



HUMANITARIAN SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS MALAWI

DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AFFAIRS



INTER AGENCY ASSESSMENT REPORT - MARCH 2023

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The situation report on the impact of tropical cyclone Freddy in Malawi was developed by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs in collaboration with Ministries of Agriculture; Health; Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare; Education; Lands, Housing and Urban Development; Kamuzu University of Health Sciences; Malawi Police Service; the UNRCO, UNOCHA, WFP, WHO, IOM, UNDP, UN Women, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR; GENET, CARE, SAVE the Children, EU/ECHO, FOCES, Red Cross, CRS and Plan International.

Special thanks and appreciation are due to all stakeholders mentioned above for the different roles played in the disaster impact and needs assessment and production of the report. May this transformative partnership, coordination, cooperation and support from different stakeholders continue as the nation responds to and recovers from this disaster.



INTRODUCTION

Tropical Cyclone Freddy, which developed in the western Indian Ocean and moved eastwards, causing torrential rains over the southern part of Malawi. The heavy rains resulted in multiple flood events reported in Blantyre, Thyolo and Mulanje districts on 12th March, 2023. On 13th March, 2023, multiple landslides and debris flows were reported in Blantyre, Phalombe, Chiradzulu and Mulanje Districts leading to flash floods. On 14th March, 2023, the number of affected districts increased to include Machinga, Balaka and Mangochi districts.

The devastating effects of the cyclone led to the declaration of a state of disaster in Blantyre City and District, Chikwawa District, Chiradzulu District, Mulanje District, Mwanza District, Neno District, Nsanje District, Thyolo District, Phalombe District and Zomba City and District by the state president, His Excellency Dr Lazarus Chakwera, on 13th March 2023.

Cyclone Freddy Path

- Low Tropical Cyclone
- Moderate Tropical Cyclone
- Severe Tropical Cyclone
- Tropical Cyclone
- Intense Tropical Cyclone



Following the declaration, an inter-agency rapid assessment led by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) was conducted from 18th to 24th March, 2023 in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Mulanje, Chiradzulu and Zomba districts, and Blantyre City. The assessment involved government ministries, departments and agencies, UN Agencies, local and international Non-Governmental Organizations, and the district councils. Representatives of all 11 clusters were involved during the interagency assessment.

Balaka, Mwanza, Machinga, Mangochi, Ntcheu, Neno districts were also impacted by the cyclone but with lesser severity. The district councils commissioned rapid disaster impact and needs assessments, that were conducted by the District Civil Protection Committees, and the reports were submitted to DoDMA.

This report consolidates the findings of the assessments conducted in all the affected districts, and outlines the humanitarian needs.

APPROACH



The interagency and rapid assessments were conducted by the interagency teams which were assembled to have representation of each sector. A common tool was used to collect the data from the camps, Area Civil Protection Committees and Village Civil Protection committees. Critical sectors that this assessment focused on were Agriculture, Food Security, Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, Shelter, Camp management. Search & Rescue, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Environment

SITUATION ANALYSIS



Tropical Cyclone Freddy which entered Southern Malawi on Sunday 12th March, 2023 dumped a lot of rainfall which was accompanied by strong winds and caused heavy flash flooding and landslides over the southern and eastern regions. The rainfall that started from Friday 10th March, 2023 reached its peak on 13th March, 2023. Nkhulambe EPA registered a total of 459mm in 24 hours on this day, setting a new record for the highest 24-hour rainfall ever recorded in Malawi. Rivers were full of mud and debris that included large rocks and tree trunks, to the extent that the Electricity Generation Company had to shut down all generators positioned on the Shire River, thereby causing national wide blackouts. The direct impacts on households range from loss of crops, property and homes to widespread deaths and injuries with some people missing.

