cooperation

- MRCS, partners, and IFRC coordinate with the ICRC regional office.
- ICRC has supported MRCS with a one-off donation of PPEs for case management staff.

Challenges:

Conflicts on the roles of the Surge and NS staff on the implementation especially on Health. There is need for thorough orientation of the surge teams and MRCS staff roles in the implementation

Lessons Learnt:

Good collaboration and networking helped the smooth implementation of the Appeal. Developed the Unified Plan and Budget with all supporters shopping from it.

IFRC Team and local staff working together effectively, leveraging their diverse skills and perspectives to achieved common goals and drive positive impact to the whole operation.

	Secretariat Services		
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of global and regional surge</i>	8	7
Narrative Description of achievements: The operations support from the Senior Management Team (SMT) and IFRC Country Office was greatly positive. The deployment of the 8 Surge teams in different areas was very instrumental in giving technical advice on how the operation should be run on the ground. The team jointly developed a Unified plan which was a roadmap for all the partners in the operation. The services from Zimbabwe and Kenya could not go alone without mentioning. The monitoring visit by the IFRC Secretary General improved the efficiency and visibility of the operation. In 2023, Malawi RC was piloted as one of the countries to rollout the New Way of Working which sets to align the contributions and working methods of the IFRC and National Society partners to enable the National Society to deliver their own strategy and achieve collective impact by enhancing long-term capacity and sustainability while addressing localized vulnerabilities. The concept of NWoW focuses on establishing a coordinated approach to international cooperation at country level, based on the priorities identified by the National Society. This initiative ensured that the TC Freddy Emergency response was aligned, and MRCS remained on the leadership role while all partners aligned its resources for the appeal through a unified approach. The Senior Management Team of MRCS, IFRC and PNSs were aligned strategically on the direction of the appeal while the operational team ensured its coordination mechanisms encompasses MRCS, IFRC and PNSs. 8 global and regional surges deployed; Operations Manager, Shelter Coordinator, WASH Coordinator, Public Health in Emergencies Coordinator, CEA Coordinator, Shelter IM Coordinator, IM Coordinator and PMER Coordinator.			

3 Emergency Response units deployed. o Norwegian RC Water Supply and Rehabilitation WSR ERU o Spanish RC Household Water Treatment and Storage HWTS ERU o French RC Emergency Mobile Clinic ERU.

Challenges:

There were challenges in access to the impacted areas, due to the inaccessibility of the roads immediately after the cyclone. This delayed some of the immediate interventions reaching some communities.

Lessons Learnt:

With coordination from the Department of Disaster Management Affairs DODMA, partners were coordinated to ensure an integrated and unified response. The thematic clusters worked around the clock to address the challenges like road accessibility and finally the affected populations were reached.

D. FUNDING

The table below summarizes funding received under the Federation Wide Appeal, funds received through the secretariat and those from bilateral partners. A detailed financial report is also attached. Balance of CHF14,956.84 will be returned to DREF pot after 30-day review period, as there was no DREF reimbursement.

Partner		Amount (CHF)	
No.	Multilateral Through IFRC Secretariat	CHF	CHF
1	IFRC - Loan	1,000,000.00	
2	Norwegian RC	497,976.00	
3	American Red Cross	384,051.00	
4	The OPEC Fund for Development	271,806.00	
5	ECHO	195,312.00	
6	Canadian Red Cross	167,554.00	
7	Luxembourg Government	123,534.00	
8	Czech Government	44,122.00	
9	Japanese Red Cross	35,021.00	
10	Manor 2056 Trust	11,500.00	
11	British Red Cross	10,500.00	
12	Monaco Red Cross	9,217.00	
13	UN Staff Council / UNOG	5,000.00	
	Multilateral Sub Total		2,755,593.00
	Bilateral to Malawi Red Cross		
1	Goodwill Ambassador Bakili Muluzi	466,210.58	
2	Danish Red Cross	716,430.00	
3	World Food program (WFP) - Food Parcels	340,925.00	
4	Qatari Red Crescent	246,126.31	
5	Belgian Red Cross	192,355.79	
6	Other Local Donors in Malawi	130,713.25	
7	Swiss Red Cross	110,091.36	
8	National Bank	104,570.60	
9	Kuwait RC	96,292.00	
10	Red Cross Society of China	90,024.30	
11	First Capital bank	88,908.10	
12	Standard Bank	78,427.95	
13	CDH Investment bank	53,344.90	
14	Old Mutual	53,344.90	
15	IOM	50,257.50	
16	Goodwill Ambassador Joyce Banda	45,139.64	
17	DTB Bank	45,038.98	
18	Airtel	43,571.08	
19	Football Association of Malawi-FAM/NBS	20,042.70	
20	Select financial services	17,781.60	
21	World star betting	8,934.32	
	Bilateral to Malawi Red Cross: Sub Total		3,001,163.00
	Total		5,756,756.00

