

UNDAC Assessment Report

Floods: Malawi

6 February 2015



Prepared on behalf of DoDMA and Office of the RC

1.10M Affected people

230,000 Displaced people
in temporary sites

106,000 Displaced people
in host families

of displaced people in temporary
sites by district:

Nsanje	74.250
Zomba	55.000
Phalombe	36.179
Chikwawa	34.505
Blantyre	11.825
Mulanje	9.883
Karonga	3.521
Thyolo	1.540
Machinga	1.458
Mangochi	1.161
Balaka	440
Chiradzulu	66
Ntcheu	-
Rhumphi	-
Salima	-

SITUATION OVERVIEW

1 Severity of the crisis

While figures remain fluid and uneven in coverage, the floods in Malawi have driven massive displacement, caused significant damages to key infrastructure which in turn is impacting access to basic services and livelihoods – in particular agriculture in a country where over 80% of its population depends on it. IDPs residing in camps, collective centres, and public buildings are facing crowded and often unsanitary conditions and access to food and non-food items. Many IDPs will not be able to return to their homes permanently until the end of the rainy season

2 Near – term priority needs

In order of priority expressed by local government officials, other key informants and representatives of the displaced population:

Food: those living in displacement sites are unable to access sufficient food; either as a result of the site being cut off by damaged roads or flooding, being unable to access employment, or losing their assets in the process of fleeing the floods. Food for under 5 year-olds was often cited as a priority.

Shelter: Tents and basic shelter kits were listed as priorities for those in IDP sites. Numerous accounts of households sleeping in the open air were reported.

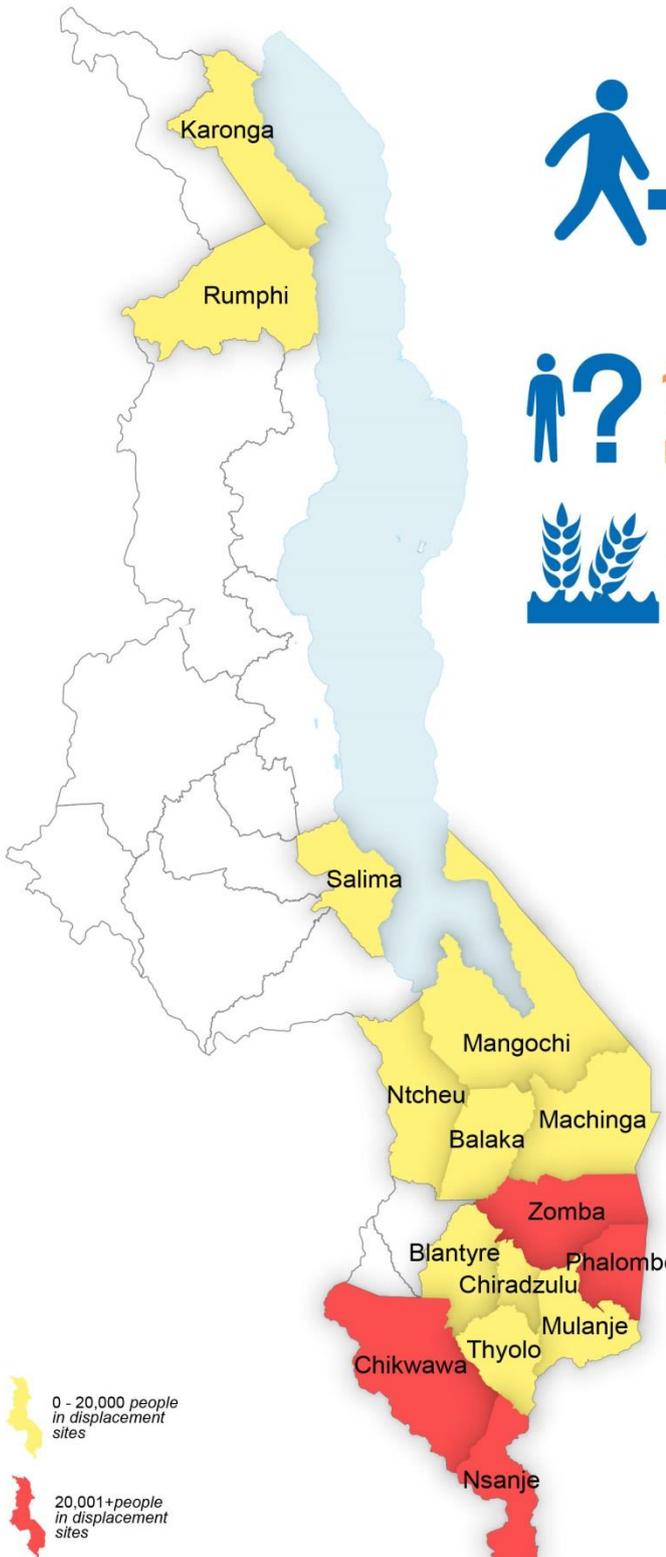
Non-food items: Kitchen kits, blankets and bedding are universally required by IDPs who in many cases were unable to bring these household items when escaping flooded areas.

WASH: The most predominant WASH need cited was for chlorination treatment of existing but flood-contaminated water supplies such as open boreholes.

Logistics: There is urgent need for airlifts or using boats of the humanitarian aid to the affected population isolated in the east side of the river Shire and in other districts which are hard to reach.

MALAWI

2015 Floods UNDAC Assesment Results as of 03 February 2015



230,000 people
in displacement sites



172 people
missing



104 people
dead



49,200 ha
affected



645 people
injured

Number of people in displacement sites

Salima	0
Ncheu	0
Rumphi	0
Chiradzulu	66
Balaka	440
Mangochi	1,161
Machinga	1,458
Thyolo	1,540
Karonga	3,521
Mulanje	9,883
Blantyre	11,825
Chikwawa	34,505
Phalombe	36,179
Zomba	55,000 *(T.B.C)
Nsanje	74,250

0 - 20,000 people
in displacement
sites

20,001+ people
in displacement
sites

About this report

This report is a summary of the UNDAC (United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination) Supported field assessments led by DoDMA (Department of Disaster Management Affairs) that were conducted between 21 January and 3 February 2015 and covered the 15 flood-affected districts of *Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Karonga, Machinga, Mangochi, Mulanje, Nsanje, Ntcheu, Phalombe, Rhumphi, Salima, Thyolo and Zomba*. The objective of the assessment was to assist the Government in determining the scope of the crisis and to identify the main needs of the flood – affected population. Additional available secondary data in the form of assessment reports, bulletins, media accounts and displacement tracking figures from numerous sources was analysed along with the UNDAC/DoDMA data.

The focus of the report is on the overall immediate priorities for humanitarian assistance and is focused on the flood-displaced population and to provide a strategic level overview of needs to inform the revision of the Preliminary Response Plan in the coming weeks. As additional information becomes available from coordinated needs assessments focusing on specific sectoral issues and more robust and centralized displacement tracking is completed, this report should be updated to reflect the more accurate information available and expand its scope to include the non-displaced affected population and Early Recovery needs.

Assessment Methodology

The first assessment done on 18 and 19 January 2015 focused on Phalombe, Chikwawa and Nsanje districts as these were indicated as the worst affected by the floods. Most accessible sites were physically assessed. Interviews were conducted with the District Commissioners; Camp committees; Civil protection committees; School authorities and Community volunteers.

There were also focus group discussions with the affected communities. For inaccessible sites, information was collected via the District Commissioners Office. The assessment in Phalombe was based on sampling, whereas Chikwawa covered all accessible sites.

Sites visited

District	Sites Visited	Number of camps in District
Chikwawa	16	18
Nsanje	13	24
Phalombe	11	62

Accessibility was hampered by damaged roads and bridges. Travel between the sites was slow due to the condition of the roads.

Maps of the areas visited are shown in Annex II a, b and c.

The second assessment covering the 12 affected districts was done from 23 January to 03 February to verify preliminary numbers sent by districts early January 2015. The assessments followed the Malawi disaster initial needs assessment form. In completing the assessments, interviews were conducted with District Commissioners and district disaster managers; accessible sites were physically visited and assessed. Interviews were conducted with the following: Camp committees; Civil Protection committees; School authorities and Community volunteers.

There were also focus group discussions with the affected communities. For inaccessible and other sites, information was collected via the District Commissioners Office.

The following partners participated in the assessment: Government (Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA) and District Commissions); UNDP – UN Resident Coordinator's Office; UNFPA; WFP; FAO; Save the Children; Goal and Concern, Coopi.

Due to time and access constraints, it was not possible to visit a representative sample of affected areas. Where possible, secondary data have been used to triangulate key findings on displacement figures and other humanitarian impacts.

DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS

Heavy rain since the beginning of January has led to severe flooding across Malawi, said to be the worst floods since independence in 1964. The southern districts of Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, and Zomba were initially the most affected, but a State of Disaster has been declared across 15 Districts in total. Crops, livestock and infrastructure have suffered extensive damage. It is estimated 64,000ha of cropped land have been washed away, and infrastructure such as roads, bridges and dwellings have been submerged and destroyed. Current estimates place the number of flood and storm affected at 1.1 million people.