✕  **679** DEATHS ACROSS

13 DISTRICTS

?  **537** REPORTED MISSING

 **2,178** REPORTED INJURED

!  **143,487** DISPLACED HOUSEHOLD

DAMAGE AND LOSS

2,514,913  PEOPLE AFFECTED

1,206,849  MALE

1,308,064  FEMALE

1,408,351  CHILDREN

1,637,351  FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS

882,989  PEOPLE WHOSE HOUSES ARE DAMAGED

545,734  HOUSEHOLDS LOST THEIR CROP AND LIVESTOCK

145,870  HIGHEST DISPLACED PEOPLE IN NSANJE DISTRICT

776  CAMPS

659,278  PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS

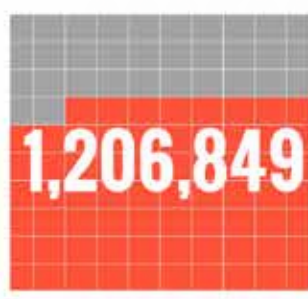
336,252
FEMALE

371,512
CHILDREN



AFFECTED POPULATION

 **2,514,913**  PEOPLE



1,206,849

MALE



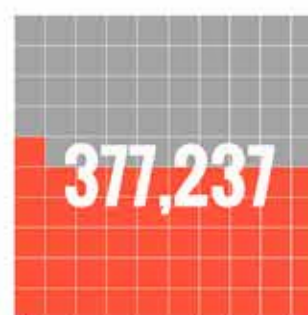
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FEMALE



1,408,351

CHILDREN



377,237

<5



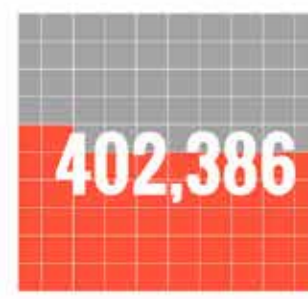
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6-11



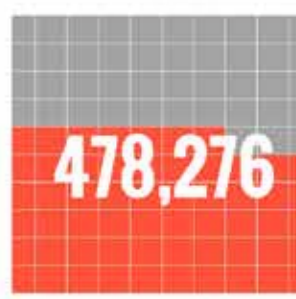
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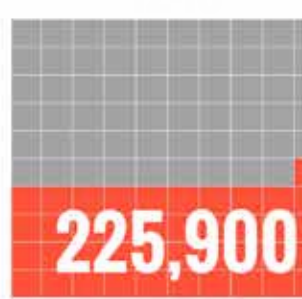
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19-29



