



**MULTI-SECTORAL DETAILED NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT ON FLOODS IN  
KARONGA DISTRICT, MALAWI**



February 2024

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	1
1.0 Context Assessment .....	3
1.1 Background .....	3
1.2 Objectives of the Study .....	4
1.3 Expected Outcome .....	4
1.4 Methods of the Assessment.....	5
1.5 Criteria, Verification and Registration Process.....	5
2. Main Findings on the Assessment .....	7
2.1 Demography and Social Organization .....	7
2.2 Shelter and Non – Food Items (NFIs).....	10
2.3 Water, Sanitation and hygiene (WASH).....	14
2.4 Health.....	17
2.5 Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI).....	19
2.6 Livelihoods Basic Needs and Food Security .....	20
3. Market assessment .....	23
4. Response option .....	24
5. Coordination .....	24
5.1 Support from other NGOs/Partners.....	24
6. Field constraints/challenges faced .....	26
6.1 Solutions .....	26
6.2 Successes.....	27
6.3 Key Lessons Learnt.....	27
7. Conclusion and Recommendation .....	27
7.1 Distribution Plan .....	27
7.2. Recommendations.....	28
8. Team composition.....	29
9.0 Pictorial Focus .....	30

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Malawi Red Cross Society National Response Team (NRT) members under DM, Health and the District Project Officer led the Needs Assessment on Floods in Karonga District. The District Disaster Risk Management Committee (DDRMC) was an integral part of the assessment team and at the local level Area Disaster Risk Management Committee and Village (ADRMC) and Disaster Risk Management Committees (VDRMCs) played an active role in leading the assessment team to the right households. MRCS Division and its volunteers also made part of the team through provision of some enumerators and providing some guidance at a village level.

The purpose of this assessment was to establish the actual extent of the damage that Floods caused in TA Kyungu (GVHs, Kalambo, Kayelekera, Mwandwanga, Mwenyumba, Mwahimba, Mwenenguwe and Zindi) and make appropriate recommendations for actions to be taken in response to the disaster.

Upon the assessment, the NRT team conducted a preliminary secondary data analysis. According to the information that has been gathered, the disaster was as a result of the river line flooding caused by North Rukuru River, 516 people have been displaced and are currently seeking refuge in 5 camps which have been established. The people in the camps have been supported with different relief items such as water, food, hygiene kits and WASH facilities. The support has been provided by the government through DoDMA, UNICEF, UNFPA and other district-based organizations.

This needs assessment which was conducted from 29<sup>th</sup> to 2nd March 2024 in TA Kyungu of Karonga District followed an initial report which was shared by the District Commissioner on 23 and 26<sup>th</sup> February 2023. The assessment that was done by the DDRMC indicated that 911 households in the areas in six GVHs of TA Kyungu were affected as indicated in the table below:

*Table 1: DDRMC initial data for the affected population*

Affected households by GVHs	HH affected	Houses completely damaged	Partially Damaged	Water Run through
<b>Kalambo</b>	59	17	21	21
<b>Mwandwanga</b>	287	7	45	235
<b>Mwenyumba</b>	191	13	23	155
<b>Kayelekera</b>	25	5	7	13
<b>Mwahimba</b>	15	0	0	15
<b>Mwenenguwe</b>	9	2	0	7
<b>Zindi</b>	325	15	40	270

<b>Totals</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>716</b>
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The assessment targeted 551 people and when segregated to gender 40.7% (n=223) were males and 59.3% (n=325) were females. The assessment found out that Zindi has the highest percentage of both males and females, with 45% (n=101) and 58% (n=189) respectively and while GVH Mwenenguwe had the lowest.

The key finding on shelter is that there are variations regarding damages to the components of the buildings across the 6 affected GVHs, however, the most significant damage on shelter according to the findings of the assessment is on Walls with 94.56%, seconded by the floor at 62.98 % and lastly the Roof at 18.08 %.

The table below Illustrates different damage classifications for houses, with the majority of the damaged houses falling into moderately damaged at 26.50 %, Heavy damaged at 25.23 % while House completely damaged is at 7.80 %.

On water the study explored whether the affected households have their water sources disrupted in one way or the other because of the disaster because Water is very crucial in people's life. Unprotected wells and Boreholes were highly disrupted at 43.50 % and the lowest being Community kiosks at 0.70 %.

From the findings of the assessment, communities across the 6 GVHs mentioned food as the most urgent need for the survival of the affected. On average 97% of families require food as their urgent need. Besides food, the communities need shelter (88%), Kitchen utensils (82%) and Blankets (83%) for their urgent response needs. These needs correspond with ones earlier identified by the Local Authority Disaster Risk Management Committee.

All the 270 households with shelter damage classification ranging from completely damaged to very heavy damage may require assistance so that they may be able to build back their houses. A CVA response option may be a required option to help the survivors and also in kind depending on the availability of the shelter materials. But the HHs may be filtered further based on the available resources.