Humanitarian Profile:

<p>13.1 million Total Population (2008 census)</p>		<p>6.6 million People living in affected areas (2008 census)</p>		<p>18% of total population potentially affected</p>
<p>1.1 million Estimated number of people affected by flooding (multiple sources)</p>				
<p>229,828 In IDP sites (camps, collective centres, etc.)</p>	<p>106,225 hosted (in home communities, with relatives, etc.)</p>	<p>104 fatalities (Source: DoDMA)</p>	<p>645 injured people (source: DoDMA)</p>	<p>172 missing people (source: DoDMA)</p>

Source: source: National Statistical Office, Malawi, UNOCHA

Geographic scope and scale

As of 6 February, 15 of Malawi’s 28 districts (2nd level administrative area) are affected, primarily by heavy rains triggering floods on the shire, Mwanza, Mkombezi, Maperera, Chidzimbi and Livuzu rivers. Nearly 700 square kilometres have been inundated, forcing the displacement of nearly 400,000 people and disrupting the lives of approximately 700,000 more as floodwaters cut off their access to livelihoods, education and basic services. See the map on p.2 for a visualisation of affected districts and flood extents.

Underlying factors

Structural poverty in the flood-affected areas: Overlaying World Bank poverty map data with satellite -derived flood inundation zones show that the regions most affected by the flood have per capita poverty rates of 75 percent or more. The average rate in Malawi is around 40 percent. These trends suggest that populations in flood-prone areas tend to be poorer, more vulnerable to shock and will have a more difficult time recovering than what would be expected of the national average¹

Pre-existing food insecurity in flood-affected areas: The flood-affected Districts of Balaka, Blantyre, Mulanje and Phalombe, which together have a reported 400,000 affected people was predicted to be in IPC phase 3 (crisis) in the month preceding the onset of the flooding².

¹World Bank, 2.6.2015: [Recent Floods in Malawi Hit the Poorest Areas: What This Implies](#)

²FAO, 12/2014: [Malawi Food Security Outlook Update](#)

Displacement figures by District:

District	Population 2008 census	Affected people	People displaced	# of displacement sites	People displaced in sites	People displaced in host families	% affected	% displaced
Nsanje	238.103	74.250	74.250	22	74.250	-	31%	31.2%
Zomba	670.533	132.566	55.000	55	55.000	-	20%	8.2%
Phalombe	350.000	115.462	51.893	65	36.179	15.714	33%	14.8%
Chikwawa	438.648	72.790	34.505	18	34.505	-	17%	7.9%
Blantyre	745.400	144.782	87.802	6	11.825	75.977	19%	11.8%
Mulanje	566.230	68.750	10.961	28	9.883	1.078	12%	1.9%
Karonga	195.572	3.756	3.756	-	3.521	235	2%	1.9%
Thyolo	587.054	120.000	1.540	10	1.540	-	20%	0.3%
Machinga	490.579	147.345	1.458	9	1.458	-	30%	0.3%
Mangochi	797.061	49.985	6.875	7	1.161	5.714	6%	0.9%
Balaka	317.324	77.000	440	3	440	-	24%	0.1%
Chiradzulu	236.050	76.072	66	2	66	-	32%	0.0%
Salima	337.895	11.132	385	-	-	385	3%	0.1%
Ntcheu	471.589	7.012	7.012	-	-	7.012	1%	1.5%
Rumphi	172.034	462	110	-	-	110	0%	0.1%
TOTAL	6.614.072	1.101.364	336.053	225	229.828	106.225	Avg=17%	Avg=5.1%

Source: UNOCHA, DoDMA and humanitarian partners

CONDITION OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

The estimated 42,000 households living in IDP sites (camps, schools, churches, other public buildings) are universally facing critical shortages of food and non-food items, clean water, and shelter material. The main determining factor in the degree of these immediate needs is the extent to which humanitarian interventions have taken place. Response decisions will require the support of a fully functioning 3W (who's doing what where) that is currently still under development.

IDP household groups:

Nsanje District

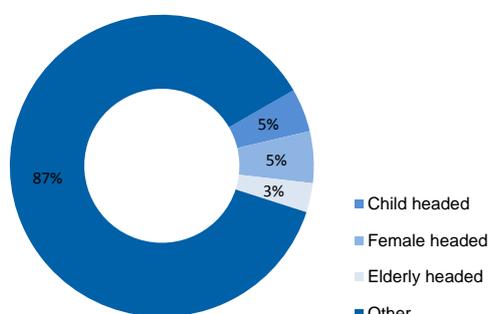


Figure 1: Child, female and elderly headed hh in Nsanje. Source UNDAC/DoDMA

Food (in particular for under-five year olds) was listed as the most predominant need across all the sites assessed by the UNDAC/DoDMA teams. Conditions of populations displaced but staying in host communities appears to be less well understood.

Most vulnerable groups: This assessment and most of the available secondary data focused mainly on the conditions of the displaced populations and their immediate priorities for humanitarian response on a sector-by-sector basis. It is assumed that the internally displaced are the most vulnerable group of the flood affected population in the near-term (farmers and wage earners whose livelihoods depend on agriculture may be the most vulnerable in the middle and longer term) but the identification of

the most vulnerable groups within the IDP population has not been determined. Figure 1 shows the results of registration at IDP sites in Nsanje District and suggests that 13 % of the IDP households are headed by typically vulnerable groups; if this ratio was applied to the entire IDP caseload in Malawi it would equate to a highly vulnerable group of nearly 50,000 people.

Access to goods and basic services: Reports from most flood – affected districts currently show good access to preexisting goods and services. Economic access however is impacted by the loss of income and assets precipitated by the flooding. Most healthcare facilities withstood the flooding and are now functioning with the exception of Mulanje District where storm winds damaged 4 healthcare facilities (UNDAC Report for Mulanje)

Access to livelihoods: Approximately 86 % of the Malawi’s population relies on agriculture-based livelihoods to meet their food and income needs. Flooding has damaged or destroyed nearly 640 km² of agricultural land and affected at least 116,000 farmers and likely even more if farming wage-earners are considered.³

District summaries:

The following pages present profiles of each of the 15 Flood-affected Districts are based on the cumulative results of UNDAC/DoDMA- led assessments that took place between 21 January and 3 February. Reported figures on affected and displaced are a product of triangulation of all known data produced by government and humanitarian actors on the ground in Malawi.

Nsanje

- 13 sites visited. Key informants: District Commissioners; Camp committees; Civil protection committees; School authorities and Community volunteers
- 74, 250 IDPs in displacement sites; 3rd of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures
- Majority of IDPs reportedly housed in public buildings (schools), information regarding IDPs in host communities absent
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (water treatment) 3.Shelter- basic shelter kits and NFI
- Needs are high across all sectors
- Priority TAs: Mlolo, Mbjene, Ndamera

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Nsanje	238 103	74 250	74 250	22	74 250	-	31.18

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	Some sites are being consolidated (re-grouped), and figures are rising. The majority of evacuation centres are located in schools. In most areas visited, it was noted that children were not registered although the key informants indicated that registration was still ongoing	Emergency shelter (plastic sheets and construction materials and tools) NFI (clothing, kitchen utensils, blankets)
WASH	Access to water remains low with communities accessing water from nearby boreholes. Water quality remains fit for use with no reports of water related disease. Sanitation facilities remain operable in the areas visited however, they are not sufficient in quantity due to the increased population on these sites.	Water purification chemicals and hygiene materials (soap). Plastic sheets (for reconstruction of temporary toilets)
Food security	The quantity of food delivered is insufficient as most sites have to reduce meal intake to one meal per day. However due to the lack of reporting on numbers of children, it is impossible to determine the specific food requirements.	Food including supplementary feeding for children

³ 3/2/2015: FAO

Health	Health facilities in the Kalidozo and Sambani areas were totally destroyed with communities relying on the MSF mobile clinic. Facilities in the other host areas were unaffected, and communities can still access facilities but they lack adequate supplies of drugs and essential items.	Provision of medical supplies of drugs and essential items are required.
Protection	There were no security concerns at any of the assessed camps apart from some minor scuffling at food distribution times. At one site there were reports of unaccompanied children. It was however noted that there was no separation of men and women at 40% of the camps observed.	Protection interventions are required to address the need of unaccompanied children and ensuring appropriate gender separation in the camps
Communications	Community networks (mobile phone networks) are generally unaffected. However, in the southernmost area, aeriels are down which have disabled Radio networks.	Aerial repairs
Education	17 evacuation centres are located in schools.	Alternative sites for accommodation, or schools to be identified to allow schools to re-open.
Infrastructure	Submerged houses, buildings and bridges Damaged roads, bridges (impassable routes);	rehabilitation of damaged roads and bridges
Agriculture and Livelihoods	An estimated 1,500 ha of crop land has been destroyed. The majority of the fields were planted with maize, which is the main staple food. There are also reports of livestock losses because of the sudden onset of the water level and the animals being lost while fleeing. The livelihoods of almost 90% of the displaced households have been disrupted by the floods due to damage to infrastructure such as roads, markets, and destruction of crops.	Agricultural inputs need to be provided; otherwise extensive food aid will be required for an extended period.

