

**Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund
Project Document**

Implementing Organization(s) general information

Name of participant organization(s)	<i>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</i>
Other implementing organization(s)	<i>Ministry of Lands and Housing (MOLH) and Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA)</i>
Name of the legal representative of the organization(s)	<i>Nomagugu Ncube</i>
Name/Title/Organization of the person responsible of the project	<i>Master Simoni, Mr.; International Organization for Migration</i>
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PROJECT DOCUMENT

- 1. Project Name:** Support Towards Durable Solutions for People Displaced by Tropical Cyclone Freddy.

2. Overview

2.1 General Information

Implementing Organizations:

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is mandated to facilitate safe, regular, and orderly migration including to support populations displaced by disasters, as the global lead on Disaster displacement management within the United Nations humanitarian coordination system (through the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Global Cluster and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. IOM takes a holistic approach to addressing displacement, which is implemented through a wide range of interventions that encompass preparedness, humanitarian response, and sustainable development to achieve sustainable solutions.

In Malawi, IOM is the co-lead of the Shelter and CCCM Sector, which is responsible for coordinating preparedness and response efforts to situations of disaster displacement and facilitating the provision of assistance to displaced communities, including emergency shelters, NFIs, and CCCM services. In cooperation with the Sector Lead, the Ministry of Lands and Housing, IOM is now supporting the resettlement of households located in hazardous areas frequently affected by floods and who were severely impacted by Tropical Cyclone Freddy - which displaced a total of 659,000 persons. As of 1 February 2024, 12,351 IDPs are still living in camps located in 4 districts (Chikwawa, Nsanje, Zomba, Mulanje). The remaining 37,010 are in relocation sites within the districts while some have relocated within host communities. The largest numbers of IDPs are in Chikwawa (8,029 IDPs) and Nsanje districts (2,821 IDPs).

Government Counterparts: IOM will work closely with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA), the Ministry of Lands (MoL), and the responsible District Councils in the respective districts. This includes Chiradzulu as the peacebuilding and conflict management interventions are also targeting the Mikolongwe relocation site where IOM under the CCCM TWG piloted relocation assessments. These institutions will oversee the planning of the IDP relocation and resettlement process and support the identification and registration of IDPs to benefit from support, in close collaboration with IOM.

Project duration: 6 months

Starting date: 1 March 2024

Ending Date: 31 August 2024

Window of the Fund: SDG Accelerator Fund

Geographic Scope:

The Project will be implemented in the districts currently hosting 7 camps and where new relocation sites are being established (Zomba, Chikwawa, Nsanje and Mulanje). 1 relocation site is in Chiradzulu and will be targeted under outcome 3 only, as other processes are already advanced and functional.

Direct and indirect beneficiaries:

The project will reach all 12,351 IDPs with improved services in camps and around 2,000 additional relocated former IDPs and host community members with community dialogues.

Directly the project reaches different beneficiaries with the following breakdown:

- CCCM refresher training and CCCM ToTs for members of 7 CMC (gender breakdown aimed at 60%male, 40%female), indirectly benefitting 12,351 IDPs in 7 displacement sites. The

gender and age breakdown of the IDPs can be seen in the following table (boy and girls = below 18 years of age):

	Total Beneficiaries	Males	Females	Boys	Girls
Number	12,351	3705	4,941	1,482	2,223
Percentage	100	30	40	12	18

- 4 community-based organizations trained in CCCM.
- 200 most in need IDP households, est. around 1,000 IDPs (est. 70% female, 30% male), for relation assistance
- 100 relocated IDPs and 20 artisans with BBB and BBS capacity (assumed to be mostly men)
- Est. 1,000 relocated IDPs (est. 70% female, 30% male) and host community members) with increased access to portable water and WASH services in relocation sites.
- 40 VDC, VCPCs/community leaders in 4 districts trained experience most risks of conflict, exclusion and discrimination with peaceful integration approaches and conflict management tools, reaching at least 2,000 relocated IDPs and host community members via community dialogue and peaceful coherence.

2.2 Budget

Total Budget: US\$ 175,000

Name other Budget sources: N/A

UN MPTF: US\$ 175,000

Matching funds: US\$ 0.00

Leverage: US\$ 0.00

2.3 Executive summary

The “Support Towards Durable Solutions for People Displaced by Tropical Cyclone Freddy Project” is initiated as a continuation of the already existing efforts by both IOM and the Government of Malawi in responding to the needs of IDPs following Cyclone Freddy. IOM has been delivering multisectoral lifesaving humanitarian assistance (Including Shelter and NFIs, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, and CCCM) through funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) since March 2023. Both projects are coming to an end. However, 12,351 IDPs remain in camps and many relocated IDPs remain highly vulnerable in relocation sites, unable to recover from the disaster and attain durable solutions. Most IDPs are

unable to return home and rebuild their life, as they were previously living in very hazardous areas that have been declared unsafe for return. Through this project, IOM seeks to continue providing lifesaving assistance to persons who remain displaced and assist 200 families to attain solutions by supporting their planned, voluntary, and dignified relocation into safer areas, contributing to their recovery and building their resilience to future climatic shocks.

IOM as co-lead of the Shelter and CCCM Sector, IOM has implemented camp coordination and management activities to inform humanitarian responders on displacement trends, the needs of and gaps in assistance to IDPs to facilitate the coordination of the provision of assistance into temporary sites and ensure that IDPs are living in dignified. IOM has also provided lifesaving assistance, including Shelter and NFIs, as well as emergency WASH facilities in displacement sites in Chikwawa and Nsanje District. Early into the response, IOM has engaged in discussions to ensure that durable solutions are found. DODMA and the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development in collaboration with District Councils initiated the planned relocation programme targeting IDPs in several districts including Nsanje, Chikwawa, Mulanje, and Zomba, and IOM has offered to extend support to ensure relocations are planned, voluntary and dignified, and lead to durable solutions. Conflict Prevention and social cohesion support in form of community dialogues will be extended to Mikolongwe relocation site in Chiradzulu due to alerted issues.