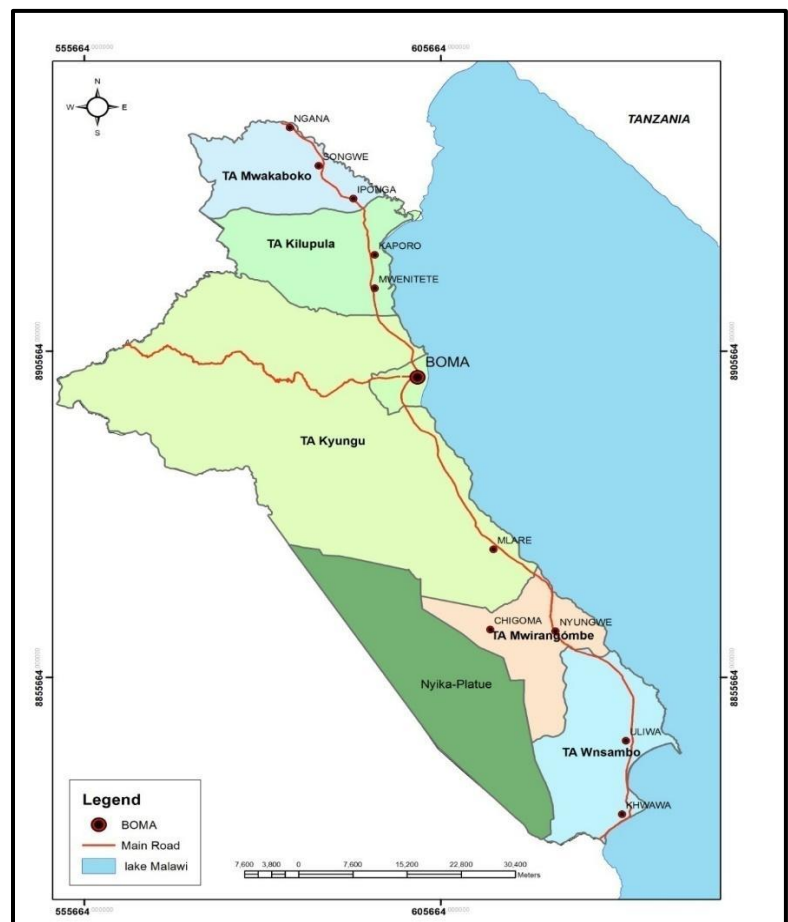
## 1.0 CONTEXT ASSESSMENT

### 1.1 Background

Karonga District is located in the Northern Region of the Republic of Malawi. It is bordered by Chitipa District in the West, Rumphi District in the South, and Tanzania in the North and East (see Figure 1). The district headquarters (known as Karonga Boma) is about 50 km south of the Tanzanian border, 226km north of Mzuzu City and 585 km north of the capital city of Malawi, Lilongwe.

The total land area of the district is 3,355 square kilometers making up 3.5% of the total land area of Malawi (94276 sq. km).<sup>1</sup> Karonga is the 5th largest district in the northern region and is in 12th position in the nation (in terms of total land area).

Karonga District is characterized by disasters ranging from partial to severe that are often punctuated by dry spells, stormy rains and floods primarily during the months of January to April. Floods in Karonga District are due to siltation of rivers which comes from the upstream areas, rising of water levels in the lake, water stagnation in low lying areas and ground saturation especially on wetlands where as dry spells arise from the shift in the rain bearing systems, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).



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Karonga Town's location exposes it to southeasterly winds, which blow off house and school roofs. The stormy rains have a detrimental effect on shelter and field crops especially during the on-set of the rainfall season

MRCs received a report that Karonga District received heavy rains associated with stormy rains on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> February 2024, which affected 911 households in the areas of TA Kyungu along North Rukuru River. The Local Authority Disaster Risk Management Committee rapid assessment report shared by the district council on 2<sup>th</sup> 2024 indicated that number of affected households per GVHs were as indicated below table

## 1.2 Objectives of the Study

The main purpose of this assessment was to get a better understanding of the level of damage caused by Floods that affected TAs Kyungu in Karonga district and inform the type of response needed.

*Specifically, the study was intended to;*

- Identify other actors on the ground.
- Conduct a market assessment to ascertain the functionality, distance and availability of shelter, livelihoods and other items.
- Make appropriate recommendations for action to be taken.
- Assess community needs and identify humanitarian gaps in regards to the implementation of WASH, Health, NFI/Shelter, Protection, Livelihood and Food security.
- Validate the data of the affected population shared by the authorities/District Council.
- Estimate the severity of the situation.
- Determine the necessity for MRCs to intervene.

The findings in this report will inform the MRCs management team, the Government of Malawi (District and Central level) and other stakeholders to decide the timely and appropriate response interventions to support the most affected people. The report will also assist the district and other stakeholders to prioritize other needs of great urgency.

## 1.3 Expected Outcome

A consolidated and detailed emergency needs Assessment report with recommendations for service support.

## 1.4 Methods of the Assessment

The assessment methodology has been conducted following the following three major steps:

1. Reviewed data collection tools so that they could be orchestrated with the situation on the ground.
2. Meetings with the local authorities including LADRCM, ADRCM, VDRMC, local leaders, MRCS Volunteers and the community to obtain a realistic understanding of the magnitude of the disaster in the area.
3. Door-to-door visit to verify and register the affected households in the villages where pictures and geo locations were collected
4. Market assessment and functionality.