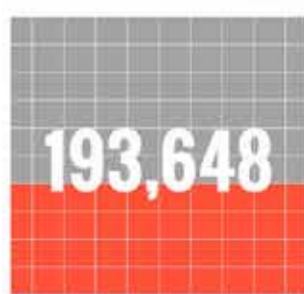
478,276

30-49



225,900

>50



193,648

**PEOPLE LIVING
WITH HIV**



100,597

**LACTATING
WOMEN**



100,297

**PERGNANT
WOMEN**



260,464

DISABLED

OF THE **2,514,913** PEOPLE

1,206,849

**DISPLACED
PEOPLE**

323,026

MALE

336,252

FEMALE

371,512

CHILDREN

99,552

<5

138,477

6-11

133,483

12-18

112,273

19-29

122,082

30-49

53,412

>50

193,648

**PEOPLE LIVING
WITH HIV**

100,597

**LACTATING
WOMEN**

100,297

**PERGNANT
WOMEN**

260,464

DISABLED

AFFECTED DISPLACED POPULATION

AFFECTED SECTORS

AGRICULTURE



2,293,240
PEOPLE

PROTECTION



2,293,240
PEOPLE

FOOD SECURITY



1,637,351
PEOPLE

WASH



944,784
PEOPLE

SHELTER



882,989
PEOPLE

EDUCATION



738,269
LEARNERS

NUTRITION



577,525
PEOPLE

LOGISTICS



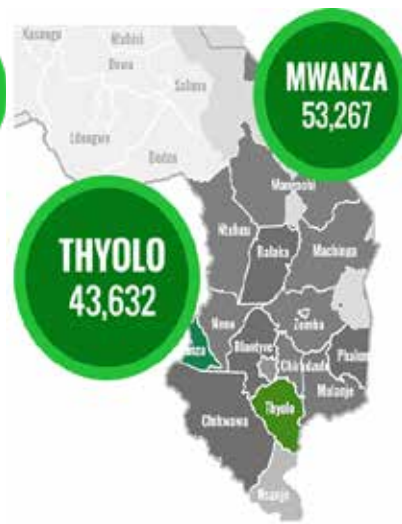
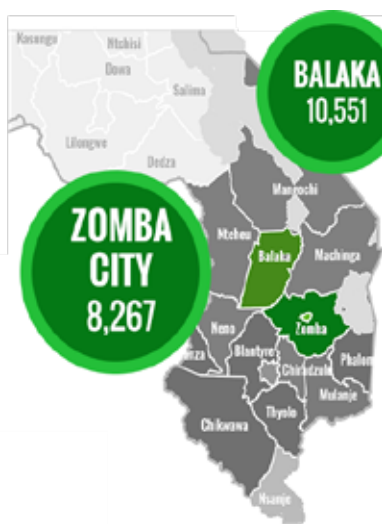
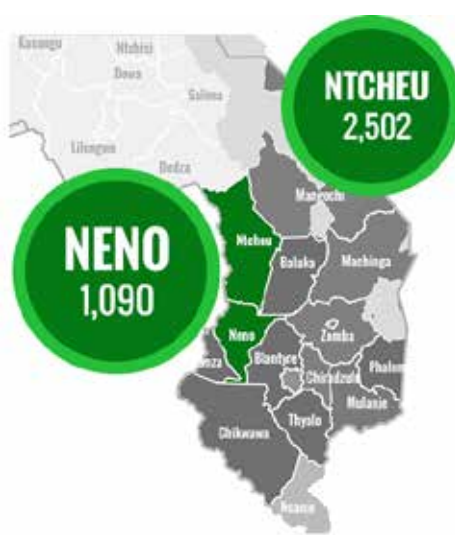
405 KM'S
ROADS DAMAGED

HEALTH FACILITIES



63

AFFECTED POPULATION PER DISTRICT



IMPACTS AND NEEDS BY SECTOR

1,637,351 PEOPLE AFFECTED

794,399 MALES

842,952 FEMALES

363,856 HOUSEHOLDS

This population includes people that were displaced from their homes and some households that were not displaced having their food stocks including maize grain, flour, different types of pulses and small fish damaged or washed away by flood waters.



The affected families lost a great share of their fields and natural assets – both at community and household levels – elements which are critical to cope up with food insecurity and sustain livelihoods among the affected people. The food security situation of internally displaced people (IDPs) is severely compromised with limited coping strategies.

- Households have lost kitchen utensils and have nothing to use for cooking food. Some markets are physically inaccessible due to damaged roads and bridges.



- The price of maize has increased from MK750 per Kg to MK1,000 per Kg after the floods making it inaccessible to households who have lost their livelihoods.

- Building structures, food stores and benches at most markets where food is sold have been severely damaged resulting in traders not having proper places to sell their food.

- Increased transport cost for food items has contributed to food scarcity and price increase.



- Most food commodity traders in the affected areas were also affected by the floods, losing food merchandise, and are unable to replenish their stocks to continue with their business resulting in the reduction of number of traders selling food.

- Most maize mills non-functional due to loss of power and destruction

Photo Credit : DODMA

NEEDS

- Provision of nutritionally balanced food to the affected people
 - People in camps – Need easy to cook food (maize flour, CSB, small fish, oil, salt).
 - People who have returned to their homes – need household food ration (maize flour, pulses, oil, CSB, salt).
 - Provision of corn soya blend to under-five children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) for the prevention of acute malnutrition needed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- People in camps – require a switch from communal food to household food ration (maize flour, pulses, oil, CSB, salt).
- Provision of non-food items to support food preparations such as kitchen utensils (pots, plates, water buckets, cups)
- Provide energy resources for cooking (firewood, briquettes) especially at IDP camps.
- Water treatment to provide portable water to prevent diarrhoea diseases for proper utilization of food.

IMPACTS AND NEEDS BY SECTOR



63

TOTAL HEALTH FACILITIES AFFECTED

24

Severely damaged
requiring
immediate repairs

4

Health facilities flagged
for repairs in
the short/immediate
term repairs

35

Partially damaged and
require medium
urgency for repairs

92

Health workers displaced,
and their property
was damaged, further
creating shortage of staff

2,186

Injuries have increased
Orthopedic cases
and complications

Health services have been suspended due to severely damaged infrastructure and limited supplies
Inaccessibility has affected supplies (some hospitals have all their supplies damaged)

Lost patient medical and health facility records

Increased demand on service delivery due to population concentration

Damaged road infrastructure rendered has also affected access to health services

BURDEN OF DISEASE

Increased burden of communicable diseases (effects of poor hygiene, Cholera)

Increase on psychosocial issues.

Increased in sexual assault cases.