This Project is based on three main components:

- A) IOM will continue extending CCCM support in temporary sites still hosting IDPs to help coordinate the provision of emergency assistance and protection and provide support to help IDPs identify durable solutions. Currently, an estimated 12,351 people are settled in 7 sites across four affected districts of Zomba, Nsanje, Chikwawa, and Mulanje. Under CCCM activities, IOM will provide capacity-building support to 4 local organisations supporting the management of camps, to ensure that urgent needs and gaps are identified and addressed and support the localisation of the response.

The CCCM activities will adopt both camp-based and area-based approaches. In the camp-based approach, IOM will continue assisting IDPs that will remain in camps until the end of the project time frame. In the Area-Based Approach, IOM will also support relocated IDPs, and host communities will reintroduction activities including conflict management meetings, CFM and other community-based reintroduction activities. This will help to ensure that relocated IDPs quickly reintegrate into the host communities and restart start towards full recovery.

The training on CCCM is envisaged to have both immediate and long-terms benefits. The trained officers will continue to support IDPs in the current camps and will also support relocated HHs in the relocation sites in the Area-Based Approach. The knowledge and skills will also be used in future humanitarian emergencies.

- B) IOM will support relocation of 200 vulnerable households (HHs) ensuring that the process is carried out in a participatory, voluntary, dignified, and safe way. IOM will deploy multisectoral

support to ensure that families can fulfill their most essential needs once they move into a new location and can attain durable solutions to their displacement. IOM's approach will be to further strengthen their resilience to future climatic shocks, incorporating DRR principles into the assistance provided. Shelter assistance will be provided through construction materials, and/or cash and NFIs. The construction materials and cash will complement other support being provided by the Government to ensure that relocated HHs have access to materials that can enable them to construct resilient housing units. The materials will include strong plastic sheets and poles and the cash will be used to subsidize labor costs for artisans who will be trained on the BBB and BBS. In collaboration with the Ministry of Lands and Housing, trainings will be to beneficiaries and local artisans on safe and climate-resilient construction and maintenance techniques, using the 2023 updated Build Back Better (BBB) and Build Back Safer (BBS) Housing guidelines.

It is expected that with proper sighting of the relocation areas and the stronger housing units, the beneficiaries will be cushioned from further climate shocks. This will put them on a better path towards long-term recovery and resilience from future disaster risks.

To ensure safe relocation, IOM will also support the relocated HHs by providing 5 portable water sources in the form of boreholes. IOM will work closely with the WASH cluster lead and District WASH officers to ensure that proper site selection, drilling and installation are done in line with the applicable policies and guidelines (the National WASH Policy and the National Water Resources Policy). IOM is providing this support to ensure that relocation sites are safe, habitable and with the necessities hence encouraging IDPs to move to safer areas as a long-term durable solution to displacement. The support will complement what the Government and other partners are also providing towards the relocation initiative. The portable water will also help to avert the risk of waterborne diseases.

- C) To ensure a conducive environment and durable solution that minimizes the risk of secondary displacement, IOM will further support access to safe and clean water supply by drilling 5 boreholes in relocation sites, contributing to mitigating the risk of waterborne diseases and reducing risks of tensions with host communities. To mitigate the latter, community dialogues and training of 40 VCPCs/community leaders from 4 relocation sites on conflict management will be conducted to ensure peaceful longer integration and successful permanent relocation. The third component includes an almost fully functional and adequate relocation site in Chiradzulu district, which requires some social cohesion support.

The project will contribute to Malawi's efforts toward SDGs by ensuring that the most vulnerable internally displaced people are provided with the much-needed necessities including water and other householding amenities. The project will also promote equality in access to basic services between IDPs and host communities. This is in line with the "Leave None Behind" principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. IOM will utilize lessons from this project to strengthen the alignment of its humanitarian programmes towards the SDGs.

2.4 Project General Objective

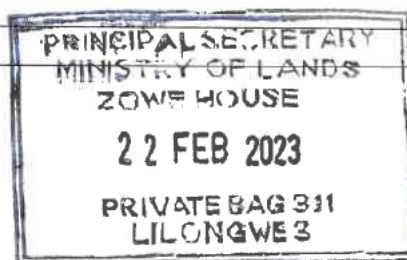
The overall objective of the Project is to “contribute to safe and dignified living conditions for displaced populations affected by Cyclone Freddy in 2023 and support them to attain durable solutions”.

The Project will contribute to SDG 10, especially target 10.7 by facilitating orderly, safe, and responsible migration, as well as through the provision of protection services to minimize inequalities among people in Malawi. The Project targets the most vulnerable households, including women-headed households, for relocation assistance and hence it contributes to SDG 5, enhancing gender equality. By supporting relocation efforts, IOM will contribute to climate action (SDG 13) by ensuring that communities are protected from exposure to climate-related risks including floods. SDG 6 will also be supported by the provision of clean water and sanitation to displaced people.

The Project will draw resources from the SDG Accelerator fund to support efforts made by the GoM in the attainment of the 2030 SDGs. In supporting IDPs, IOM will ensure that vulnerable populations, displaced populations in particular, are not left behind in the delivery of the 2030 SDG Agenda.