The assessment was done jointly with members from the LADRCM and volunteers and the deployed MRCS NRT provided an orientation and technical support on data collection using digital methods. During the orientation the criteria was emphasized and the NRTs ensured that all the data collectors have a common understanding on damage classification. 4 LADRCMs members, 2 ADRCM, 4 VDRMC and 15 volunteers supported the collection of data from the affected areas and NRTs backstopped the process. The assessment was conducted in TA Kyungu in Karonga District from 29th February to 2th March 2024 followed by data analysis and reporting.

Community structures including ADRCMs, VDRMCs and MRCS volunteers together with the local leaders supported the team in identifying the affected Households. This was done to ensure that the process runs in a transparent and accountable manner. To ensure efficiency and transparency, a modern mobile data collection tool (Open data kit) was used to assess, verify and register the targeted household. This involved the use of smartphone technology in taking geo locations, pictures of both the potential beneficiaries and affected structures in the community.

Markets close to the affected areas were also visited and enumerators conducted interviews with the key informant's/market committees, the traders (Wholesalers, retailers) in order to learn more about the functionality and prices of the products said to be urgent needs of the affected. For this activity, paper-based data collection was used. Field team leaders ensured leadership and coordination of the volunteers. An assessment team leader supervised the entire process from the development of the terms of reference to the writing of the report.

## 1.5 Criteria, Verification and Registration Process

The NRT and DDRMCs verified all the households, which were reported to have been affected in the district. Subsequently registration was done mainly focusing on personal details, photos of both the household owner and affected structures focusing on the level damage as indicated below.

*Table 2: Household Targeting Criteria*

Targeting Criteria	Description
1. Houses apparently affected by the disaster	Only houses that have fallen from the cause of the current reported disaster were targeted to avoid intentionally destroyed structures, non-habitable and old structures in the area.
2. Houses not yet restored	The assessment targeted households with least capacity in the area.  So people who could manage to reconstruct their houses within the shortest time of the disaster were not targeted as they had deemed to have enough capacity to bounce back!
3. None business houses	Rented houses have not been included as they generate enough revenue for owners to repair/reconstruct  Only individual non business structures to have been targeted
4. Non Institutional/public structures	Churches, Mosques and public structures were not targeted.  However, affected public learning institutions were assessed

## 2. MAIN FINDINGS ON THE ASSESSMENT

This section contains in-depth information on the findings of the assessment of the Flood' effects. The majority of the population are farmers, with only a few locals engaging in small-scale trading. Some of the affected people are temporarily in designated camps while others are living with Friends and relatives as they wait for the water to level down before they can go back to normal living.

### 2.1 Demography and Social Organization

#### 2.1.1 Number of Households and individuals affected

Table 4 below indicates gender of the respondents and number of individuals that were affected during the disaster. The assessment targeted 551 people and when segregated to gender 40.7% (n=223) were males and 59.3% (n=325) were females, which indicates that more females were affected than males in the area. The assessment also found out that Zindi has the highest percentage of both males and females, with 45% (n=101) and 58% (n=189) respectively and while GVH Mwenenguwe had the lowest.

#### 2.1.2 Age Range of Household Head

Most of the people that were interviewed were in the age range of 51 years and above representing 30 % seconded by age ranges of 36 – 45 years and 26 - 35 representing 25 and 24% respectively. It's a given fact that the interviewed age ranges belong to the productive age band. The

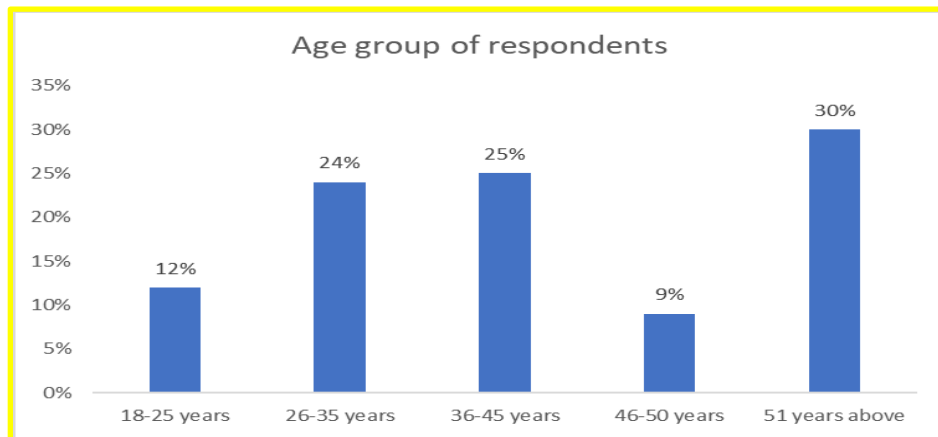


Figure 1 : Age range of the household head

### 2.1.3 Households with school going children

From the findings of the assessment, most of the households affected in TA Kyungu reported that children are still going to school with an overall rate of 78.58 % and 21.42 % of the households are the ones that have no school going children. It may be noted without doubt that education of the school going children was affected in one way or another, for example, disrupting students' attendance at school due to collapsed houses, flooded rivers and school facilities being used as evacuation centers.