Bedbug infestation in camps

Increased emerging health issues in camps including bedbug infestations, eye conditions and scabies due to overcrowding

NEEDS

- Provision of essential health services, Emergency kits, Static Clinics and Integrated Mobile clinics,
- Operational resources such as Vehicles, HR, medicines and medical supplies, tents and fuel
- Provision of IEC materials: Cholera, malaria, HIV etc.
- Strengthening capacity in nearby health centers on health in emergencies
- Camp fumigation
- Urgent Preventive Services and commodities to mitigate the effects of communicable diseases and the burden of the TCF affected areas e.g. mosquito nets, Family planning supplies, PEP, condoms, antenatal packages, sick beds.
- Referral Systems
 - Dedicated ambulance helicopters
 - Dedicated ambulances
 - Provision of fuel
- Human Resource -Additional temporary and permanent staff
- Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)
 - Health waste management supplies, waste segregation bins, soaps, sanitizers, Chlorine, Menstrual hygiene kits for postnatal mothers
- Surveillance tools: registers, reporting tools

RECOMENDATIONS

- Provision of essential health services through integrated mobile clinics, static clinics and already existing health facilities
- Institute measures to detect, investigate and promptly respond to epidemic prone diseases.
- Ensure uninterrupted availability and access to medicine and medical supplies.
- Raise health risk awareness and strengthen feedback mechanisms among IDPs and host communities.
- Ensure safe environment for IDPs including procurement of sprayers and chemicals for disinfection and disinfection

994,784 PEOPLE IN NEED OF WASH SERVICES



89,476 latrines have collapsed at household level

693 in schools and health facilities

460 in public

 **2695** boreholes damaged

37 gravity-fed water schemes damaged

- As a result of all the above impacts, there is low sanitation coverage, limited access to safe water and poor hygienic practices.
- Some sites and communities reported of open defecation, while the few available water sources are contaminated.
- Increased risk of cholera and other communicable diseases
- In camps there is evidence of poor access to quality and portable water, Inadequate latrines, bath shelter, water storage containers, hand washing facilities, water sources, and hygienic sleeping spaces. The general surrounding is in poor state so bushy, littered or muddy etc.

NEEDS

- HTH Chlorine, Water Guards/Aqua tabs, chlorine test kits, and Microbiological water quality testing kit sets
- Water trucking - Water bowsters and related logistics (fuel & allowances), storage tanks, and complete set of Bladders
- Disinfection of water points (Pot to pot Chlorination at point of use, Batch/Chlorine Dispenser/Bucket Chlorination - Community water points)
- Emergency toilets (movable or/and temporary structures), bathing units and waste bins.
- WASH NFIs - soaps, buckets, cleaning materials (brooms, mops, etc), tarpaulins, disinfection materials, PPEs, and IEC materials
- Sanitation and hygiene promotion including hand washing facilities and menstrual hygiene packages
- Repair/Rehabilitation of damaged water sources
- Safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are immediately needed to address water, sanitation, and hygiene issues.
- Rehabilitation of toilets to avoid infectious and waterborne diseases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Emergency water supply to affected populations
 - Provision of water storage containers
 - Provision of water using water bowsters
 - Rehabilitation of damaged boreholes and washed pipe for articulated water system
- Emergency sanitation to affected population
 - Construction and ccommissioning of temporary latrines
 - Construction of temporary bathroom shelters in camps
- Water quality testing monitoring and surveillance
 - Regular water quality testing, monitoring and inspections
 - Frequent water treatment using water guard or chlorine, aqua tabs etc
- Improved water sanitation in health care facilities and places providing temporary health clinics
- Provision of WASH supplies (chlorination, hygiene kits, hygiene promotion messages)
 - Provision of WASH supplies such as soap, water disinfectant (chlorine, water guards), buckets, cups, plates, basins etc
- Distribute hygiene kits to vulnerable household

IMPACTS AND NEEDS BY SECTOR



There is overcrowding in most camps, with people sleeping on the floor with only a few people having mats and beddings.



Camp management committees that have been set up do not have the requisite knowledge on record keeping, relief distribution and camp management in general, and this is affecting other sectors.