2.5 Names and signatures of participant organizations and counterparts

Participating Organizations	Government Counterparts
Name of the organization: IOM	Name of the counterpart: Ministry of Lands and Housing
Name of the representative: [REDACTED] Ncube	Name of the representative: Mr Devie Chilonga [REDACTED]
Signature: [REDACTED]	Signature: Devie Chilonga [REDACTED]
Date and stamp: 21-02-2023	Date and stamp: [REDACTED]



3. Situation analysis (problem)

Tropical Cyclone (TC) Freddy made landfall in Malawi in March 2023 and despite early warning communication at all levels, it turned out to be one of the worst cyclones in Malawi's history to date, with heavy rains causing multiple flood events and landslides across 16 districts. According to the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) results, more than 2 million people were affected, including about 659,278 displaced, with 679 deaths, 537 missing, and 2,186 injured. TC Freddy resulted in a major humanitarian crisis requiring the mobilization of life-saving support to address the most urgent needs of the populations affected.¹ TC Freddy also hit as Malawi was facing one of the worst cholera outbreaks in recent history. More than 50,000 cholera cases and 1,700 cholera deaths had been reported in Malawi before the cyclone.² As reported by the World Bank, 3.8 million people were also facing acute food insecurity in Malawi when TC Freddy hit, and the impact of the disaster worsened the situation. Five months after the cyclone, the great majority of internally displaced people (IDPs) returned to their places of origin but even there, they face dire living conditions, with many houses and water and sanitation infrastructure still severely damaged or destroyed.³ More drastically, the remaining IDPs currently lack the resources necessary to reconstruct new homes and ensure that essential infrastructures are built back safer and that the impact of future disasters in their new living area is mitigated. Extreme events are projected to increase in frequency and severity; and the combined effects of environmental degradation including deforestation and watershed degradation, are likely to increase the vulnerability of populations to disasters.

With the decrease in emergency funds, the most vulnerable people, who were unable to return to their place of origin and remain in camps, find themselves without any assistance and support to recover and attain solutions. In coordination and complementarity with the recipients of the CERF underfunded allocation (which prioritized the Food, WASH, and Nutrition Sectors) IOM wants to ensure proper support is also given to IDPs remaining in camps, as well as to families relocated, to prevent secondary displacements.

Currently, 12,351 IDPs continue to live in temporary sites where they struggle to care for their most essential needs, lacking Access to necessities and services. IDPs are facing dire living conditions and are exposed to various forms of discrimination and violence. According to DoDMA, the Government's priority for the remaining IDPs is to facilitate their relocation to safer areas or support their integration into the destination communities. To achieve this, the GoM through DODMA and the Tropical Cyclone Freddy Goodwill Ambassadors are mobilizing support for the construction of houses and other essential facilities like WASH, health, and educational facilities. The Ministry of Lands and Housing in collaboration with the four District Councils (Nsanje,

¹ Government of Malawi (April 2023): Post Disaster Needs Assessment. Online: <https://bit.ly/3QbNsXa>

² OCHA (March 2023): Cholera Flash Appeal Malawi. Online: <https://bit.ly/43AC61W>

Chikwawa, Mulanje, and Zomba) embarked on a program of identifying land parcels that will be allocated to relocate the IDPs.

The achievement of durable solutions via safe relocation requires a comprehensive multi-sectoral assistance package to enable the IDPs to fully settle, recover, and start a new life. Apart from the housing units and public service facilities like schools and health facilities, a recent needs assessment conducted by IOM through its Camp Service Monitoring noted that the IDPs also require household items. The IDPs also require WASH facilities including adequate water and sanitation facilities. Therefore, under this project, IOM intends to extend support to facilitate the relocation of vulnerable IDPs and ensure that they can attain solutions, mitigating the risks of new displacements.

4. Theory of Change

IF displacement sites are continuously monitored, **THEN** the needs of IDPs will be met **BECAUSE** the Government and its partners will have an adequate understanding of the specific needs of the IDPs.

IF the capacity of local authorities and other support organizations is enhanced, **THEN** IDPs will be better supported with protection and other services **BECAUSE** the stakeholders will have adequate knowledge of their duties and responsibilities, IDP vulnerabilities and possible solutions.

IF IDPs are provided with relocation support (shelter, water supply, NFI and BBS BBB skills), **THEN** they will settle and integrate in a safe and secure manner **BECAUSE** they will have access to basic amenities and capacity to rebuild and reconstruct their homes in the relocation sites.

IF relocation sites are supported with conflict prevention and social cohesion interventions, **THEN** host and relocated communities can live in peaceful co-existence and manage their conflict independently **BECAUSE** community representatives will have the skills and tools to settle issues individually and in open community dialogues.

5. Participating and implementing organizations

Organization	Role	Added Value	Capacities and experience
IOM	Principal Recipient of funds and Implementing organization.	IOM will provide its leadership role in CCCM and as a key partner (co-lead) for the Shelter and CCCM sectors.	IOM has strong capacity in the provision of CCCM, shelter and NFI, and WASH assistance. It played a crucial role in coordinating Camp Management activities during TC Freddy and continues to be present on the ground supporting the remaining IDPs.
DODMA	Lead Agency and policy holder in Disaster Risk Management	DODMA is the national DRM Authority that provides policy guidance on IDP Management issues.	DODMA has vast capacity and experience in the DRM cycle activities including preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience. For years, DODMA has been leading efforts on planned relocation to find a long terms solution to disaster displacement.
Ministry of Lands, Housing	As the Shelter and CCCM sector Lead, the Ministry oversees activities in the sector, Currently, the Ministry is coordinating IDP relocation by facilitating the identification, assessment, and provision of land to IDPs for relocation.	The Ministry will bring the much-needed Government oversight of shelter and NFI assistance including needs assessment in relocation sites.	The Ministry has vast Capacity and experience in its leadership role in shelter, CCCM and NFI assistance. It played a key role in similar activities during TC Freddy response in 2023.
District Councils (Chikwawa, Nsanje, Zomba, Mulanje))	The Councils will play a big role in beneficiary selection and verification, especially for shelter and NFI assistance.	District Councils are the custodians of the people and guide how Organizations can effectively work with communities including vulnerable people.	Councils have capacities and experience in their roles as local coordinating agencies. However, where gaps exist, the Project will help to minimize the gaps by building the Capacity of the relevant staff.

6. Coordination and Management

As joint co-leads for the Shelter/NFI and CCCM sector in Malawi and as active participants in the WASH Cluster, IOM will continue to regularly update partners and coordinate closely with the Department of Disaster Management (DoDMA), the Ministry of Lands and Housing (MoHL), the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MoWS), and the six District Councils to ensure effective coordination during the implementation of the interventions. IOM will further closely cooperate with other sector partners, and humanitarian partners, which include national and international and UN organizations present in the field, to support the provision of assistance and protection services in IDP sites and in relocation areas. IOM will also ensure timely sharing of information with DoDMA and all partners through central and district-level coordination meetings, and inter-agency meetings.