Zomba

- 2 sites visited. Key informants: District Medical Officer, Director of Admission, District Disaster Officer, Save the Children.
- 55,000 IDPs in displacement sites; highest of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (water treatment) 3.Shelter- shelter repair kits for damaged homes
- Priority TAs: No TA level data available

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Zomba	670 533	132 566	55 000	55	55 000	-	8.20

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	IDP sites are mainly schools and churches. Many people (unable to confirm numbers) are now leaving the camps to take up residence with family members.	NFI's – clothing, bedding, cooking utensils, soap Mosquito nests Shelter - Plastic sheets Tools and materials for repair
WASH	Water quality in the district is a concern due to contamination. Sanitation: Displaced families are accessing sanitation facilities within the school premises; however, there is insufficient quantity for the needs. Separate facilities for men and women are provided.	Water household treatment – chlorine etc.
Food security		Food

Health	There is currently no disease reported in the affected areas. The District Health Officer regularly visits the camps. There is a general lack of specific medicines.	Medications – Anti-Malaria tablets, Ringers lactate, ORS
Protection	There were no reported protection concerns from the camps at the time of our assessment and there were separate facilities for men and women. There are concerns that if the camp situation continues, there may be an increase in Psycho social and sexual health related issues.	Psychosocial support
Communications	Mobile phone networks are generally unaffected	
Education	Most of the displaced who are occupying camps located in schools, leave the camps during the day to return to their homes/lands. All schools are functional within the district.	
Infrastructure	Many roads and bridges are affected in the district due to either being washed away or having collapsed drains. Assessments of the infrastructure is on-going, the details will be provided when these assessments are complete.	Restoration of damaged roads and bridges.
Agriculture and Livelihoods	Livelihoods of the displaced households have been affected due to damage to infrastructure, loss of crops and loss of livestock: Approximately 9000 ha of crops affected with 5500 ha of crops were totally destroyed. No numbers have been provided for livestock dead or missing.	Seed for re-planting
Preparedness	A dam has been built and 13Km of dykes/ditches dug in an attempt to prevent flooding. This has worked in previous years but has failed on this occasion due to the extent of the floods. Empty bags have been provided to be filled as sand bags.	

Phalombe

- 6 sites visited: Phaloni Primary School, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Chinjika primary school, Mtambo Church, Mpsa Clinic, and Mgunera Catholic Church. Key informants: -
- 36,179 IDPs in displacement sites; highest of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (water treatment) 3.Shelter- shelter repair kits for damaged homes
- Priority TAs: Mkhumba, Chiwalo, Nazombe

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Phalombe	350 000	115 462	51 893	65	36 179	15 714	14.83

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	In most areas visited, it was noted that children were not registered although the key informants indicated that registration was still ongoing. In the most affected areas, it is estimated that 1 out of 20 houses had visible partial damages and 1 out of 200 was destroyed. Destruction was attributed mainly to the low building standard (unburned bricks with no cement).	Emergency shelter (plastic sheets and construction materials and tools) NFI (clothing, kitchen utensils, blankets)
WASH	General access to WASH remains low with communities accessing water from nearby rivers. Displaced communities are accessing the sanitation facilities within the school premises, this is inadequate.	Water purification chemicals and sanitation facilities.
Food security	A Targeted food Distribution programme that had begun in December (and set to run for 4 months until April) has been suspended.	Food was the main need identified at all the camps visited

Health	Health facilities were unaffected, and communities can still access the facilities in all areas assessed. Facilities assessed noted adequate supplies of drugs and essential items There were pregnant and lactating women at all the camps visited, an average of about 15 per camp.	Provision of medical supplies of drugs and essential items are required.
Protection	There were no security concerns at any of the camps as most camps have community policing committees used by displaced people. It was however noted that there was no separation of men and women at 40% of the camps observed.	Protection interventions are required given the mixed gender accommodation in the sites.
Communications	Mobile networks networks are generally unaffected.	
Education	At the time of the assessment 50% of the schools were being used for housing displaced and are closed; in the other schools however, it was reported that teaching is ongoing even if during the night some of the schools may be used as temporal shelter. Education: In a few cases, access to schools has been cut off due to impassable roads.	Identify sites for relocation of displaced people.
Infrastructure	Submerged houses, buildings and bridges, Damaged roads, bridges	Rehabilitation of damaged roads and bridges
Agriculture and Livelihoods	Approximately 8555 ha of crops were destroyed throughout the district and about 15,000 estimated to have been affected. Over 70 per cent of the displaced households have their livelihoods disrupted. Livelihoods have been significantly affected by the floods due to damage to infrastructure such as roads, markets, and destruction of crops.	

Chikwawa

- 1 site visited: Mitzidi School. Key informants: Assistant District Disaster management Officer
- 34,505 IDPs in displacement sites; 4th of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures
- Immediate priority needs: 1. Food 2. WASH (water treatment and containers 3. Shelter- tents and shelter kits
- Many IDP sites deemed unfit; solutions required as many IDPs will not be able to rebuild until April
- Priority TAs: Ngabu, Lundu, Maseya

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Chikwawa	438 648	72 790	34 505	18	34 505	-	7.87

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	Schools, community halls and churches are being used by the IDPs, while some are staying in the open. Registration has been undertaken in all the camps but not consistently segregated by gender age and vulnerabilities. In most areas visited, children were not registered although the key informants indicated that registration was still on-going. All sites have insufficient or inadequate shelters. Most affected areas will not be suitable for rehabilitation of houses until end March/beginning April.	Shelter - Family tents NFIs - cooking utensils, soap, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, tarpaulins, clothes and water containers.

WASH	General access to WASH remains low with communities accessing water from nearby rivers. Although displaced communities are accessing the sanitation facilities within the school premises, it is inadequate.	Provision of potable water including water purification chemicals.
Food security	There is an urgent need for food distribution. Almost 100% of the population has lost their crops and foods store, leaving them extremely vulnerable until next harvest.	Food was the critical need identified it all the camps visited
Health	Health facilities were unaffected, and communities can still access the facilities, in most areas visited.	Malaria control measures including distribution of mosquito nets is required
Protection	There were no security concerns at any of the camps as most camps have community policing committees used by displaced people.	
Communications	Community networks (mobile phone networks) are generally unaffected.	
Education	Access to schools has been significantly affected and some school facilities are being used for sheltering displaced people. Children are not going to school, some will resume shortly.	
Infrastructure	Houses buildings and bridges are submerged by flood water. Roads and are damaged impeding access to some areas. Some infrastructure has been washed away.	There is also need for rehabilitation of damaged, bridges and other damaged infrastructure
Agriculture and Livelihoods	Approximately 7000 ha of crops were destroyed throughout the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize seeds for winter crop • Fertilizer • Pumps for Irrigation

Blantyre

- 1 site visited: Mitzidi School. Key informants: Assistant District Disaster management Officer
- 11 825 IDPs in displacement sites; 2nd of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (water treatment and latrines 3.Shelter- shelter kits
- Priority TAs: Somba, Chigaru, Makata

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Blantyre	745 400	144 782	87 802	6	11 825	75 977	11.78

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	IDP numbers are increasing as areas become accessible- enabling more accurate data collection. IDPs are predominantly hosted by other family members or in temporary shelter in their own communities. Specific number of households remaining in camp facilities could not be determined as collation of assessment reports is on-going.	NFI's – Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Soap, Female sanitary items, Plastic Buckets, Mosquito nets, Plastic sheets, Building materials and tools to repair homes Family tents

WASH	Much of the affected area relies on water from Boreholes and shallow wells. Some boreholes in affected areas have been polluted and shallow wells have been destroyed. Sanitation: Displaced families are accessing sanitation facilities within the school premises. There is insufficient quantity for the needs. Also, many toilet facilities throughout the affected areas have collapsed and are no longer available for use.	Water treatment - HTH chlorine, Temporary Latrines (for 7279 HH)
Food security	Many households had left camp facilities to live with other family members. The quantity of food currently being distributed is insufficient and most camps have had to reduce at least one meal per day.	Food – including maize flour, sugar, salt, cooking oil and food for under 5's
Health	There are no reports of health issues as a result of the storms/floods; however, there are concerns from the camps that there will be an increase in cases. An assessment into the number of health centers being affected within the district is on-going.	Medications – Anti-Malaria tablets,
Protection	There were no reported protection concerns from the camps at the time of our assessment and there were separate facilities for men and women.	
Communications	Mobile network are generally unaffected	
Education	The majority of schools occupied by IDPs are vacated during the school hours, disruption to education minimal	
Infrastructure	At the time of the assessment, 2 bridges are affected in the district – Nkalo bridge and Mphepo bridge. These will require engineering assessment and repair. Several roads have also been damaged throughout the district and will require engineering assessment and repair.	
Agriculture and Livelihoods	The initial assessment of the district indicates that approximately 400 ha of crops were damaged throughout the district. Livestock reported as dead/missing as follow - 220 pigs, 2 cattle	Seed and fertilizer for re-planting 400 ha – Sweet Potato, Cassava.
Preparedness	A draft contingency plan is in place for Blantyre; however, it has not been implemented or developed at this time.	