Most of the camps do not have electricity and there is insufficient lighting in camps

Photo Credit : DODMA

NEEDS

The main goals are to Improve housing conditions for IDPs in camps and habitable affected communities, decongestion of camps, relocation of camps from schools, ceasing the utilization of classroom blocks as shelter, and to improve welfare and safety of IDPs. In this regard, the urgent needs for shelter are:

- Tents, housing units for temporary shelter in the communities and camps, black polythene sheet (1 roll per household),
- Solar lamps, urgent restoration of electricity in districts, security lighting, and torches.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The camps need:

- Displaced Ledgers, record books, capacity building programmes for camp management committees

The displaced households and individuals also need support that will improve their welfare during their stay in the camps and maintain dignity. Priority needs for the displaced population have been categorized as food preparation, Comfort and personal hygiene themes as follows:

- Food preparation: Kitchen kits (1 kits per household, where 1 kit includes 4 Plates, 3 Pots, 4 Cups, 1 Cooking stick, 4 Spoons, 2 Basins and 1 Stove), Cooking fuel (Firewood, Fuel efficiency stoves, briquettes, Match box)
- Personal Hygiene: Buckets (20l - 2 per household, 10 l - 1 per household), Soap, Clothes (unquantifiable)
- Comfort: Blankets, Assorted clothing, Wrappers, Shoes, Mosquito Nets, Sleeping mats, Wheelchairs, Sunscreen lotion, Crutches, Toys for children

SHELTER

IMPACTS AND NEEDS BY SECTOR

 **44** **ROADS DAMAGED**

16 Major roads
17 Secondary roads
11 Tertiary roads

 **40** **bridges damaged**

Heavy rains caused landslides and riverine flooding severely limited road access in Southern Region of Malawi. Major roads from Blantyre were damaged by floods and landslides disrupting the delivery of essential humanitarian supplies. Access to several affected areas in Chikwawa, Mulanje, Phalombe, and Zomba districts by road is impossible, with Nsanje district being completely cut off. Secondary roads throughout the region are also highly restricted, limiting the transportation of relief within the districts.

NEEDS

- Inspection and maintenance of damaged roads and bridges.
- Septic tanks emptying services
- Clearance and maintenance of blocked and damaged roads
- Urgent restoration/rehabilitation of main access roads and bridges to help easy movement which will help in improving economic activities and allow them to normally access basic services
- Utilize 4x4 vehicles where possible to continue reaching the affected population
- Reconstruction of damaged road structures (Bridges, road surfaces, culverts)
- Repositioning of supplies and relief items (food and non-food items) for hard-to-reach areas.



Photo Credit : DODMA

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Engage other means of transportation e.g. airlifting both people and supplies to continue saving lives.
- Rehabilitate all the areas affected i.e. roads, bridges and culverts and not wait for the next rain season.
- Rehabilitation and repair of damaged sections of the M1 road and replace culverts to improve access to IDP sites.
- Supplies should be prepositioned when roads are accessible.

IMPACTS AND NEEDS BY SECTOR

 **2,267,458**  **PEOPLE AFFECTED**

 **1,206,849** **MALES**

 **1,308,064** **FEMALES**

 **545,734** **HOUSEHOLDS** 

 **223,653** **MALE HOUSEHOLD**

 **322,081** **FEMALE HOUSEHOLD**

- Disrupted protection services such as Community Victim Support Unit, PVSU, community policing, safe spaces and referral pathways in all the affected districts. Some structures are not functioning in host community raising protection needs and some service providers among the affected populations and mobility is a challenge for gender and protection workers both at district and community levels
- Increased psychological trauma among the affected populations due to loss of property, family members and exposure to horrific incidents, loss of legal and essential documents such as National IDs, educational certificates, and social cash transfer documents among others.
- Mixed sleeping arrangement between men, women and children, limited sanitary facilities due to overcrowding.
- Most of the affected lost their clothes and dignity supplies leading to compromised the dignity of women and girls.
- Broken social protection systems and families have resulted in high risk of Child abuse, Human trafficking and Gender Based Violence including sexual abuse.
- Loss of assistive devices and materials (Crutches, walking sticks, artificial legs, sunscreen lotion, hats, whistles and long-sleeved clothes) for people living with disabilities


NEEDS

- Awareness raising on GBV, referral mechanisms and security related information
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services, Sexual and reproductive health services and commodities
- Lighting in camps (a minimum of 4 solar lamps per room/tent in the camps) and sanitary facilities
- GBV risk mitigation kits for women and adolescent girls
- Legal services including issuing of national identification documents
- Strengthened complaints and feedback mechanisms in terms of safety, security and well-being of people in and around camps, settlements, villages.
- Separate accommodation of men, women, boys and girls
- Safe spaces, children's corners and CBCCs, changing rooms for adolescent girls (1 per camp)
- Dignity kits for women and adolescent girls, assorted clothes and shoes for men, women, boys and girls of different ages
- Assistive devices and materials for people living with disabilities
- Separate sanitary facilities for men and women in camps including changing rooms for women and adolescent girls (1 per camp)
- Safety and security in and around camps, settlements, villages