The project coordination will be led by Master Simoni (masimon@iom.int ; +265 993 598 126) while M&E will be managed by Alina Zalewski (azalewski@iom.int; +265 985 214 879).

At the district level, government actors will include the District Relief and Rehabilitation Officers (DRRO) (DoDMA's representatives at district level), district Housing Officers, and other district council representatives. At the local level, this includes TA representatives such as Area Disaster Risk Management Committees (ADRMCS), Village Disaster Risk Management Committees (VDRMCs), Camp Management Committees (CMCs), local community and religious leaders.

IOM has been present in Malawi since 2014. The main office in Lilongwe offers a rich pool of expertise and experience in humanitarian response, including shelter and NFIs, WASH, and CCCM. In addition, IOM has recently established an office in Blantyre with a dedicated team supporting the affected population in the southern area of Malawi. The team includes expertise in different sectors, including experts in Shelter, WASH, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), and CCCM.

IOM Malawi supported the response to TC Freddy through the deployment of lifesaving Shelter and NFI, CCCM, DTM, and WASH responses to address the needs of IDPs and communities. IOM co-leads the Shelter and CCCM Cluster in the country alongside the Malawi Red Cross and the GoM, and IOM is mandated globally to support response to disaster displacement. IOM plays a major role in humanitarian operations in response to crises worldwide. IOM will ensure that the needs identified are addressed through coordination with the relevant sector actors, and with the WASH, Shelter/CCCM, and the Protection sector.

7. Project logic of intervention

The project addresses 3 thematic areas of support: CCCM, Shelter and NFI, and WASH within the context of addressing disaster displacement and strengthening resilience to future shocks. The Overall Objective of the Project is: “Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in displacement sites in Malawi are able to enjoy more dignified and safe living conditions, and are provided with support to attain durable solutions, including through planned and voluntary relocations”.

Outcome 1: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in displacement sites, including most vulnerable IDPs, can meet their basic needs and enjoy dignified living conditions with reduced barriers to access to services.

Outcome 1 is in line with IOM’s mandate and current emergency response programming where the Agency continues to support the remaining IDPs with various interventions aimed at improving the living conditions of IDPs and support the identification of durable solutions. The Outcome is also in line with Government priority in supporting the remaining IDPs whereby DoDMA through various partners is mobilizing resources to identify solutions and relocate them to safer places. The Outcome will be realized through two key outputs as described below.

Output 1.1: CCCM Services in 7 displacement and 3 relocation sites are improved.

The CCCM component will aim at increasing the understanding, knowledge, and capacity of CCCM partners and actors at local levels. This will help to ensure that these actors have the necessary resources to better support persons still at displaced sites within their jurisdiction, and have capacities to respond to future displacement crises, contributing to localization efforts. Within this output, IOM will also continue to monitor needs and gaps in all remaining camps, inform the Government and other partners of the most urgent needs, and support the identification of solutions. This output will be delivered through the following activities.

The CCCM activities will adopt both camp-based and area-based approaches. In the camp-based approach, IOM will continue assisting IDPs that will remain in camps until the end of the project time frame. In the Area-Based Approach, IOM will support relocated IDPs and host communities will reintegration activities including conflict management meetings, CFM, and other community-based reintegration activities. This will help to ensure that relocated IDPs quickly reintegrate into the host communities and restart start toward full recovery.

The training on CCCM is envisaged to have both immediate and long-term benefits. The trained officers will continue to support IDPs in the current camps and will also support relocated HHs in the relocation sites in the Area-Based Approach. The knowledge and skills will also be used in future humanitarian emergencies.

Activity 1.1.1: CCCM assessment on the urgent needs of vulnerable persons facing prolonged displacement.

Following the initial phase of the emergency response, many IDPs were left behind, including very vulnerable persons lacking the resources and capacities to cope and recover on their own and find solutions to their displacements, and who are exposed to very high protection risks. In collaboration with the Protection sector, IOM will carry out a detailed assessment specifically to identify the specific needs of the most vulnerable persons, including their immediate and longer-term needs. The results will be shared with the protection actors and other relevant partners to ensure coordination of assistance to address critical gaps and support the referral of persons in need of immediate assistance. This includes participatory safety audits for the needs of people with disabilities and special needs.

Activity 1.1.2: CCCM training for local organizations

One challenge that IOM identified within the CCCM sector was the lack of partners with sufficient knowledge and capacities to carry out CCCM activities. Hence, IOM will train at least 4 local partner organizations, with a minimum of 20 people, in CCCM and conduct a CCCM Training of Trainers (ToT) exercise, to increase the capacities of local partners to respond to displacement crises. Once trained, the partners will be provided with technical support to deliver the CCCM activities in camps to support the coordination and monitoring of assistance, as well as enable the inclusive participation of populations living within sites.

Activity 1.1.3: Camp Management Committees (CMC) refresher training (10 members trained for 3 days from 7 CMCs)

A key challenge reported since the beginning of the response is the compilation and verification of a list of persons to benefit from assistance. In many locations, community leaders were tasked to compile names directly, leading to challenges related to the inclusion of all groups, including women and girls, and to cases of exclusion and abuse. IOM will conduct refresher trainings for camp management committees (CMCs), facilitating notably more equal representation and meaningful participation of all groups, including the elderly, people with disabilities, and adolescent girls, to ensure that they can voice their concerns, participate in decisions affecting them, and have equitable access to protection and assistance services in displacement sites. The trainings will strengthen the capacities of CMCs to fulfill their roles and responsibilities and be more accountable to the populations they represent. Training topics will notably entail core humanitarian principles, the code of conduct of CMCs, protection principles, PSEA, and the minimum standards of camp management.

Output 1.2: Accountability of CMCs and government is enhanced via 10 functional Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms for IDPs to continuously improve CCCM service delivery to IDPs in displacement sites.