Mulanje

- 2 sites visited: Mpala and Mthiramanja Primary Schools. Key informants: District Commissioner's Office.
- 9,883 IDPs in displacement sites ; 6th of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures and fluctuating at time of assessment between night (in – camp) and day (returning to home areas)
- 4 healthcare centres damaged
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (water treatment and delivery repairs) 3.Shelter- shelter kits and NFI
- Priority TAs: No TA level data available

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Mulanje	566 230	68 750	10 961	28	9 883	1 078	1.94

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	Most of the IDPs occupying camps located in schools leave the camps during the day to return to their homes/lands.	Shelter NFI's – Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Soap Mosquito nets Plastic Sheets Tools and materials for repair

WASH	Much of the affected area relies on water from Gravity systems which have been severely affected by the floods. All intake pipework from the gravity system has collapsed or been washed away. Most of the remaining water sources from boreholes and shallow wells are polluted. Sanitation: Displaced families are accessing sanitation facilities within the school premises; however, there are insufficient quantities for the needs. Separate facilities for men and women are provided.	Water – and water condition treatment – chlorine etc. Temporary Latrines
Food security	Many households had left camp facilities to live with other family members. The quantity of food currently being distributed is insufficient and most camps have had to reduce at least one meal per day.	Food & Under 5's food
Health	4 Health centers are affected – in Bondo, Mimosa, Chambe and Dzenje Lack of electricity, collapsed pit latrines, lack of water supplies and specific medicines. There have been some reported cases of Malaria in the camps.	Medications – Anti-Malaria tablets, Ringers lactate, ORS
Protection	Separate facilities for men and women. There are concerns that if the camp situation continues, there may be an increase in Psycho social and sexual health issues	
Communications	Mobile networks are generally unaffected.	
Education	8 schools remain suspended however measures are in place to provide education in basic facilities at these locations	
Infrastructure	Many roads and 8 bridges are affected in the district due to either being washed away or having collapsed drains. Bridges reportedly collapsed - Namadzi bridge and Mombezi bridge. Nkomaula Health Centre is only accessible via Nguludi due to damaged bridges.	Restoration of damaged roads and bridges.
Agriculture and Livelihoods	Livelihoods of the displaced households have been affected due to damage to infrastructure, loss of crops and loss of livestock. Approximately 7400 ha of crops were damaged throughout the district with approximately 3200 being totally destroyed. Livestock reported as dead/missing: Cattle – 89, Pigs – 58, Goats – 8, Chickens – 849	Seed for re-planting
Preparedness	A disaster response plan is in place for Mulanje. DC Head of Operations reports that all items/equipment intended for such purposes have been utilized on this disaster.	DoDMA is dispatching 400 (10kg) bags maize flour 400 (50 kg) bags of beans

Karonga

- 2 sites visited: Africa Church and Ngalamo Church. Key informants: District Operations Manager, UNICEF, WVI.
- 3 521 IDPs in displacement sites; 13th of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (water treatment and latrines) 3.Shelter- tents and shelter kits
- Priority TAs: Somba, Chigaru, Makata

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Karonga	195 572	3 756	3 756	-	3 521	235	1.92

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	The majority of the displaced families have now been accommodated by other family members or are living in temporary shelters within their own communities. 1 remaining camp is a church	Family tents, NFI's – Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Soap Mosquito nets Plastic sheets Tools and materials for repair
WASH	7 water points (boreholes) have been contaminated. The people in these areas are collecting water from other locations. Water treatment in the form of HTH Chlorine will be required to make these sources safe for use. Sanitation: Displaced families at the 1 remaining camp have to share a single toilet. Additional toilets are urgently required at this location.	Water household treatment – HTH Chlorine Temporary Latrines (4)
Food security	At the time of the assessments, displaced people are hosted by family members or in temporary shelter near their homes. These persons have still lost everything and will need support for food for the coming months.	Food & Under 5's food
Health	No issues are reported with regards to health centers being affected apart from one facility which has had its roof damaged during the storms. This center will require repair work to make it fully functional again. There were no reports of disease in the camp.	HTH Chlorine
Protection	There were no reported protection concerns from the camps at the time of our assessment. There were no separate facilities for men and women, however, women and children sleep in the church during the night and men sleep outside under trees.	
Communications	Mobile networks are generally unaffected	
Education	No schools have been suspended; however there has been some disruption of normal school times.	
Infrastructure	No bridges are affected in the district, however several roads are blocked and detours are required to reach some communities.	
Agriculture and Livelihoods	Data on of land/crops damaged or destroyed was not available. Due to the time of day of the onset of this disaster, most livestock was moved to safety however an assessment of dead or missing livestock is on-going.	Seed for re-planting
Preparedness	A comprehensive disaster response plan is in place for Karonga. Head of Operations reports that all items/equipment intended for such purposes have been utilized on this disaster and we witnessed distribution of such aid in the camp/ distribution centers. As a result of this disaster, there are no resources currently available for future incidents. There has also been a UNDP grant to create ditches in flood prone areas. This scheme had success in the targeted area but due to a lack of funding, similar work in other areas could not be completed. These areas subsequently are affected on this occasion.	Prepositioned stock by DoDMA 18 (50Ks) bags of maize 1000 Blanket 50 Plastic rolls 2500 plastic cups 2000 plastic plates

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Thyolo

- 1 site visited: Molere School. Key informants: District Disaster Management Officer
- 1,540 IDPs in displacement sites; 9th of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures and fluctuating daily
- Heavy infrastructure damages in the District

- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (water treatment) 3.Shelter- shelter repair kits for damaged homes and schools.
- Priority TAs: Mkhumba, Chiwalo, Nazombe

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Thyolo	587 054	120 000	1 540	10	1 540	-	0.26

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	All remaining camps are in schools. IDP numbers fluctuate daily with some families returning to their homes whilst others are newly displaced due to the heavy rains over the past three days. Many of these people, return to their homes or land during the day to undertake work, and return to the camps in the evenings.	People leaving camps needs assistance on Shelter NFI's – Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Soap Mosquito nets Plastic sheets Tools and materials for repair
WASH	Much of the affected area relies on water from Boreholes and pumped water from a dam. Due to the failure of the electric pumps and the siltation in the dam, there has been an impact on the quantity/quality of water available to the affected population. Sanitation: Displaced families are accessing sanitation facilities within the school premises. There are insufficient quantity for the needs and conflict of affected using the same toilets as the school children.	Water household treatment – HTH chlorine Temporary latrines for schools and affected areas x 100
Food security		Food - maize flour and food for under 5's
Health	There is an increase in cases of Malaria and also reports of some displaced persons developing a rash. MSF in conjunction with the district are undertaking medical assessments to determine the cause of this rash.	Medications – Anti-Malaria tablets,
Protection	There were no reported protection concerns from the camps at the time of our assessment. Any issues would be reported via the community appointed camp leader. There are however, reports of thefts at some of the camps.	
Communications	Mobile networks are generally unaffected	
Education	Classrooms used for camp facilities are not available to children causing some disruption to lessons by way of reduced hours of lessons or merged classes. Also, as the persons at these camps are using the school toilets, there is an issue of children having adequate toilet facilities.	
Infrastructure	At the time of the assessment, 12 bridges are affected in the district. The Nkhate and Nansadi rail bridges have collapsed preventing the rail lines from operating. The following road bridges have also collapsed preventing use of the affected roads – Msuwazi x 3 bridges, Mkwakwazi x 2 bridges, Namaleba x 1 bridges, Chimvu x 1 bridge, Msuwazi x 1 bridge, Mafisi x 1 bridge, Phalamanga x 1 bridge.	Assessment and repair will be required to enable isolated communities to be reached. Fuel and truck to facilitate distribution of relief items
Agriculture and Livelihoods	The district assessment indicates that approximately 650 ha of crops were damaged. Livestock reported as dead or missing is as follows – Cattle x 10, Chickens 100+, Goats 36. Livelihoods of the displaced households have been affected due to damage to infrastructure, loss of crops and loss of livestock.	Seed and fertilizer for re-planting 650 ha – Maize
Preparedness		

Machinga

- Key informants Assistant District Disaster Management Officer and Assistant District Social Affairs Officer.
- 1458 IDPs in displacement sites; 10th of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures and decreasing at time of assessment
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food , 2.Shelter- shelter repair kits for damaged homes 3. NFI
- Priority TAs: No TA level data available

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Machinga	490 579	147 345	1 458	9	1 458	-	0.30

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	9 camps remain (mainly schools, churches and a Grain market). Many people (unable to confirm numbers) are now leaving the camps to take up residence with family members. These people will still need assisting with the key requirements. 1'462 individuals remain in camp facilities, predominantly in Schools or Churches. Many of these people, return to their homes or land during the day to undertake work, and return to the camps in the evenings.	People leaving camps needs assistance on Shelter NFI's – Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Soap Mosquito nets Plastic sheets Tools and materials for repair
WASH	Water: Water supplies from boreholes and standpipes in affected areas are reported as being safe for use with no reports of water borne disease. Sanitation: Displaced families are accessing sanitation facilities within the schools/camps however; there are insufficient quantity for the needs. Separate facilities for men and women are provided.	Water household treatment – HTH chlorine Temporary latrines
Food security	Many people (unable to confirm numbers) are now leaving the camps to take up residence with family members. These people will still need assistance.	Verify number of displaced people hosted by relatives and provide food assistance
Health	53 Childcare facilities within the district have been damaged beyond use in the district. There are reports of an increase in cases of Malaria in the affected areas. There are no reports of health issues resulting from water quality. There are no reports of health centers being affected within the district.	Medications – Anti-Malaria tablets,
Protection	There were no reported protection concerns from the camps at the time of our assessment. Any issues would be reported via the community appointed camp leader. There are however, reports of thefts at some of the camps.	
Communications	Mobile networks are generally unaffected	
Education	No schools are suspended in the district. Most of the displaced who are occupying camps located in schools, leave the camps during the day to return to their homes/lands or vacate the school to enable lessons to continue. There is some disruption to lessons by way of reduced hours.	
Infrastructure	At the time of the assessment, there are no reports of damage to roads or bridges.	
Agriculture and Livelihoods	The district commission report indicates that 4259 ha of crops were destroyed throughout the district. (4018 of Maize, 241 of rice). Livelihoods of the displaced households have been affected due to damage to infrastructure, loss of crops and loss of livestock.	Seed for re-planting
Preparedness	A contingency plan is in place for Machinga; however, there is a lack of funds to implement this plan.	