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Deployment of gender and protection work force to the affected districts to support district team
- Gender and protection intergration across all the clusters including the collection of Sex, Age, Disability Dissagragated Data
- Improve space allocation in the camp (Ideally, women with small kids, adolescent girls, men, boys should be separated). Safer areas away from schools should be identified to accommodate the IDPs
- Food and NFIs like sleeping mats, nets and shelter to be distributed as soon as possible. Situations in camps are dire and require special attention

IMPACTS AND NEEDS BY SECTOR

 **202,095.5** AFFECTED HECTARES(HA)

120,416 HA WASHED AWAY

81,679.5 HA SUBMERGED

545,734 FARMING HOUSEHOLDS

223,653 MALE HOUSEHOLD

322,081 FEMALE HOUSEHOLD

AFFECTED POPULATION **2,514,913**

1,428,584 LIVESTOCK SPECIES OF **104,565** FARMING FAMILIES IMPACTED

6,765.6 HA OF IRRIGATION SCHEME AFFECTING **33,828** FARMING FAMILIES

190 SCHEMES IN BLANTYRE, MACHINGA AND SHIRE VALLEY ADDS HAVE BEEN AFFECTED

infrastructure at Mikolongwe Veterinary Station, washing away pasture fields, farm infrastructure and staff houses and all their belongings. The major damage to the farm includes: The earth road to Mikolongwe Farm, Student hostels, Poultry houses, Piggery units, Feed for livestock

NEEDS

- Farm inputs for irrigation and winter cropping such as improved maize seed, cassava cuttings and/or sweet potato vines and fertilizer
- Provide livestock drugs in the district that have been affected by storm.
- Restocking of livestock
- Construct soil and water conservation structures in catchment areas

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Thorough assessments to ascertain the damage caused to irrigation infrastructure in all irrigation sites should be conducted before 15th April, 2023 to enable timely repairs.
- An extensive crop yield assessment and Livestock disease surveillance in all affected districts should be conducted in addition to the Agricultural Production Estimates Survey (APES).
- Dykes should be constructed along rivers that flooded (district hotspot areas) to assist in containing the flooding water.

IMPACTS AND NEEDS BY SECTOR

340,267 Children Under-Five and

181,098 Pregnant Women(PW), Lactating Women(LW) have been affected have collapsed at household level

99,552 Children Under-Five, **52,742** PWL and **2,385** chronically ill people have be displaced and living in camps

1033 Malnourished Children in camps

The Tropical cyclone Freddy has disrupted household food security, child feeding practices, and access to health services including under five and antenatal clinics as well as access to Outpatient Therapeutic Programs (OTP) and Nutrition Rehabilitation Units (NRU) where treatment of acute malnutrition takes place.

The condition of malnourished children is likely to worsen due to limited access to nutritious food and clinical services. A greater impact will be experienced in the post disaster period from April 2023 due to worsening food insecurity.

NEEDS

For nutrition cluster to respond very well, the following are needed:

- Quality curative nutrition services through the most appropriate modalities, ensuring systematic identification, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished cases in collaboration with the Health Sector.
- Therapeutic and supplementary feeds.
- Strengthen the quality and scale preventative nutrition services for most vulnerable groups through the promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, micro-nutrient supplementation and optimal maternal nutrition
- Specific urgent needs include:
 - Anthropometric Assessment tools (MUAC, Weighing Scales and Height Boards)
 - Nutritional Supplies: Ready to Use Therapeutic food (RUTF), Con Soy Blend (CSB), Resomal Formula 75 and Formula 1 100, Plastic plates and cups
 - Micro-nutrients supplements: MNPs (Ndisakanizeni), Vitamin A (both 100, 000 IU and 200, 000IU), albendazole tablets and IFA tablets

RECOMMENDATIONS

Urgently, mass nutrition screening should be conducted in all the camps

Integrated nutrition and health services such as immunization, Vitamin A supplementation and complementary food support should be provided in addition to the curative nutritional support.