Activity 1.2.1: Facilitate CCCM Accountability to Affected Populations via the 10 functional Community Feedback Mechanisms

IOM supported the establishment of community feedback mechanisms throughout the response in all managed camps and facilitated the transmission of complaints and feedback to service providers and other relevant stakeholders, so challenges can be addressed. Under this activity, IOM will pursue the activities and conduct monitoring activities to capture information on the satisfaction of IDPs over services that are provided at campsites. IOM will work closely with the protection cluster to raise awareness meetings over the availability and use of referral pathways to support the referral of protection challenges including child protection, GBV, and report allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

The activity targets 7 displacement and 3 relocation sites.

Activity 1.2.2: CCCM site improvements based on assessments in activity 1.1.1

IOM will support the improvement of main needs in remaining displacement sites. This could include solar lamp installation, disability-friendly latrine, and other specific activities, targeting the needs identified under the site assessment under activity 1.1.1.

Activity 1.2.3: Facilitation of CCCM meetings and holistic response to critical feedback

As the CCCM sector co-lead, IOM will continue to support sector meetings and sharing of information on the status of active camps, gaps, and needs with CCCM partners and other sector leads and partners to ensure that most urgent issues are addressed. IOM will also facilitate joint consultations and assessment in sites on durable solutions, to ensure direct engagement with IDPs to support the identification of durable solutions, involving key partners.

Outcome 2: 200 displaced households (1,000 IDPs) living in permanent and safe relocation sites are supported to rebuild, recover, and integrate into host communities.

Outcome 2 follows the government's appeal to support permanent relocation conducted in a safe order and regular manner to enhance durable solutions for all IDPs living in relocation sites as well as people living in areas at risk of future floods. IOM supports this government request and will enhance the long-term resilience of 200 households.

Output 2.1: 200 displaced households (1,000 IDPs) receive relocation shelter and NFI assistance.

IOM will support selected IDPs to facilitate their safe relocation and settlement in the destination communities. This will be done with a participatory approach, in discussion with the selected HH, the best-needed support will be identified. The support will be in kind and related to shelter reconstruction materials looking at Build Back Better (BBB) and Build Back Safe (BBS), in addition to minimum household items. The selected HH will be also receiving training to improve construction awareness and be aware of safe construction practices.

Activity 2.1.1: Identification, verification, and selection of 200 benefiting IDP households.

To support the Government's progress with the relocation effort of remaining IDPs, IOM in coordination with DoDMA, MoLH, and local authorities will identify the 200 most in-need households among the IDPs in displacement sites to support with relocation assistance. This selection will be done among communities who are willing to move and where adequate land for relocation is already provided as per local authorities and MoLH.

It is yet up to discussion with the local authorities, how many households from how many camps are targeted under these activities as the intervention depends on the willingness of households, to relocate and land available and zoned for relocation by the government. For example, IOM is aware that communities in two camps in Nsanje district (Mtalika and Majoza camps) already voiced interest in relocating, and land is available. IOM will carry out discussions between IDPs and the host community to ensure sectorial support is available and accessible for IDPs without discrimination. This is of crucial importance as a holistic approach must be taken to avoid secondary displacement.

Activity 2.1.2: Distribution of relocation assistance needed for 200 relocated IDP households.

IOM will provide shelter construction support in the form of cash and/or construction items to the 200 households sampled to be relocated. The selection of the methodology of assistance will be decided on a case-by-case basis, after assessing the main needs of and the capacity of the households to construct their new homes.

The construction materials and cash will complement other support being provided by the Government to ensure that relocated HHs have access to materials that can enable them to construct resilient housing units. The materials will include strong plastic sheets and poles and the cash will be used to subsidize labour costs for artisans who will be trained on the BBB and BBS.

It is expected that with proper siting of the relocation areas and the stronger housing units, the beneficiaries will be cushioned from further climate shocks. This will put them on a better path towards long-term recovery and resilience from future disaster risks.

Activity 2.1.3: BBB and BBS trainings for 100 individuals

IOM will carry out BBB and BBS trainings for 100 individuals. These people will be selected from the relocated 200 households, and carpenters and masons interested in understanding safer and climate-resilient techniques for housing construction. The training is based on the curriculum and training manual promoted and approved by the MoLH during the shelter meeting carried out in October 2023. The trainings target the communities and location as decided upon in Activity 2.1.1.

Outcome 3: Relocated IDPs have access to durable solution via the sustainable provision of WASH services and peaceful integration with host communities.

Similarly, to Outcome 2, Outcome 3 supports the government in its efforts to obtain durable solutions to the displacement situation of IDPs. Access to main services in relocated sites, especially WASH services, as well as peaceful integration with host communities, is of utmost importance to avoid conflict and secondary displacement. This activity strengthens the resilience of relocated IDPs as well as host communities.

Output 3.1: 5,000 relocated IDPs in relocation sites have access to WASH services.

Activity 3.1.1 Selection of relocation sites most in need of WASH and peaceful co-existence interventions

According to DoDMA, the Government aims to provide a holistic package of assistance and services to relocated IDPs. DoDMA also intends to assist host communities to reduce pressure on available facilities and services in the relocation sites. However, due to ongoing Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms by IOM, the agency understands the difficulties of both IDP and host communities to allow sustainable settlement and peaceful integration. An assessment with data provided by IOM CCCM as well as government authorities of all levels, local chiefs, community leaders and relocated IDPs will allow targeting the selected relocation sites most in need of support to obtain an enabling environment for durable solutions for relocated IDPs without straining and causing grievances among host communities.

Activity 3.1.2: Provision of WASH services in selected relocation sites

In coordination with the WASH sector, IOM will provide 5 high-yielding boreholes to IDPs in relocation sites where the needs are highest. This includes relocation sites for IDP households under Outcome 2. This will help to ensure that there is an adequate supply of safe potable water, hence minimising the risk of waterborne disease and reducing pressure on existing water points accessed by host communities. This will further decrease non-acceptance by host communities to integrate newly relocated IDPs. A total of five water points will be constructed and/or maintained. This will be supplemented with community WASH trainings on the use and maintenance of the water points.