Mangochi

- 1 site: Camp at New Vision School; Key informants: District Commissioners Office – Assistant District Disaster Management Officer
- 1,161 IDPs ; 10th of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures and fluctuating at time of assessment
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (household water treatment) 3.Shelter- shelter repair kits for damaged homes
- Priority TAs: No TA level data available

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Mangochi	797 061	49 985	6 875	7	1 161	5 714	0.86

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	IDP numbers fluctuate daily with some families returning to their homes whilst others are newly displaced due to the heavy rains over the past two days. Many of the displaced families have now been accommodated by other family members. The remaining sites are predominantly in Schools or Churches. Many of these people, return to their homes or land during the day to undertake work, and return to the camps in the evenings.	People leaving camps needs assistance on Shelter NFI's – Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Soap Mosquito nets Plastic sheets Tools and materials for repair
WASH	Much of the affected area relies on water from boreholes and shallow wells. MSF have provided an initial supply of HTH Chlorine in the affected areas. There are no reports of issues with these water supplies. Sanitation: Displaced families are accessing sanitation facilities within the school premises; however, there are insufficient quantities for the needs. Separate facilities for men and women are provided. Pit latrines in flood affected areas have been destroyed and are not available for use.	Water household treatment – HTH chlorine Temporary latrines, water buckets
Food security	Many households had left camp facilities to live with other family members. The quantity of food currently being distributed is insufficient and most camps have had to reduce at least one meal per day. Due to the lack of reporting on numbers of children, it is impossible to determine the specific food requirements for this age group.	Food including maize flour, sugar, salt, cooking oil and food for under 5's
Health	There are no reports of health issues as a result of the storms/floods no reports of health centers being affected within the district.	Medications – Anti-Malaria tablets,
Protection	There were no reported protection concerns from the camps at the time of our assessment and there were separate facilities for men and women.	
Communications	Mobile networks are generally unaffected	
Education	Most of the displaced that are occupying schools leave the camps during the day to return to their homes/lands or vacate the school to enable lessons to continue. There is some disruption to lessons by way of reduced hours of lessons. At the time of this assessment, 1 school remains suspended however measures are in place to provide education in basic facilities at these locations.	
Infrastructure	At the time of the assessment, no bridges are affected in the district and all previously blocked roads had been cleared except for the Mangochi – Blantyre road which remains cut off. Alternative routes are available.	

Agriculture and Livelihoods	The initial assessment of the district indicates that approximately 3000 ha of crops were damaged throughout the district. Livelihoods of the displaced households have been affected due to damage to infrastructure, loss of crops and loss of livestock.	Seed for re-planting 3000 ha – Maize, Pigeon Peas, Potato, Cassava
Preparedness	A contingency plan is in place for Mangochi; however, there is a lack of funds to implement this plan.	

Balaka

- 2 sites visited: Mbavi School and St Kizito School. Key informants: District Disaster Officer, UN Women
- 440 IDPs in displacement sites ; 11th of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures
- Heavy losses in agricultural livelihoods: 14,000 households or 70,000 individuals
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.Water 3.Shelter
- No TA level data available

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Balaka	317 324	77 000	440	3	440	-	0.14

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	3 camps remain (mainly schools and churches) however, are now leaving the camps to take up residence with family members.	Family tents NFIs (Clothing, Shoes, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Soap, Candles/matches, Disinfectants, Cleaning Materials, Plastic Buckets) Mosquito nets Plastic sheets
WASH	Water: Boreholes in affected areas are reportedly safe to use and there have been no reports of water related illness. Sanitation: Most latrines in affected areas have been destroyed. Likely open defecation in these areas. Displaced families are accessing school sanitation facilities –insufficient Separate facilities for men and women are provided.	Water treatment (HTH Chlorine) 5 Temporary Latrines for Mbavi school camp Separation of latrines for men and women/children/disabled people Washing facilities for displaced people Awareness campaign on hygiene
Food security	The quantity of food currently intake is insufficient and most camps have had to reduce at least one meal per day.	Maize flour Sugar, salt, cooking oil and for 45 Nutrition for under 5's
Health	No reported health issues Potential rise in Malaria cases Possible spread of disease due to open defecation	Malaria prevention and case management Case of cholera if open defecation is not addressed
Protection	No reported protection concerns from the camps, permanent police presence at the Mbavi school camp. IDPs are sharing schools toilets and there are no cleaning/disinfecting products available	Disinfectant products for latrines
Communications	Mobile networks are generally unaffected	
Education	Students who had to vacate schools to accommodate IDPs are being educated in other facilities or in larger groups. Minimal disruption to the education programme.	Text Books

Infrastructure	TA Nkaya is currently still cut off by floods. An assessment of this area is on-going by the DC office.	TA Nkaya access
Agriculture and Livelihoods	There were no detailed reports of the area of affected agricultural land apart from the figure above of 14,000 farming households affected. Damage to crops and loss of livestock.	Seed for re-planting – Maize, Pigeon Peas, Potato, Cassava.

Chiradzulu

- No sites visited. Key informants: District Disaster Management Officer, District Commissioner.
- 66 IDPs in displacement sites; lowest of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures and decreasing at time of assessment
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (water treatment) 3.Shelter- shelter repair kits for damaged homes
- Priority TAs: No TA level data available

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Chiradzulu	236 050	76 072	66	2	66	-	0.03

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	Most of the initially affected households have now left the camps to take up residence with family members or in make-shift shelter. These people will still need assisting with the key requirements identified. At the time of assessment, 2 camps remain (1 in a school and 1 in a church).	NFI's – Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Soap, Female sanitary items, Plastic Buckets, Mosquito nets, Plastic sheets, Building materials and tools to repair homes (unable to provide number required)
WASH	Water: Much of the affected area relies on water from Boreholes and shallow wells. There are no reports of issues with these water supplies apart from the requirement of HTH Chlorine. Sanitation: Displaced families are accessing the same sanitation facilities within the school premises as the pupils which is not sustainable, though separate facilities for men and women are provided.	Water treatment - HTH chlorine, Temporary Latrines
Food security	At the time of the assessments, displaced people are hosted by family members or in temporary shelter near their homes. These persons have still lost everything and will need support for food for the coming months. Due to the lack of reporting on numbers of children, it is impossible to determine the specific food requirements for this age group.	Food – including maize flour, sugar, salt, cooking oil and food for under 5's
Health	There are no reports of health issues as a result of the storms/floods apart from some cases of Malaria. 1 health center was flooded but this has now resumed service with some restrictions.	Medications – Anti-Malaria tablets,
Protection	There were no reported protection concerns from the District at the time of our assessment.	
Communications	Mobile networks are generally unaffected	
Education	The displaced persons who are occupying camps located in the school, leave the camp during the day to return to their homes/lands. One classroom is set aside for shelter and is not available for lessons. This creates some disruption to lessons as pupils have to join other classes.	Provide temporary shelter to the displaced people.

Infrastructure	At the time of the assessment, 2 bridges are affected in the district – Nkalo bridge and Mphepo bridge. These will require engineering assessment and repair. Several roads have also been damaged throughout the district and will require engineering assessment and repair.	Require engineering assessment and repair.
Agriculture and Livelihoods	The initial assessment of the district indicates that approximately 360 ha of crops were destroyed throughout the district. An irrigation scheme has also been destroyed during the floods. Livestock reported as dead/missing.	Seed and fertilizer for re-planting 360 ha – Maize, Sweet Potato vines, Cassava.
Preparedness	It was reported that a contingency plan was in place for Chiradzulu, however, the date of this plan has lapsed, and therefore it could not be implemented. There are intentions to review and implement a new plan in the months ahead.	Prepositioned stock by DoDMA 16MTmaize flour 1200 Blanket 600 pails 3000 plastic cups 2400 plastic plates

Ntcheu

- 0 sites visited. Key informants: District Commissioner.
- 7012 IDPs in displacement sites ; 7th of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures and decreasing at time of assessment
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (water treatment) 3.Shelter- family tents
- Priority TAs: No TA level data available

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Ntcheu	471 589	7 012	7 012	-	-	7 012	1.49

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	All displaced have either moved to other areas or are now living with other family members.	Shelter – Family tents NFI's – Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Soap, text books. Mosquito nets
WASH	Affected people in the Phanga area rely on water from Shallow wells. These have been contaminated or destroyed and are not fit for use. It is estimated that 80% of the people in other affected areas have access to safe water. Sanitation: Most sanitation facilities in affected areas have been destroyed as a result of the storms/floods. Affected households are being encouraged to reconstruct temporary toilet facilities.	Water treatment – HTH Chlorine Plastic sheets – for reconstruction of temporary toilets Soap
Food security	Displaced households have lost their crops and hosted by relatives or moved somewhere else.	Food & Under 5's food
Health	There are no reports of medical facilities being affected by the storms/floods. However, there are no medical personnel in Phanga.	Staffing of Phanga Health Centre
Protection	There were no reported protection concerns from the camps at the time of our assessment and there were separate facilities for men and women.	
Communications	Mobile networks are generally unaffected	

Education	3 Schools are reported as being damaged, There has been little disruption to the education programme as lessons are being provided in other facilities or classrooms.	Textbook
Infrastructure	Two roads and 2 bridges are affected in the district due to either being washed away or collapsing. The following bridges are reportedly collapsed - Bwanje bridge and Mombezi bridge. The following roads are impassable – Phambala to Jumbe and Phanga to Masese.	Repair of roads for access
Agriculture and Livelihoods	Approximately 3640 ha of crops were damaged throughout the district. No reports of livestock being dead or missing. Livelihoods of the displaced households have been affected due to damage to infrastructure, loss of crops.	Seed for re-planting – Maize, Beans, Corn soya bend, cassava, potato vines.
Preparedness	There is a draft contingency plan in place and other plans to reconstruct affected areas after the rainy season has passed.	DoDMA is dispatching 11 MT of maize flour