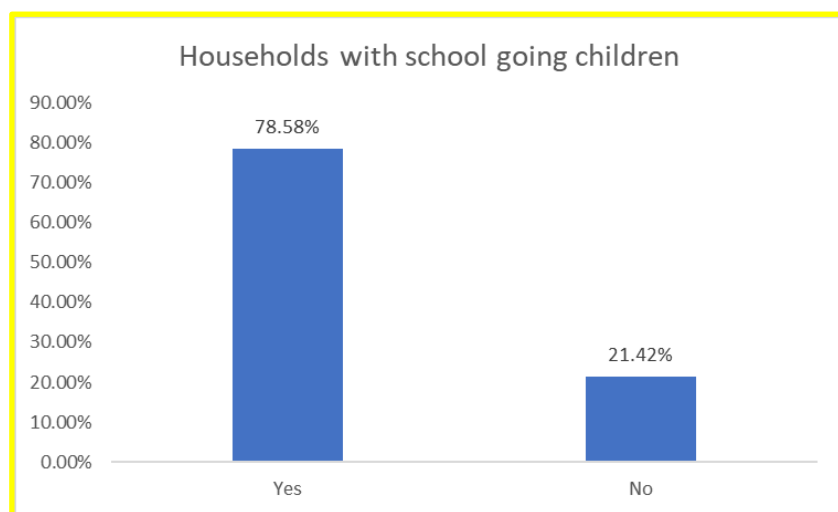


Figure 2: Households with school going children

The education cluster as highlighted from the table below indicates that Lupaso Zone was the most affected with 6 schools where the authorities reported that learning materials such as books and other things have been destroyed.

Table 3: Affected schools in the impact areas

<b>LUPASO ZONE: LEARNERS AFFECTED BY FLOODS</b>			
<b>SCHOOL</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL LEARNERS</b>
CHINSEBE	426	404	830
KISINDILE	537	483	1020
LUPASO	70	52	122
MASOKO	210	204	414
MALUNGO	57	66	123
SILU	18	22	40
<b>TOTAL LEARNERS</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>2,549</b>

### 2.1.4 If school going children will still be able go to school after disaster

According to figure 2 below, the disasters caused no significant disturbance for the school going children. An average of 78.06% of the respondents indicated that their children will go back to school, while 21.94 % of respondents indicated that their children will not go back to school after the disaster. For the learners who are not going to school, it can be attributed by the fact that most of them might have lost essential items during the disasters and with intensive community sensitizations and support, children from 21.94 % of respondents can go back to school

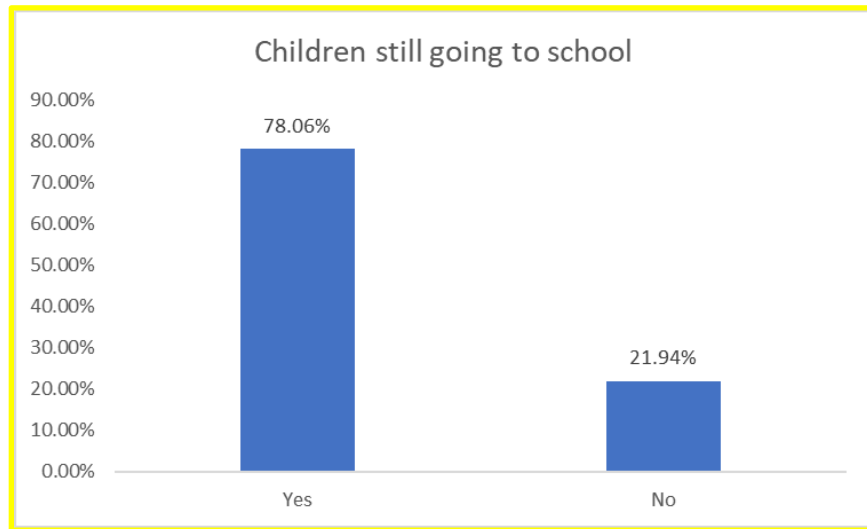


Figure 3: If school going children will still be able go to school after disaster

### 2.1.5 School Materials affected

School materials are essential for the school children because without them, learners cannot attend classes. From the data collected 90.07% exercise books were affected, second by Uniforms and Shoes at 85.45%. Generally, all school materials were affected ranging from 74.83 % to 90.07 %. This data corresponds with the initial assessment reported by the education cluster more especially in the Lupaso zone where most of the people have been affected.

Table 4: School materials affected

School Material Affected		
	n	Percent
Uniforms and shoes	370	85.45%
School bags	331	76.44%
Text books	324	74.83%
Exercise books	390	90.07%
None	6	1.39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1421</b>	<b>328.18%</b>

## 2.2 Shelter and Non – Food Items (NFIs)

### 2.2.1 Items directly affected by the Floods

Shelter is a basic human need that is essential for life in the face of natural disasters or conflict because it provides security, personal safety, and weather protection, as well as preventing illness and disease. Though the study indicates variation on the items that have been affected. The most significant damage has been impacted on affected food, Kitchen utensils and furniture are the items that have been recorded to have been affected. GVH zindi has been affected highly amongst all the GVHs with on average 50% of all the items.