Nutritious food that adheres to health and nutrition practices should be provided to the vulnerable groups to avoid incidences of malnutrition in the camps and all catchment areas affected.



Photo Credit : UNICEF



Photo Credit : YONCEO

724,811 PRIMARY SCHOOL LEARNERS
AFFECTED

356,396 MALES

368,313 FEMALES

Not attending lessons after closure of schools

217,012 DIRECTLY AFFECTED
as their schools are either damaged,
inaccessible or used as camps

102,052 MALES

114,960 FEMALES

54 LEARNERS DIED

30 MALES

24 FEMALES

564 TEACHERS DISPLACED OR HAVE
THEIR HOUSES DAMAGED

372 MALES

192 FEMALES

2 DEATHS - 1 BLANTYRE URBAN AND 1 THYOLO EDUCATION DISTRICT

550 PRIMARY SCHOOLS DAMAGED

72 classrooms for primary school have collapsed

175 submerged

49 blown off

151 cracked

215,717 Textbooks and

588 Teacher's guides have been damaged

724,811 learners school feeding programme
disrupted

13,458 SECONDARY SCHOOL LEARNERS
AFFECTED

8,610 MALES

7,017 FEMALES

NEEDS

- Safe temporary learning spaces/facilities such as tents
- Recreational, teaching and learning materials (TLMs)
- Hygiene IEC materials, WASH supplies, provision of dignity kits (targeting learners)
- School Safety and Psychosocial Support to both learners and teachers
- Supplies for emergency school feeding
- Materials for reconstruction of teacher's damaged houses and damaged school structures like school blocks and latrines
- Radios for provision of remedial lessons to affected schools
- Affected schools by districts and learners affected (Annex 2)

IMPACTS AND NEEDS BY SECTOR

13,458 SECONDARY SCHOOL LEARNERS
AFFECTED

8,610 MALES

7,017 FEMALES

Not attending lessons after closure of schools

5,462 DIRECTLY AFFECTED
as their schools are either damaged,
inaccessible or used as camps

3,023 MALES

2,439 FEMALES

5 LEARNERS DIED

514 TEACHERS DISPLACED OR HAVE
THEIR HOUSES DAMAGED

304 MALES

110 FEMALES

74 SECONDARY SCHOOLS DAMAGED

26 classrooms for Secondary school have collapsed

26 submerged

16 cracked

365 desks damaged

13,458 learners school feeding programme
disrupted

408 Schools **1,482** classrooms accomdating
112,474 learners are inaccessible

GAPS AND CONSTRAINTS

Inaccessibility of some schools due to impassable roads and flooded rivers.

- Lack of capacity to timely respond by some districts (financing, vehicles).
- Insufficient WASH supplies in schools exacerbated by influx of IDPs
- Insufficient financial resources to meet all needs

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Provide Safe temporary learning spaces to allow education continue
- Provide recreational and teaching and learning materials (TLMs)
- Provide remedial lessons to affected schools
- Promote Hygiene Promotion including distribution of WASH supplies,
- Provide School Safety and Psychosocial Support to both learners and teachers
- Provide Emergency School Feeding
- Conduct assessment of the school structures including sanitary facilities before students resume classes
- Reconstruct teacher's damaged houses and damaged school structures like school blocks and latrines
- Relocating of some learners from areas that are highly submerged to uplands to continue education
- Relocation of IDPs from classrooms school campuses
- Detailed assessment of the school structures including sanitary facilities before students resume classes

IMPACTS AND NEEDS BY SECTOR

During the observation, significant impacts that would affect the population in the immediate term. However, the impact of the changes in the environment are likely to have significant negative consequences in the medium to long-term future for the communities as they recover. It is in this view that most environmental needs should be addressed during the recovery phase. Other immediate needs for the environment such as waste management have been described by the WASH sector. The observed impacts include:

- Soil erosion causing formation of deep gullies including on the roads and as well as damage to forestry and water points land degradation.
- Siltation of rivers such as Sombani, Nandiwo, Shire and Phalombe Rivers and Mpoto lagoon
- Change of river line courses in Phalombe and Mulanje
- Destruction of beautiful sceneries such as Mulanje Mountain, Michesi Mountain, Soche and Ndirande Hills.
- Trees have been uprooted and collapsed.
- The ecosystem has been damaged.
- The disaster has caused water springs in Chiradzulu and Phalombe including dwelling places which remains a huge risk of causing damages to house.
- There have been landslides in several points which have disrupted land utilization like agriculture in several locations.
- Formation of huge gullies, fertile top soils have been buried in sand.