Rhumphi

- 0 sites visited. Key informants: District Commissioner Office- Director of Planning and Development
- No IDPs in displacement sites; 2nd lowest of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (water treatment) 3.Shelter- family tents
- Priority TAs: No TA level data available

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Rumphi	172 034	462	110	-	-	110	0.06

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	Around 20 Families are currently being accommodated by other family members	Shelter –Family Tents (for 20 x families) Mosquito nets
WASH	Some areas are affected however as in previous year's storms, people continue to use the affected boreholes. Water treatment will be required to make these sources safe for use. Sanitation: No damage reported as a result of the storms however, a seasonal problem in this district is that the sanitation facilities will collapse following the storms. Affected people will then defecate in public areas.	HTH Chlorine Aqua Guard
Food security	Around 20 Families are currently being accommodated by other family members and need to be provided with food	Food and Transport for relief items.
Health	No issues are reported with regards to health centers being affected	
Protection	There were no reported protection concerns from the affected areas at the time of our assessment.	
Communications	Mobile networks are generally unaffected.	
Education	5 schools had their roofs blown off in the storms and remain un-useable. The pupils from these schools are being educated in other school facilities, which have caused some disruption of normal school times.	Repair schools

Infrastructure	No bridges are affected in the district, however several road are blocked to some extent. Some communities are reported to be isolated and caring for themselves at the time of assessment.	Repair of road for accessibility
Agriculture and Livelihoods	No damage to agriculture or loss of livestock reported or impact on Livelihoods reported	
Preparedness	A risk assessment has been undertaken for Rhumphi however, there are no measures in place to mitigate the effects of future storms/floods.	Prepositioned stock by DoDMA 18 (50Ks) bags of maize 1000 Blanket 50 Plastic rolls 2500 plastic cups 2000 plastic plates

Salima

- 2 sites (areas) visited. Key informants: District Coordination Manager, UN Women, Coopi NGO.
- No IDPs in displacement sites; 12th out of the 15 districts in terms of displacement figures, all displaced staying homes of relatives
- Immediate priority needs: 1.Food 2.WASH (water treatment) 3.Shelter- shelter repair kits for damaged homes
- Priority TAs: No TA level data available

District	Population (2008 census)	Affected	IDPs	IDP sites	IDPs in sites	IDPs hosted	% Displaced
Salima	337 895	11 132	385	-	-	385	0.11

Sector	Key humanitarian issues	Response priorities
Shelter	At the time of assessment, there are no displaced families as any families whose homes have been damaged are currently being accommodated by other family members. The district expects to have an increase in people affected with the onset of the rainy season ahead.	Shelter –Family Tents for 70 HH, Tarpaulins, Mosquito nets NFI's – Clothing, Bedding, Kitchen utensils Tools and materials for repair
WASH	Water supplies are affected by pollution and also due to the failure of electrical generators which pump the water to some areas. People in affected areas continue to use boreholes or shallow wells. Sanitation: There has been extensive collapse of pit latrines in the water logged areas. An assessment is on-going to determine the exact extent of the loss of these facilities.	Water treatment in the form of Aqua Guard and HTH Chlorine will be required to make these sources safe for use. Water storage containers – Jerry cans etc.
Food security	Displaced households are hosted by relatives or moved somewhere else.	Food & Under 5's food – number to be confirmed
Health	No issues are reported with regards to health centers There were no reports of disease in the affected areas; however there has been an increase in cases of Malaria.	
Protection	There were no reported protection concerns from the affected areas at the time of our assessment.	
Communications	Mobile networks are generally unaffected.	
Education	2 schools had their roofs blown off in the storms and remain un-useable. The pupils from these schools are being educated in other facilities and no schools are reported as being suspended.	Tools and materials for repair to schools

Infrastructure	2 bridges on the M5 North of Salima have been damaged during the floods. Temporary repairs have now been completed to enable the road to be used. There is a concern that with the onset of the rainy season, these temporary repairs may again be washed away. The Salima – Chitara road is also affected and is currently un-passable.	
Agriculture and Livelihoods	Due to the heavy clay composition of the soil, there remains extensive water logging in the low lying areas. Approximately 400 ha of crops (predominantly maize) have been damaged or destroyed. There is a concern that as the water is still holding on the land; more extensive flooding will follow with the onset of the rainy season. Minor livestock losses reported. Livelihoods of the displaced households have been affected due to damage to infrastructure, loss of crops and loss of livestock.	Seed & Fertiliser – Maize, Cow Peas, Cassava.
Preparedness	Coopi are assisting with an extensive civil contingencies plan in place which maps all potential risks such as flood, drought and earthquake. There are pre-identified evacuation points and a comprehensive list of required relief items. Much of the stock of such relief items has been used on this current emergency. There is a fund raising programme in place and plans to build Dykes at identified locations later this year.	

OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Local response and affected community coping capacity

Some of the affected individuals received assistance from relatives and well-wishers. Some have engaged in casual labour.

National response capacity

The Government of Malawi through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) under the Vice President’s Office is leading the response with the support of humanitarian actors in the country. The main focus of the Government was to respond to the immediate needs of the displaced people in the three most affected districts and has established Emergency Operational Centres in the District Commissioners’ offices in Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe, and DoDMA has established a hotline for the general public to report on disasters.

As of 15 January, the in-country sectors/clusters have been activated: Agriculture and Food Security; Health; Nutrition; Water and Sanitation; Transport, Logistics and Communication; Emergency Shelter and Camp Management; Coordination, Communication and Assessment; Early Recovery and Protection; and Education. As Malawi is also responding to food insecurity, nutrition has been established as a separate sector/cluster for this emergency. Intercluster Coordination and cluster meetings are held weekly and led by DoDMA.

Interventions to date

- The Malawi Defence Forces is distributing food to the affected communities.
- Government has distributed bags of food and water treatment chemicals.
- The Ministry of Finance has allocated US\$1.08 million for response and recovery.
- UN Agencies (WFP, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO) IOM and NGOs with MSF are providing relief supplies including food, NFIs, tents, emergency survival kits and medical supplies.
- Local police have been deployed to monitor the camps used by displaced households.

International response capacity

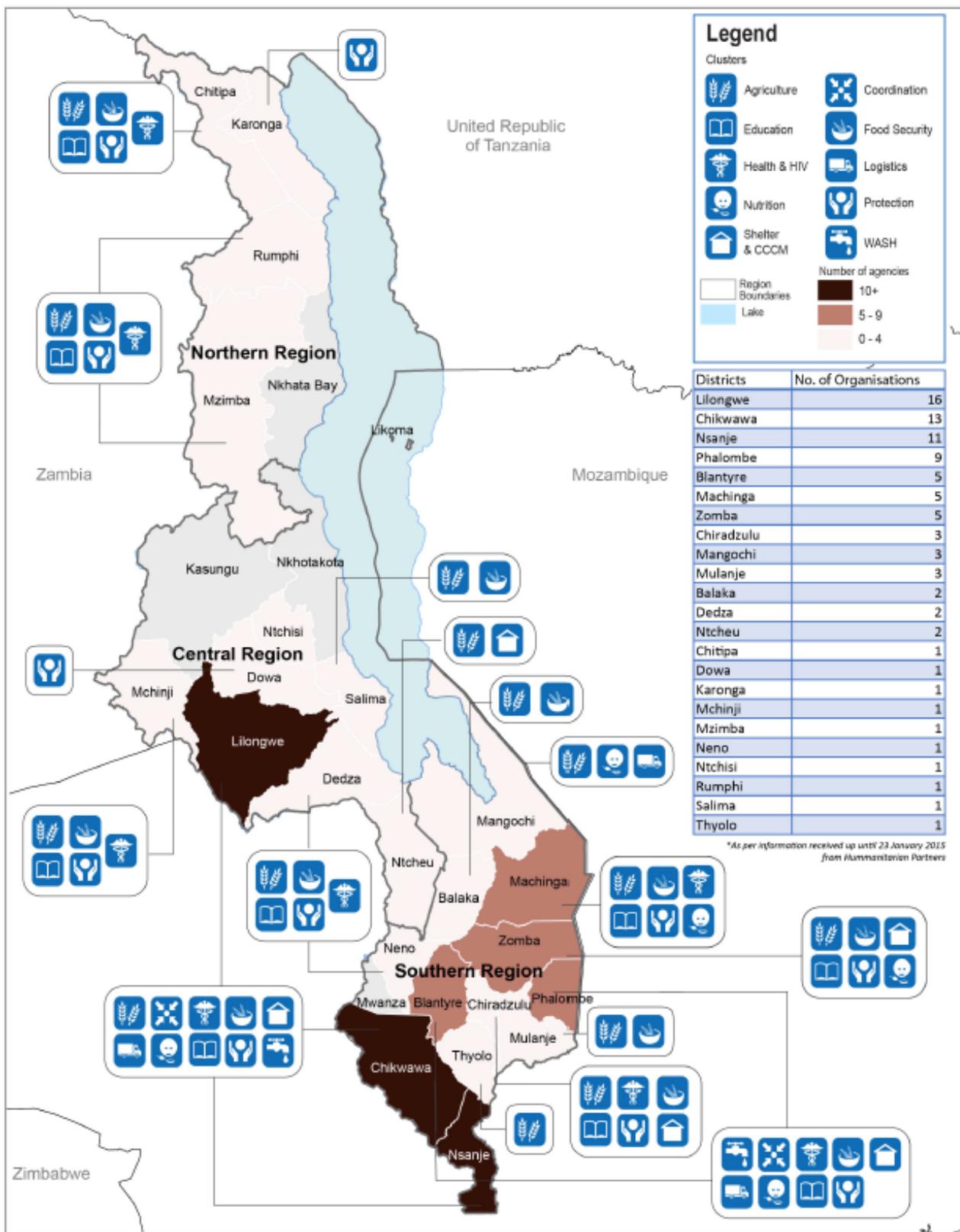
- The HCT together with the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) and MapAction have arrived to Malawi to assist the Government and the HCT in strengthening field coordinations and conducted initial needs assessments. These are in the three most affected districts (Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe). Similarly, IFRC sent the FACT Team to support the Malawi Red Cross.
- Most UN Agencies also sent their own surges like cluster leads at national level and emergency coordinators in various districts.