Figure 5: Items directly affected by the Floods

Household Items affected								
GVH	Kitchen's utensils	furniture	food	beddings	elect equipment	farm inputs	livestock	money
Kalembo	2.90%	4.40%	2.78%	3.17%	0.00%	3.94%	3.89%	2.75%
Mwahimba	4.44%	6.74%	5.93%	6.13%	30.95%	6.09%	8.13%	26.61%
Mwandwanga	16.02%	18.77%	15.74%	13.95%	19.05%	16.85%	11.31%	10.09%
Mwenenguwe	0.19%	0.29%	0.19%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%	0.00%
Mwenyumba	22.78%	10.56%	23.33%	22.20%	0.00%	17.92%	24.73%	2.75%
Zindi	53.67%	59.24%	52.04%	54.33%	50.00%	55.20%	51.59%	57.80%

### 2.2.2 Component of the house affected by the Floods

There were great variations regarding damages to the components of the buildings across the 6 affected GVHs. The most significant damage on shelter according to the findings of the assessment is on Walls with 94.56%, seconded by the floor at 62.98 % and lastly the Roof at 18.08 %. The damages was also attested during the observations and the report signifies that the impact of the floods were high and most of the houses could not withstand. in line with the highest affected GVHs, Zindi has the highest percentage of the most affected compared to the others.

Table 6: Component of the house affected by the stormy rains

Description	Roof	Walls	Floor
Kalambo	0.91%	2.72%	2.72%
Mwahimba	2.36%	5.26%	2.72%
Mwandwanga	0.84%	14.52%	11.62%
Mwenenguwe	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%
Mwenyumba	5.26%	21.42%	10.16%
Zindi	8.71%	50.45%	35.75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.08%</b>	<b>94.56%</b>	<b>62.98%</b>

### 2.2.3 Damage classification of the houses

The table below illustrates different damage classifications for houses, with the majority of the damaged houses falling into moderately damaged at 26.50 %, Heavy damaged at 25.23 % while House completely damaged is at 7.80 %. Most of the affected people in the camps according to the findings of the assessment and observation are those falling under very heavy damage to moderate, hence shelter needs are of great importance in the affected GVHs for the people to go back and rebuild their homes.

Table 7: Component of the house affected by the stormy rains

Affected households by GVHs	HHs affected	Houses completely damaged	Very heavy Damage	Heavy Damage	Moderately Damaged	Water Run through
Kalambo	15	4	7	2	2	0
Mwahimba	32	3	5	5	19	0
Mwandwanga	86	7	17	36	25	1
Mwenenguwe	1	0		1	0	0
Mweneyumba	127	4	4	15	37	67
Zindi	290	25	55	80	63	67
<b>Totals</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>135</b>

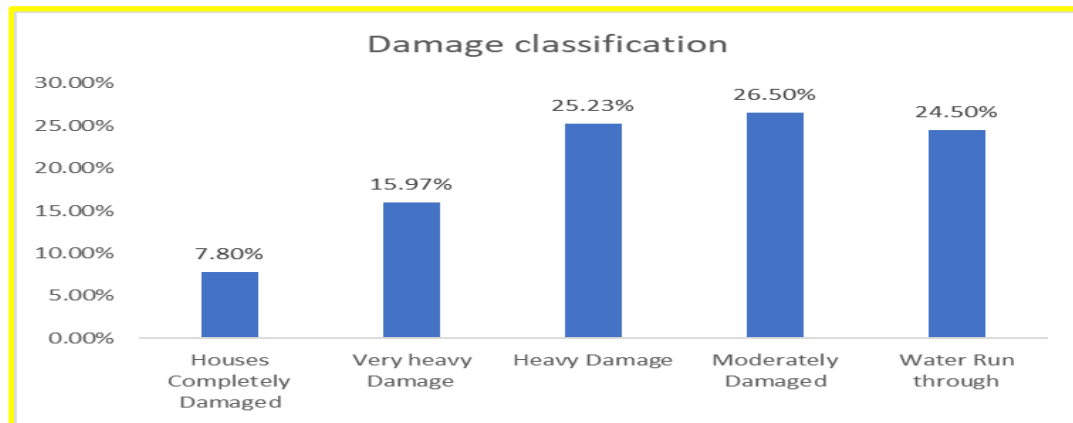


Figure 4: Percentages of damage classification

### 2.2.4 Type of Building

The study further wanted to find out the type of buildings in the area as to understand the intensity of the damage. It has been noted that semi - permanent buildings registered 84.70 % of the damage, temporarily at 7.80 % and Permanent at 7.50 %.

Table 8: Component of the house affected by the stormy rains

Type of Building			
GVH	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporarily
Kalambo	0%	40.00%	60.00%
Mwahimba	9.40%	81.20%	9.40%
Mwandwanga	4.80%	92.80%	2.40%
Mwenenguwe	0%	100.00%	0%
Mweneyumba	5.50%	82.70%	11.80%
Zindi	9.30%	85.90%	4.80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.50%</b>	<b>84.70%</b>	<b>7.80%</b>

### 2.2.5 Type of construction materials needed to erect the house to its original state

The houses were further observed to see the type of construction materials needed to erect them. Table below shows overall the communities need Cement (33.90 %), followed by Bricks (32.60 %) then timber to restore the houses to their original states at 12.40 %.