In terms of cost, the 5 boreholes have been budgeted at a total of USD25, 000 based on the current market cost of drilling, installation, and apron construction. The figure was reached upon checking with potential contractors in the industry. IOM is providing this support to ensure that relocation sites are safe, habitable and with the necessities hence encouraging IDPs to move to safer areas. The support will complement what the Government and other partners are also providing towards the relocation initiative.

In terms of capacity, IOM has established a close working partnership with the WASH Cluster Lead and the District WASH Officers. These will be engaged to ensure that the process is done in conformity with the national WASH policy and guidelines and the National Water Resources Policy.

Output 3.2 Community dialogues and the integration of permanently relocated IDPs conducted to ensure peaceful integration.

Activity 3.2.1 Training of peaceful integration and conflict management approaches for community leaders and VCPCs in 3 relocation sites and in Chiradzulu to support the disputes around the almost functioning relocation site

In the selected relocation sites under 3.2, at least 40 VDC, VCPC members and/or community leaders in charge will be trained on tools and methods of peacebuilding and peacekeeping and peaceful conflict management to support both communities to obtain long-lasting peaceful integration. This intervention empowers community structures to identify and solve conflicts and grievances in the community before escalation and discrimination. Under this activity, Mikolongwe Relocation Site will be included as the almost functioning relocation site in Chiradzulu district has experienced some conflict with the host community.

Activity 3.2.2 Support Community Dialogues on peaceful integration between relocated IDPs, host communities and other community leaders led by community leaders and/or VCPCs.

IOM supports the facilitation of community dialogue sessions that are conducted by the trained VCPCs / community leaders under activity 3.3.1. This will ensure that on a broad community level main issues raised in the given community can be addressed, giving a voice to all members of the community. Challenges can be raised, differences in opinions addressed and solutions directly with participation from all be found. This enhances awareness of the relocation process among all community members, ownership of communities for issues found in their communities, and empowers local peace structures to address and solve their matters. It supports the permanent peaceful integration of relocated IDPs. It is suggested that a minimum of 2,000 community members in total benefit from the community dialogues.

8. Results Sustainability

8.1 Project entry strategy

The project is aimed to start in March 2024. Since IOM is already working with IDPs, it has already built good relationships with stakeholders so that the project will continue to build on the already existing efforts. IOM will start by engaging DoDMA, MoLH and the district authorities to inform them of the new grant, the scope of activities and expected outputs. This will be followed by meetings with respective camp leadership, displaced populations, and host communities where persons will be relocated to mobilize their support towards the interventions.

As IOM is well known within displacement sites. The project design follows lessons learnt from previous project interventions and findings with IDPs in Malawi. Results from the complaint and feedback mechanism informed the project intervention logic, assisting community and camp members to solve and refer the particular concerns and issues. This is mainly the basis for IOM's entry strategy.

IOM's operations are in line with the national decentralization policy which requires that partners should engage authorities and stakeholders at all levels before commencing projects. Next to its alignment with the Malawi Vision 2063, the project was designed based on policies, strategies and frameworks such as the Disaster Risk Management Policy, the new Disaster Risk Management Act, National Adaptation Plans, the Local Government Policy, the Local Government Act as well as district development plans and contingency plans.

8.2 Project exit strategy

The Project will last six months and will finish on 31 May 2024. The month of June 2024 will mainly be dedicated to closure activities to ensure that all outstanding issues are addressed before the official closure. In the build up to the official closure IOM will carry the following activities:

- a. **Monitoring:** After distribution of any form of assistance be it material or cash, IOM will conduct a monitoring exercise to check how beneficiaries are utilizing the assistance, understand challenges to be addressed and good practices that could be replicated.
- b. **Complaint and Feedback Mechanism:** IOM will continuously carry CFM activities through its CCCM service monitoring in camps and in relocation sites. Before closure IOM will assess all complaints and their resolutions to see if there are any outstanding complaints. The Agency will then convene final CFM Meetings with stakeholders to ensure that any outstanding complaints are resolved or referred to the appropriate authorities. The CFM will be handed over to respective CMCs in displacement sites as well as VCPCs/community leaders trained in peaceful integration in relocation sites.
- c. **Compilation and dissemination of Project completion report:** To ensure accountability to stakeholders IOM will compile a Project completion report and disseminate it to stakeholders.
- d. **End of project meeting:** IOM will conduct end-of-project meetings to compile lessons learned and disseminate findings of the project report, once finalized. This will ensure that Project results are communicated to all stakeholders. Findings will be discussed with District Councils and DoDMA, and Ministry of Lands and Housing, and recommendations will be issued to guide future activities implemented to address disaster displacement and enable a potential scale-up of initiatives.

9. Geographic Scope

The project focuses on districts that were most affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy. Particularly, the Project will target 7 displacement camps in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Zomba and Mulanje, as well as in total with 4 permanent relocation sites, including one almost fully functional relocation site in Chiradzulu under the social cohesion aspects under Outcome 3.

10. Beneficiaries

The project will reach all 12,351 IDPs with improved services in camps and around 2,000 additional relocated former IDPs and host community members with community dialogues.

Directly the project reaches different beneficiaries with the following breakdown:

- CCCM refresher training and CCCM ToTs for members of 7 CMC (gender breakdown aimed at 60%male, 40%female), indirectly benefitting 12,351 IDPs in 7 displacement sites 7. The gender and age breakdown of the IDPs can be seen in the following table (boy and girls = below 18 years of age):

	Total Beneficiaries	Males	Females	Boys	Girls
Number	12,351	3705	4,941	1,482	2,223
Percentage	100	30	40	12	18

- 4 community-based organizations trained in CCCM.
- 200 most in need IDP households, est. around 1,000 IDPs (est. 70% female, 30% male), for relation assistance
- 100 relocated IDPs and 20 artisans with BBB and BBS capacity (assumed to be mostly men)
- Est. 1,000 relocated IDPs (est. 70% female, 30% male) and host community members) with increased access to portable water and WASH services in relocation sites.
- 40 VDC, VCPCs/community leaders in 4 districts trained experience most risks of conflict, exclusion and discrimination with peaceful integration approaches and conflict management tools, reaching at least 2,000 relocated IDPs and host community members via community dialogue and peaceful coherence.