The UN Resident Coordinator with the Humanitarian Country Team is supporting the Government through the cluster coordination mechanism. Ten clusters, including Food Security, Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Education, Protection, Water and Sanitation and Hygiene, Transport and Logistics, Shelter and Camp Management and Coordination and Assessments

The following are the presence of humanitarian actors in each assessed districts. Please note that the development of 3W is still ongoing and the list might not be completed.

District	Organisation presence
Nsanje	Action Aid, Act, AMRA, All Hands, Care, Concern Universal, DoDMA, Goal, Local NGO, MRC, MSF, UNHCR, UNICEF
Chikwawa	DoDMA, Illovo Sugar Company, Red Cross, WorldVision, Cadecom, MSF, Presscabe
Phalombe	DoDMA, Red Cross, Worldvision
Zomba	DoDMA, UNICEF, Save the Children, CRS, Concern,
Mulanje	DoDMA, World Vision, Card, Plan Malawi, OXFAM, WFP, ADRA
Karonga	DoDMA, World Vision, UNICEF, Red Cross, ActionAid, WFP,
Rumphi	WFP, UNICEF
Salima	DoDMA, Coopii, WFP, Red Cross, Local Assistance Groups.
Ncheu	DoDMA, Hunger Project, Cadecom/Trocare, Concern Universal, Red Cross
Balaka	DoDMA, UNICEF, Dignitast, World Vision, Plan Malawi, Concern Universal, WFP
Mangochi	DoDMA, Red Cross, MSF, Care.com, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR
Machinga	DoDMA, Care.com, World Vidion, ActionAid, UNICEF, Emanuel International
Thyolo	DoDMA, MSF, Care.com, UNICEF, local Assistance Group
Chiradzulu	DoDMA, World Vision, DAPP, Gift of Givers
Blantyre	DoDMA, Red Cross, Gift of the givers, some national organisations, MSH, Rotary Club

MALAWI Humanitarian presence by sector and district 23 January 2015 



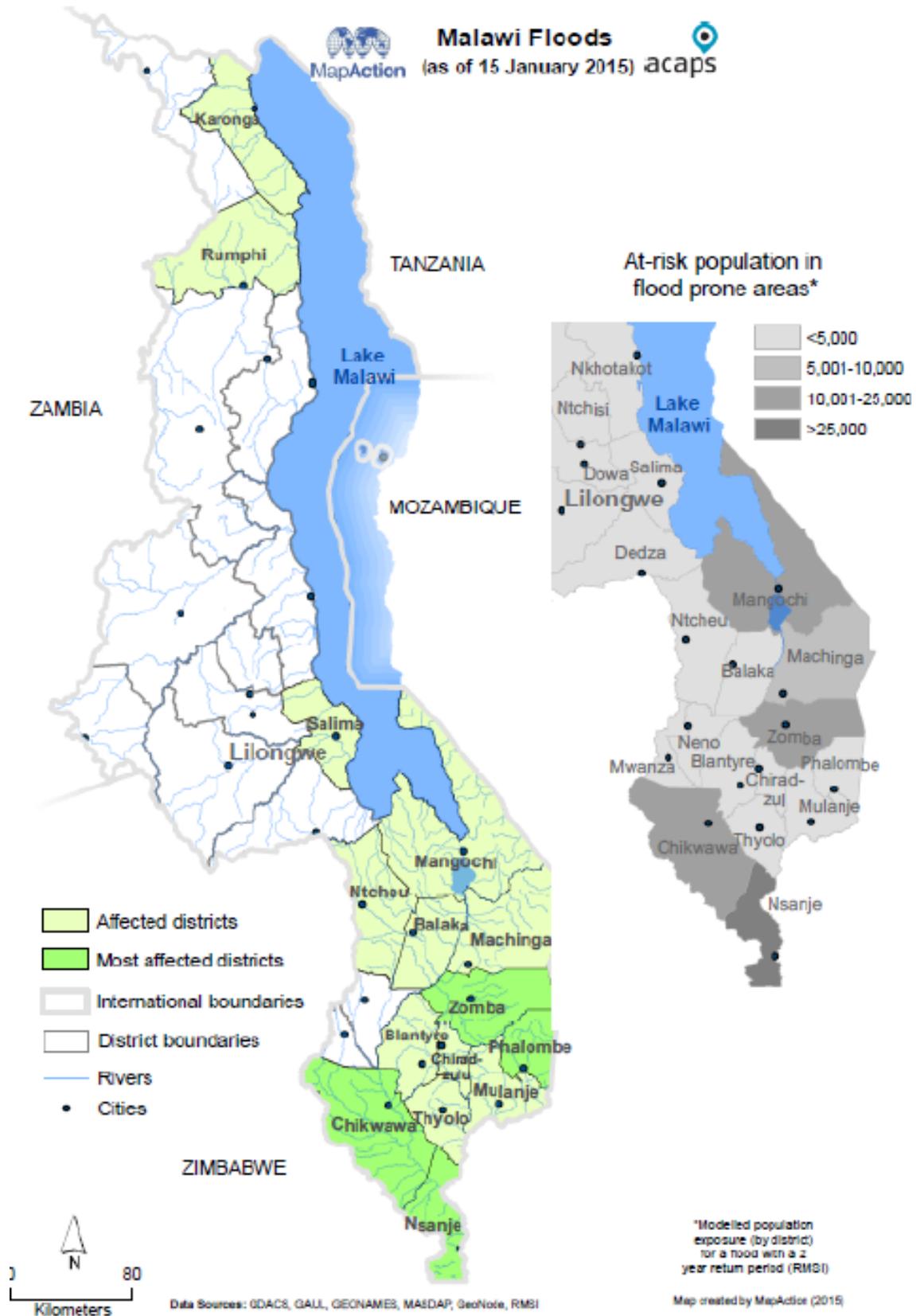
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

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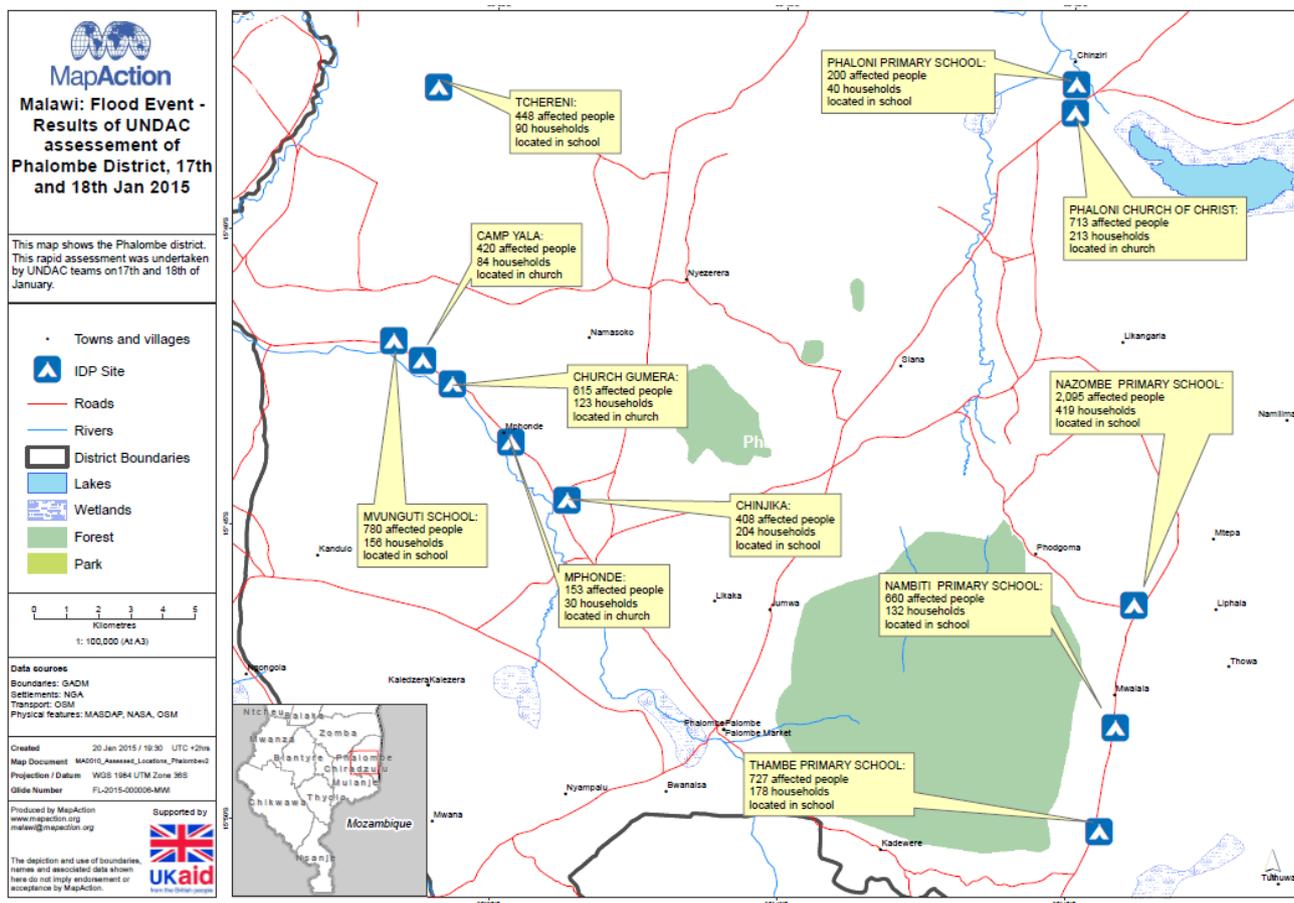
Map No: 443v01 Sources: Humanitarian Partners
<http://rosa.humanitarianresponse.info>