NEEDS

Afforestation and reafforestation initiatives, Construction of dykes, Swales, Storm drains, Planting vetiver, provide tree seedlings, increase communities' capacity to manage natural ecosystem regeneration, Materials to support watershed management and Tree planting materials

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Encourage afforestation and management of riverbanks.
- Intensify reafforestation of the mountains to check mudslides and control water runoff.
- Enforce proper management of riverbanks.



Photo Credit : DODMA

Districts	Female Population	Male Population	Population 2018	Affected Population	Displaced people	Food Security
Balaka	223,573	214,806	438,379	10,551	807	10,551
Blantyre	638,257	613,227	1,251,484	434,586	38,503	276,153
Chikwawa	287,989	276,695	564,684	101,786	90,232	97,164
Chiradzulu	182,006	174,869	356,875	191,889	7,592	118,171
Machinga	375,073	360,365	735,438	114,562	22,260	77,641
Mangochi	585,792	562,819	1,148,611	230,373	13,984	143,817
Mulanje	348,895	335,212	684,107	362,135	131,830	270,013
Mwanza	66,784	64,165	130,949	53,267	1,292	32,477
Neno	70,528	67,763	138,291	1,090	1,045	1,090
Nsanje	152,576	146,592	299,168	131,283	145,870	145,870
Ntcheu	336,400	323,208	659,608	2,502	1,260	2,502
Phalombe	219,020	210,431	429,450	258,597	117,801	202,279
Thyolo	367,943	353,513	721,456	43,632	6,106	28,622
Zomba City	54,067	51,946	106,013	8,267	304	5,082
Zomba District	380,829	365,895	746,724	322,938	80,393	225,920
Total	4,289,731	4,121,506	8,411,237	2,267,458	659,278	1,637,351

AFFECTED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND LEARNERS

District	# of schools affected	Girls	Boys	Total	Total teachers
Balaka	10	1,499	2,473	3,972	-
Blantyre	18	15,582	5,361	11,753	136
Blantyre city	32	9,190	6,970	16,160	35
Chikwawa	43	17,844	18,002	35,848	-
Chiradzulu	70	51	156	207	166
Machinga	10	366	253	419	145
Mangochi	20	4,385	4,173	8,547	11
Mulanje	67	301	234	535	-
Mwanza	4	1,001	1,002	2,003	2
Neno	3	490	9	499	-
Nsanje	62	11,752	12,736	24,488	131
Phalombe	78	63	146	209	40
Thyolo	49	18,766	18,445	37,211	49
Zomba	83	2,649	2,121	4,770	146
Zomba city	9	369	371	740	54

SCHOOLS USED AS CAMPS

Districts	Number of School still being used as Camps	Number of IDPs	Number of Classes Being used by IDPs
Blantyre Rural	19	5,257	81
Blantyre Urban	18	9,460	368
Chikwawa	26	29,981	3
Chiradzulu	51	5,058	141
Machinga	28	6,193	169
Mangochi	20	12,675	66
Mulanje	43	7,268	16
Mwanza	4	2,003	16
Nsanje	36	20,843	290
Phalombe	68	1,672	67
Thyolo	17	620	39
Zomba Rural	75	11,258	211
Zomba urban	3	186	14
Total	408	112,474	1,481

ACRONYMS

ACPC	Area Civil Protection Committees
ADD	Agriculture Development Division
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APES	Agricultural Production Estimates Survey
CBCCS	Community Based Child Centres
CCFLSs	Community Led Complementary Feeding and Learning Sessions
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
CVSU	Community Victim Support Unit
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
EBF	Exclusive Breast Feeding
FHH	Female Headed Household
GBV	Gender Based Violence
Ha	Hectares
HH	Headed Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HTH	High Test Hypochlorite (Chlorine)
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information Education Communication
IPC	Infection Prevention Control
MHH	Male Headed Household
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MNPs	Micro-Nutrients Supplements
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
NFI	None Food Items
NRU	Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit
OTP	Out Therapeutic Patient
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
PSEA	Protection Against Sexual Exploitation Abuse
PVSU	Police Victim Support Unit
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic food
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
TCF	Tropical Cyclone Freddy
TLMs	Teaching and Learning Materials
VCPC	Village Civil Protection Committees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation

For Further Details

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