11. Results Framework and Budget

Results Framework

Window XX:					Outcome Total Budget USD
Proposal Outcome	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in displacement sites in Malawi are able to enjoy more dignified and safe living conditions, and are provided with support to attain durable solutions, including through planned and voluntary relocations				USD 175,000.00
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator	Number/proportion of IDPs having access to protection services, basic amenities, and integration assistance.	n/a	80%	Survey through CCCM audits	IOM
Proposal Outputs	1.1 CCCM Services in 7 displacement sites are improved				
	1.2 Accountability of CMCs and government is enhanced via 10 functional Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms for IDPs to continuously improve CCCM service delivery to IDPs in displacement sites				
	2.1 200 displaced households receive relocation assistance				
	3.1 1 List of all relocation sites most in need of WASH services and peacebuilding/integration dialogues developed to allow targeted interventions for durable settlement solutions for relocated IDPs				
	3.2 1,000 relocated IDPs in relocation sites have access to WASH services				
	3.3 4 Community dialogues and the integration of permanently relocated IDPs conducted to ensure peaceful integration				
Proposal Output Indicators	1.1.1 # of CCCM assessments conducted	0	7	Gaps and Need Reports	IOM, District Councils
	1.1.2 # of people from local implementing partners reached with CCCM Training	0	20	Attendance list, project reports	IOM, District Councils

1.1.3 # of CMCs reached with refresher training	0	7	Attendance list, project reports	IOM, District Councils, CMCs
1.2.1 # of displacement and relocation sites supported functional Community Feedback Mechanisms, during the project period	0	10	monitoring matrix, CFM reports	IOM, District Council, CMCs
1.2.2 # CCCM sites reached with improvement services based on assessments conducted in activity 1.1.1	0	7	Handover notes to CMC, project, and activity reports	IOM, CMCs
1.2.3 # CCCM meetings held	0	2	Attendance list, project reports	IOM, District Councils
2.1.1 Availability of a list of selected 200 IDP households for relocation	0	1	Assessments methodology report, lists,	IOM, District Councils
2.1.2 # of IDP and host community HHs reached with relocation assistance	0	200	Material handover, activity report, monitoring reports, registration list	IOM, District Council
2.1.3 # of people reached with BBB and BBS trainings, disaggregated by gender and type.	0	100 (80 household individuals, 20 artisans)	Project report, verification list	IOM, District Council
3.1.1 priority list of relocation sites most in need of support available	0	1	Priority list with justification	IOM, District Councils

	3.2.1.1 # of water points refurbished/constructed in relocation sites	0	5	Activity report, handover notes, Monitoring report	IOM, District Councils, Community leaders
	3.2.1.2 # of people benefitting from enhanced WASH services in relocation sites	0	5,000	Assessment report on Reach of WASH services supported	IOM, District Councils, Community leaders
	3.3.1 # of community leaders/VCPCs reached in 4 relocation sites with training of peaceful integration and conflict management approach	0	40	Participation List, Activity Report	IOM, District Councils
	3.3.2.1 # of community dialogues on peaceful integration supported	0	4	Participation List, Activity Report	IOM, District Councils
	3.3.2.2 # of people reached with community dialogues on peaceful integration	0	2,000	Participation List, Activity Report	IOM, District Councils, VCPCs/Community Leaders

SDG Targets and Indicators

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators			
[Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	
SDG 10(Reduced Inequalities); SDG 5 (Gender Equality)	1.1.1 # of CCCM assessments conducted 1.2.1 # of displacement sites supported functional Community Feedback Mechanisms, during the project period 3.3.2.1 # of community dialogues on peaceful integration supported	6.9%	

SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	3.2.1.1 # of water points refurbished/constructed in relocation sites 3.2.1.2 # of people benefitting from enhanced WASH services in 5 relocation sites	13%
SDG 12 (Climate Action)	2.1.2 # of IDP and host community HHs reached with relocation assistance 2.1.3 # of people reached with BBB and BBS trainings, disaggregated by gender and type. These two indicators will contribute to long terms resilience to minimize climate related displacement	30%

OVERALL BUDGET

Budget Overview

Description		Budget
Staff and Office Costs	\$	53,650.00
<i>Staff Costs</i>	\$	48,400.00
<i>Office Costs</i>	\$	5,250.00
Operational Costs	\$	85,783.40
<i>Operational support/other costs</i>	\$	24,118.00
IOM Overhead (7%)	\$	11,448.60
TOTAL	\$	175,000.00

15 Crosscutting approaches

Human Rights: IOM adopts a rights-based Approach in its programming. Under the Project, IOM has ensured all activities have the potential to promote human rights by ensuring that the needs of vulnerable groups are met and heard (see complain feedback mechanisms) and addressed (improving CCCM services). It further indicates the need for permanent resettlement and support the same for 80 households, as every human has the right to live safe and in dignity with access to adequate social services.

Environmental Sustainability: IOM will ensure that all interventions meet the minimum environmental protection standards and are met in line with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act of 2017. This includes ensuring that reconstruction activities are closely monitored, and any waste generated is properly managed.

Leaving No One Behind: Inclusivity will be at the center of Project implementation. IOM will ensure that the concerns of vulnerable groups are taken into consideration through proper assessments, redress and provision of assistance that will address inequalities.

Generational approach: children and adolescents: IOM takes into consideration the different needs of children and adolescents. Hence, the targeted beneficiaries are age- and gender-segregated and inform the vulnerability assessments and the NFI procurement and distribution. The relocation land is further analyzed if its fit-for-purpose for children and adolescents, e.g. if Access to educational facilities if ensured.

Do No Harm: To ensure that efforts towards assisting IDPs do not infringe or promote unfairness towards host communities, IOM will support peaceful integration efforts and support BBB and BBS promotion among host communities. Further their access to clean water in 4 communities enhances.