Feedback: ocharosa@un.org www.unocha.org/ross

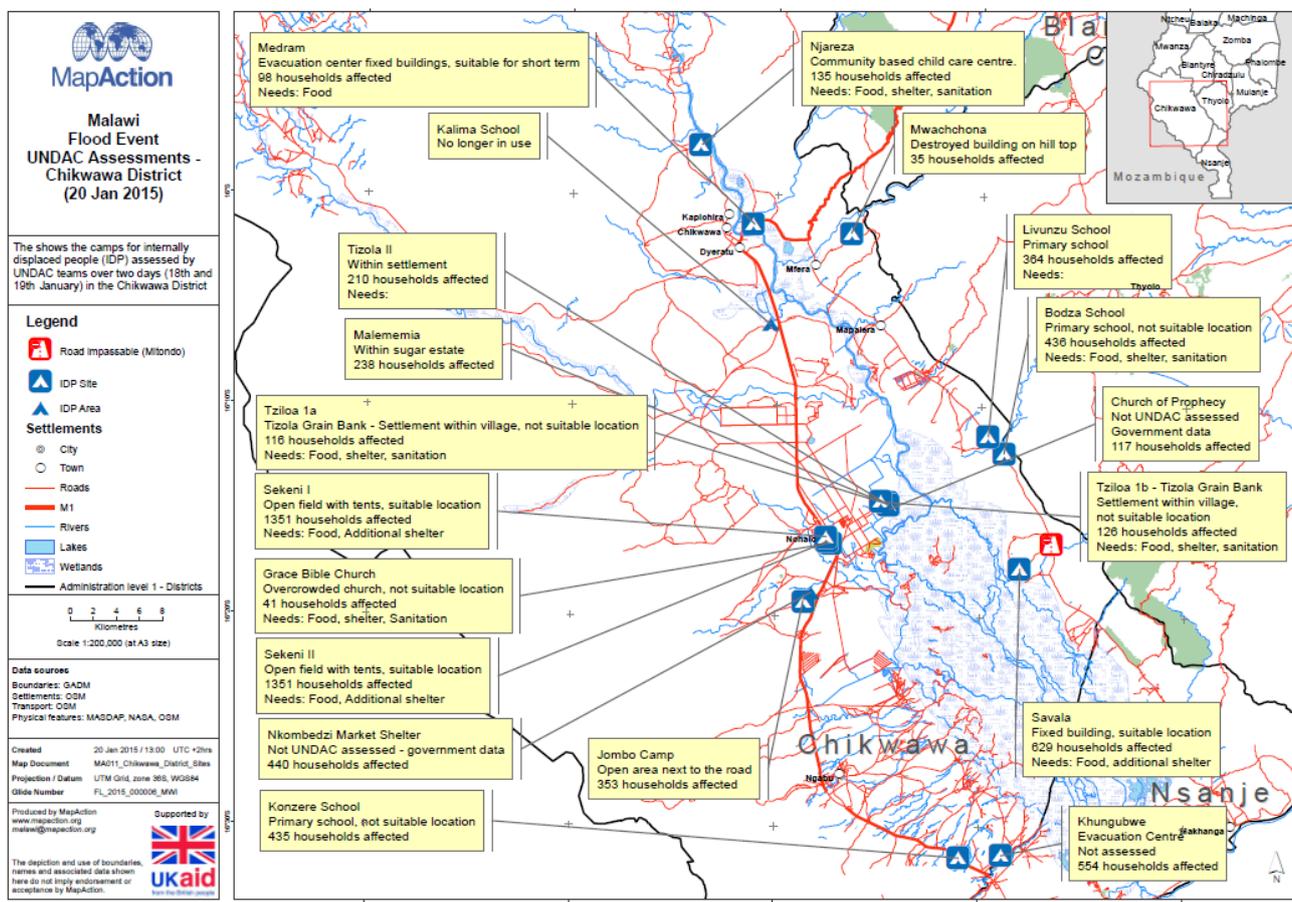
Annex I - Map of the affected area



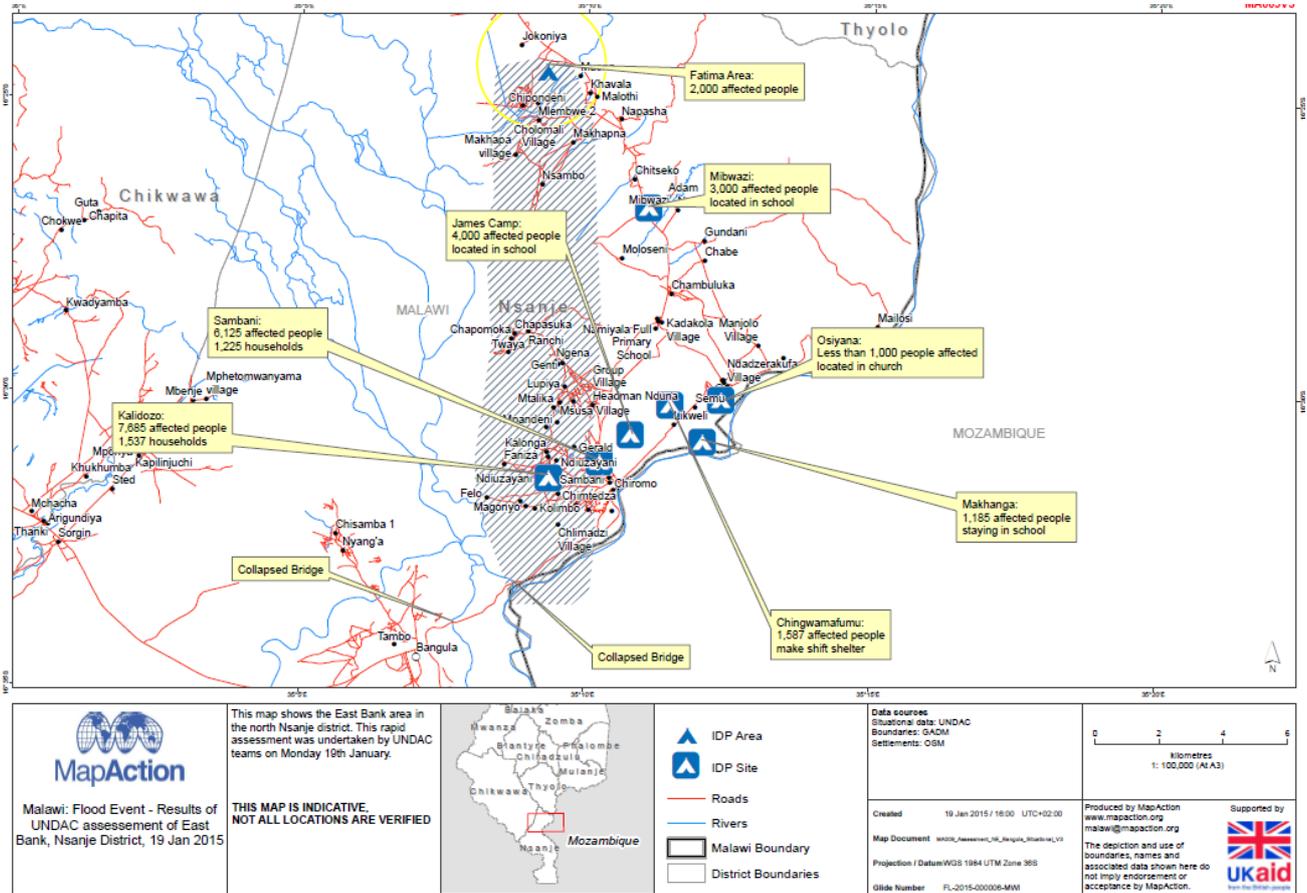
Annex IIa – Site Information: Phalombe



Annex IIb – Site Information: Chikwawa



Annex IIc – Site Information: Nsanje North



Malawi: Flood Event - Results of UNDAC assessment of East Bank, Nsanje District, 19 Jan 2015

This map shows the East Bank area in the north Nsanje district. This rapid assessment was undertaken by UNDAC teams on Monday 19th January.

THIS MAP IS INDICATIVE. NOT ALL LOCATIONS ARE VERIFIED



- IDP Area
- IDP Site
- Roads
- Rivers
- Malawi Boundary
- District Boundaries

Data sources:
 Situational data: UNDAC
 Boundaries: GADM
 Settlements: OSM

Created: 19 Jan 2015 / 16:00 UTC+02:00
 Map Document: malawi_assessment_FL_Nsanje_EastBank_V1.0
 Projection / Datum: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36S
 Glide Number: FL-2015-000008-MW

0 2 4 6
 Kilometres
 1: 100,000 (A4A3)

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The depiction and use of boundaries, names and associated data shown here do not imply endorsement or acceptance by MapAction.

Annex IId – Site Information: Nsanje South