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Malawi National Society

- Secretary General: Chifundo Kalulu, ckalulu@redcross.mw
- Director of Programmes: Prisca Chisala, pchisala@redcross.mw

In the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi

- Head of Country Cluster Office, Harare: John Roche, john.roche@ifrc.org
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IFRC Regional Office

- Regional Operations Manager, IFRC Africa Regional Office: Rui Alberto OLIVEIRA, rui.oliveira@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Senior Officer, Operations Coordination - Santiago Luengo; email: santiago.luengo@ifrc.org; +41 (0) 79 124 4052

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Louise Daintrey; Head of Partnerships and Resource Development; Email: Louise.DAINTREY@ifrc.org;

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Manager, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Allan Kilaka Masavah, allan.masavah@ifrc.org +254 (0) 113 834 921

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries)

- IFRC Regional Head for Africa, PMER QA - Beatrice Okeyo, email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org; +254 732 404022

Reference documents

☐ Click here for:

[MDRMW018 Revised Operational Strategy \(2\).pdf](#)

[MDRMW018eu1 \(1\).pdf](#)

[MDRMW018eu2.pdf](#)

[MDRMW018eu3.pdf](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter**, and **Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate, and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, to prevent and alleviate human suffering, thereby contributing to the main to prevent and alleviate peace in the world.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/03-2025/05	Operation	MDRMW018
Budget Timeframe	2023/03-2024/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 May 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMW018 - Malawi - Tropical Storm Freddy Floods

Operating Timeframe: 17 Mar 2023 to 31 Mar 2024; appeal launch date: 17 Mar 2023

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	350,000
AOF2 - Shelter	1,375,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	625,000
AOF4 - Health	600,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,150,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	250,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	400,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	100,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	150,000
Total Funding Requirements	5,000,000
Donor Response* as per 30 May 2025	1,758,384
Appeal Coverage	35.17%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	367,966	370,103	-2,137
AOF2 - Shelter	233,155	269,289	-36,134
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	543,767	508,341	35,426
AOF4 - Health	520,833	520,833	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	163,101	163,101	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	10,119	10,119	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	588,124	594,944	-6,819
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	44,322	41,421	2,901
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	286,998	265,277	21,721
Grand Total	2,758,384	2,743,427	14,957

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/05

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,758,384
Expenditure	-2,743,427
Closing Balance	14,957
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	14,957

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,000,000	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	1,000,000
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/03-2025/05	Operation	MDRMW018
Budget Timeframe	2023/03-2024/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 May 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMW018 - Malawi - Tropical Storm Freddy Floods

Operating Timeframe: 17 Mar 2023 to 31 Mar 2024; appeal launch date: 17 Mar 2023

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	384,052				384,052	
British Red Cross	10,296				10,296	
Czech Government	44,632				44,632	
DREF Response Pillar				1,000,000	1,000,000	
European Commission - DG ECHO	198,022				198,022	
Japanese Red Cross Society	33,955				33,955	
Luxembourg Government	123,535				123,535	
Manor 2056 Trust	11,715				11,715	
Norwegian Red Cross	247,531				247,531	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	247,531				247,531	
On Line donations	4,513				4,513	
Red Cross of Monaco	9,836				9,836	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	165,960				165,960	
The OPEC Fund for International Development	271,807				271,807	
UN Staff Council / UNOG	5,000				5,000	
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,758,384	0	0	1,000,000	2,758,384	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,758,384	0