15.1 Gender Equality

- ☒ The situation analysis includes a differential approach, identifying the different ways in which the problem affects women and girls differentially.
- ☒ The theory of change includes and promotes gender equality.
- ☒ The logic of intervention addresses gender inequalities in its results and expected impact.
- ☒ The indicators measure the differential impact between women, men, girls, and boys.
- ☒ The Budget includes specific provisions for gender equality activities (at least 30% of the budget).
- ☐ The strategic objective of the programme is to advance towards gender equality.

Auto evaluate the programme gender marker, as:

0 ☐

1 ☐

2a ☒

2b

Indication:

- If you ticked between 0 and 1 to the previous premises, the gender marker will be 0: The gender dimension is insufficiently reflected in the project.
- If you ticked between 2 and 4 premises, the marker is 1: The Project contributes in a limited way to gender equality.
- If you ticked 5 premises the marker is 2a: The Project contributes significantly to gender equality.
- If you answered positively to all the premises and if the general strategic objective is to advance towards gender equality, the gender marker will be 2b.

The project must dedicate a total of 30% of its resources to activities that promote gender equality. Describe them below indicating specific amounts per activity:

Total USD \$84,2583.40 (48.3% of the total Budget of \$175,000.00)

Activity and its relation to the results framework (to which product/result it corresponds)	Effect in gender equality	Budget Line	Amount
Activity 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3– ToT for IPs	These activities aim at enhancing Capacity of stakeholders on CCCM and CMC so that they can better support IDPs in displacement sites. The selection of participants will deliberately adopt a 50:50 composition to ensure that women are also equally empowered. .	This activity will be charged under CCCM Capacity building	5,600.00
1.2.1-CCCM Complaint and Feedback Mechanism and follow up	This activity aims at identifying major challenges and complaints of IDPs with regards to camp	This activity will be charged under CCCM Camp Service monitoring	950.00

	management and relocation issues. in addition, specific needs for female and girls might be collected in which case, through the CFM process these issues will be identified, assessed and resolved and specific assistance will be given to women and girls. This will help to ensure that women and men are given equal treatment and where necessary women are adequately empowered.		
Activities 2.1.1 to 2.1.3 Relocation assistance for IDPs HH	The Project will endeavor to target female headed households with durable solutions. This will help to increase resilience of their households and minimize further disaster risks	The activity will be charged under 2.1.1 to 2.1.3 – Durable solutions support	28, 033.4
Activity 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 Provision of WASH services	Women are mostly involved in fetching and utilizing domestic water. The provision of safe and adequate water within recommended distance will help women avert fatigue and other risks	This activity will be charged under Provision of WASH services.	50, 000.00

	<p>associated with walking long distances to fetch water. Reduction of distance to water points will also enable women to have adequate time to work on other economic activities. Women will be consulted in relocation sites, to ensure provision of portable water will be done in a manner that addressing relevant risks. Water management committee will be facilitated, including at least 50% of women members to ensure they empowerment in the decision-making process regarding the water points.</p>		
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16 Monitoring and Evaluation

16.2 Monitoring

The IOM monitoring guidelines will guide the project's monitoring. The project team will work with IOM's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officer to track project results and achievements throughout the course of implementation.

IOM will prepare and submit monitoring matrix, tracking activities and indicators, with monthly suggested achievements. The matrix will incorporate challenges and way forward to ensure proper tracking and address timely issued identified.

The projects, will also incorporate specific activity reports such as:

- Camps gaps and needs snapshot with inclusion of durable solution options.
- Complaint and Feedback Mechanism report
- Shelter and WASH construction report

The team will identify lessons learnt and share best practices during the coordination meetings, as well as contributing to project visibility.

The project manager will be responsible for ensuring effective daily monitoring and give direction about the project implementation and will be responsible to monitor burn rate of the project.

The Programme Support Unit will support in visibility and reporting efforts, while the Resource Management Officer will help to monitor the project budget and address any issues identified, efficiently.

IOM will submit an interim financial and narrative report covering the mid-term of project implementation and a final financial and narrative report within three months of project finalization.

16.3 Evaluation

IOM will conduct an Internal Evaluation of the Project to assess its relevance and effectiveness. The evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project phase where a sample of beneficiaries and key stakeholders will be interviewed to provide feedback on the activities. In the meantime, a Post Distribution Monitoring exercise will be conducted, too, to ensure the relocation efforts and support were successful.

17 Risks Matrix

Risk	Associated to the Result #	Classification			How will the risk be mitigated?
		Impact	Likelihood	Risk degree	
1. Political interference with relocation efforts	Output 1.4	high	low	low	Continuous engagement with relevant government actors at all levels, as well as clan and community leaders to ensure importance of relocation is clearly community to build long-term resilience to all participating stakeholders.
2. Heavy rains / new cyclone affecting	Outcome 1, all outputs	high	medium	high	Monitor of weather forecast and integration into implementation

Risk	Associated to the Result #	Classification			How will the risk be mitigated?
		Impact	Likelihood	Risk degree	
relocation efforts and having new IDPs arriving in Camps increasing pressure on existing structures					plans, fast implementation to ensure set up before rains start
3. Host community refuses to allocate land / accept relocated IDPs	Output 1.4	medium	medium	medium	communication channels are open, risks associated with relocation mitigated via the engagement of IDP and host communities, traditional authorities, and local leaders
4. No land found for relocation	Output 1.4	medium	low	low	Engagement with respective district and community authorities to identify adequate (jointly identified with other UN agencies wide sector engagement) relocation land
1. Rapid government closure of camps	Outcome 1, all outputs	high	low	low	Continuous engagement with relevant government actors at all levels to ensure awareness of importance of coordinated camp closure after relocation efforts is finalized is understood and followed
2. Inflation resulting into Sharp increase in prices for	Outcome 1, all outputs	medium	low	low	Thorough procurement plan, utilizing established suppliers, IOM can secure prices as budgeted for

Risk	Associated to the Result #	Classification			How will the risk be mitigated?
		Impact	Likelihood	Risk degree	
essential goods and NFIs					

Risk analysis: please use the following traffic-light convention