Table 9: Component of the house affected by the stormy rains

Required Construction Materials							
GVH	Poles	Timber	Iron Sheets	Grass	Bricks	Cement	Other
Kalambo	14.60%	4.70%	0.70%	20.00%	3.40%	2.40%	0.00%
Mwahimba	13.40%	11.80%	14.80%	18.50%	6.50%	2.60%	0.40%
Mwandwanga	6.10%	14.70%	14.80%	9.20%	18.40%	14.90%	0.00%
Mwenenguwe	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%	0.20%	0.00%
Mweneyumba	26.80%	20.60%	23.00%	30.80%	14.80%	24.10%	0.00%
Zindi	39.00%	47.60%	46.70%	21.50%	56.70%	55.80%	0.00%
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>6.00%</b>	<b>12.40%</b>	<b>9.90%</b>	<b>4.80%</b>	<b>32.60%</b>	<b>33.90%</b>	<b>0.40%</b>

### 2.2.6 Materials available in the market

The interviewees were further asked in terms of materials' availability on the market, the assessments revealed that all the items observed needed for construction are readily available at the market as most of the respondents affirmed this with availability of Cement scoring highest of 34.50 % and the lowest grass at 4.90 %.

Table 10: Component of the house affected by the stormy rains

Construction Materials available on the Market						
GVH	poles	Timber	Iron Sheets	Grass	Bricks	Cement
Kalambo	14.30%	8.00%	0.90%	20.60%	3.40%	2.20%
Mwahimba	14.30%	14.00%	17.70%	15.90%	6.60%	2.90%
Mwandwanga	6.00%	15.30%	9.70%	14.30%	18.70%	13.70%
Mwenenguwe	0.00%	0.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%	0.20%
Mweneyumba	23.80%	14.70%	20.40%	28.60%	14.40%	23.30%
Zindi	41.70%	47.30%	51.30%	20.60%	56.60%	57.60%
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>6.50%</b>	<b>11.60%</b>	<b>8.70%</b>	<b>4.90%</b>	<b>33.80%</b>	<b>34.50%</b>

### 2.2.7 Main source of transport used to transport construction materials from the marketplace

The assessments also looked at the means of transport for transporting construction materials for the marketplace. The respondents indicated that hired motor bikes (38%) can be the main source of transport if they were to get these construction materials from the market. Other preferred sources of transport were hired bicycles (18%), hired oxcart (15%), hired car (14%), and by head (12%).

Table 11: Main source of transport used for construction materials from the marketplace

Description	Kalambo	Mwahimba	Mwandwanga	Mwenenguwe	Mweneyumba	Zindi	Average
Hired motorbike	0%	75%		100%	35%	16%	38%
Hired Car	0%	0%	58%	0%	1%	27%	14%
Hired Oxcart	0%	9%	30%	0%	24%	27%	15%
Hired bicycle	33%	6%	9%	0%	31%	27%	18%
By head	60%	3%		0%	7%	0%	12%
Own Ox cart	7%	6%	2%	0%	2%	3%	3%

### 2.1.13 Distance traveled to get the construction materials

Table 11 below shows that 36% of the respondents revealed that the distance travelled to get construction materials is above 10 kilometers, prompted further the respondents indicated that most construction materials are purchased from the Karonga District council market hence the distances.

Table 14: Distance travelled to get the construction materials

Description	Kalambo	Mwahimba	Mwandwanga	Mwenenguwe	Mweneyumba	Zindi	Average
Above 10 kilometers	87%	0%	26%	100%	4%	2%	36%
6-10 Kilometer	13%	0%	49%	0%	39%	22%	20%
2-5 Kilometer	0%	0%	5%	0%	57%	62%	21%
Less than 1 Kilometer	0%	100%	21%	0%	0%	14%	23%

## 2.3 Water, Sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

The assessment also explored whether water, sanitation and hygiene of the community have been affected by the disaster. This was done with the understanding that if the WASH sector is affected in a community and the gaps are not addressed there could be more disasters in terms of diseases and pandemics.

### 2.3.1 Water source disruption

On water the study explored whether the affected households have their water sources disrupted in one way or the other because of the disaster because Water is very crucial in people's life. Unprotected wells and Boreholes were highly disrupted at 43.50 % and the lowest being Community kiosks at 0.70 % as presented in the figure below:

Table 15: Distance travelled to get the construction materials

Disrupted Water sources						
GVH	Borehole	Open Stream	Protected well	Unprotected well	Community Kiosk	Other
<b>Kalambo</b>	4.50%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Mwahimba</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Mwandwanga</b>	10.10%	5.90%	11.80%	10.60%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Mweneyumba</b>	42.40%	0.00%	11.80%	11.60%	66.70%	40.00%
<b>Zindi</b>	42.90%	94.10%	76.50%	74.70%	33.30%	60.00%
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>43.50%</b>	<b>7.50%</b>	<b>3.70%</b>	<b>43.50%</b>	<b>0.70%</b>	<b>1.10%</b>

### 2.3.2 Percentage of the respondents who treat water

Water treatment is very essential for healthy living. Water is supposed to be properly treated regardless of whether people get it from a safe source or not. This is because water can get contaminated at any point from source, in transit, storage or when it is being used. The study wanted find out if the respondents treat water and it was attested that 34% of the respondents from

GVH Mwandwanga treat their water followed by 22% in GVH Zindi, this is contrary to the findings in GVH Kalambo and Mweneyumba where it is assumed that they use tap water from water board hence do not find the need to treat the water. The findings signify the need for the communities to be sensitized on water treatment considering that if the water is not treated, water related diseases may erupt in the communities.

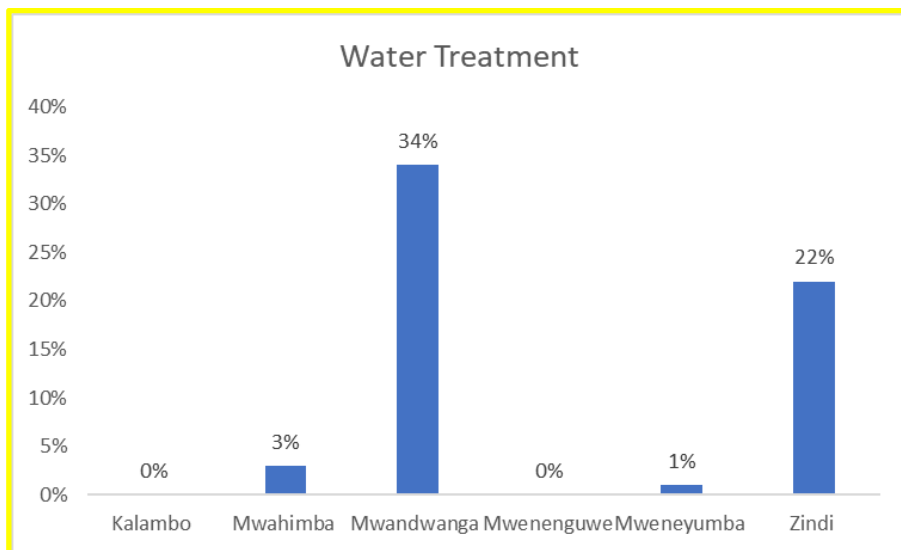


Figure 5: Water treatment

### 2.3.3 Water treatment Methods

For the respondents who acknowledged to be treating water, the study found out that, the affected households use different water treatment methods and use of water guard is the highest (73 %), seconded by boiling 46 % and let it settle and water filter at 5 % respectively. HSAs need to intensify health promotion messages to prevent Cholera outbreaks which are very common during the rainy season.

Table 16: Water treatment Methods

Description	Kalambo	Mwahimba	Mwandwanga	Mwenenguwe	Mweneyumba	Zindi	Average
Let it settle	0%	0%	17%	0%		13%	5%
Water guard/Chlorine	0%	0%	66%	0%	100%	54%	73%
Boil	0%	100%	17%	0%	0%	30%	46%
Water Filters	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	2%	5%

### 2.3.4 Latrine (toilet) destroyed

Pit Latrines are very important components of sanitation and hygiene. Disruption of these by a disaster can have serious effects on the health of people as it may lead to open defecation which lead to transmission of so many diseases and infections. The study found out that , on average 67 % of the pit latrines in all the five affected GVHs were destroyed with GVH Kalambo registering 93 %, seconded by Zindi at 80 %. There is a need to intensify water treatment/ household pot to pot water chlorination to avoid outbreak of waterborne diseases.

#### Latrine (toilet) destroyed

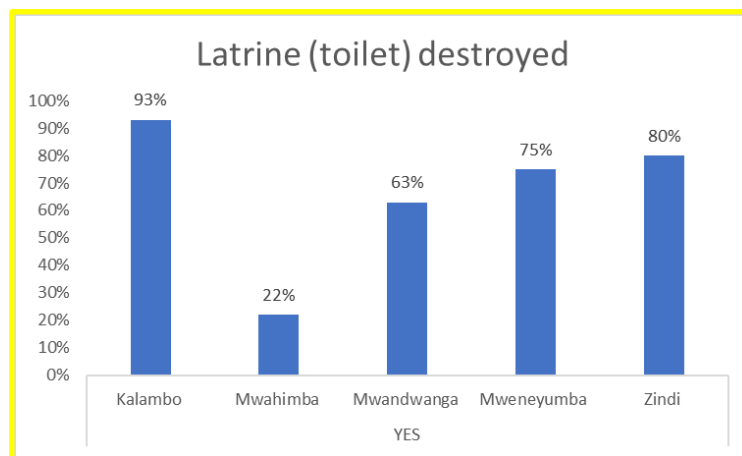


Table 6: If Yes, which latrine are you using or where do you go to assist/relieve yourself?

Households without Pit latrines who are at 67 % on average are using neighbors pit latrines and 54 % do practice open defecation - Bush and 2 % Public toilets. This present situation poses a great danger of disease outbreak in the affected GVHs and Health workers and VHC need to intensify health education in the affected areas.

Table 17: Water treatment Methods

Description	Kalambo	Mwachimba	Mwandwanga	Mweneyumba	Zindi	Average
Neighbor	77%	68%	62%	63%	66%	67%
Bush	61%	57%	45%	56%	49%	54%
Public toilets	5%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Private toilets	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

## 2.4 Health

### 2.4.1 Percentage of Households with Pregnant/Lactating women

The assessment also wanted to determine households that have pregnant or lactating women. It is worthy to mention that according to tradition in Karonga, women are not comfortable to say they are pregnant especially when the pregnancy is in the preliminary stages, hence most of the respondents were those whose pregnancy was visible and women who were lactating. From the assessment, GVH Zindi registered a high number of women affected at 59.38 % followed by Mwandwanga at 23.13% whilst GVH Kalambo and Mwahimba had the lowest 1.25 % respectively. Implementation of mobile outreach clinics needed to be considered in order to avoid maternal deaths due to lack to ANC services

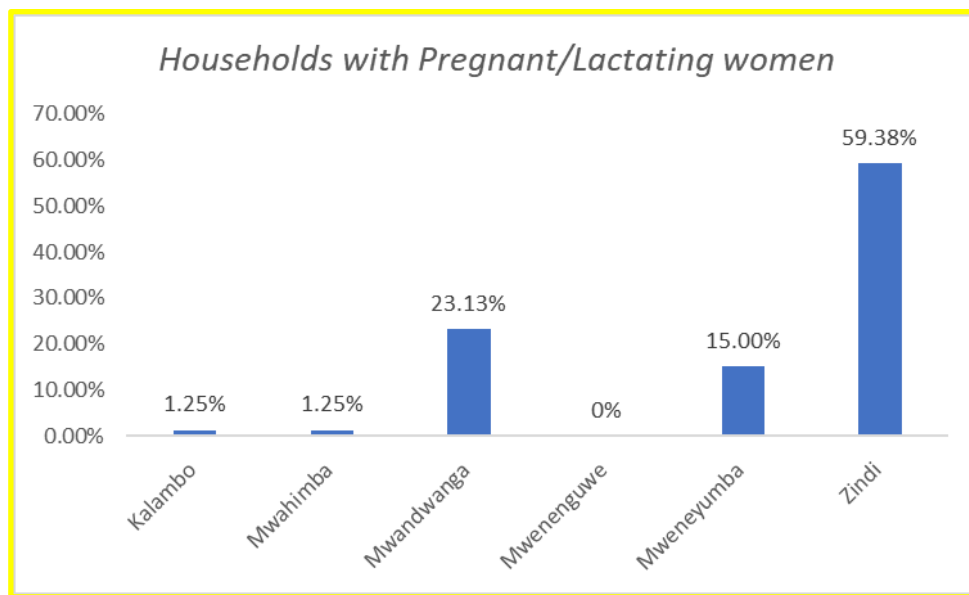


Figure 7: Percentage of Households with Pregnant/Lactating women

### 2.4.2 Percentage of Households with Chronical illnesses

By definition, chronically ill referred to people that have diseases such as diabetes, cancer, BP and HIV related illnesses. The study did not specifically question the type of diseases but rather wanted to gather information if they are present and the findings revealed that GVH Zindi recorded the highest with 71.08 % of people with chronic illnesses followed by GVH Mwandwanga at 10.84 %. Issues of Outreach clinics could be very crucially important because as per assumption some prescribed medication could be lost during the disaster hence aggravating the illness.

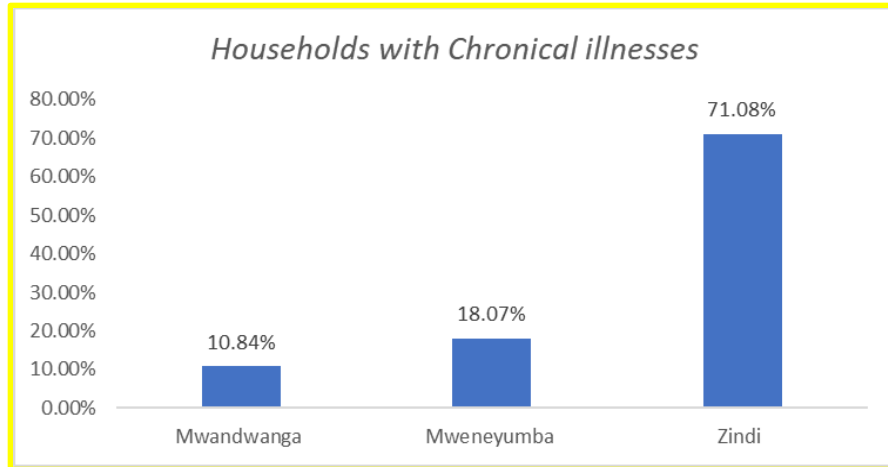


Figure 8: Percentage of Households with Chronical illnesses

**2.1.7 Whether nearest health facilities have been affected.**

GVHs Mwenenyumba 43% and Mwandwanga 35 % of the respondents said that health facilities in their areas have been affected by the disaster while 3 GVHs of Kalambo, Mwahimba and Mwenenguwe registered 0 % damage.

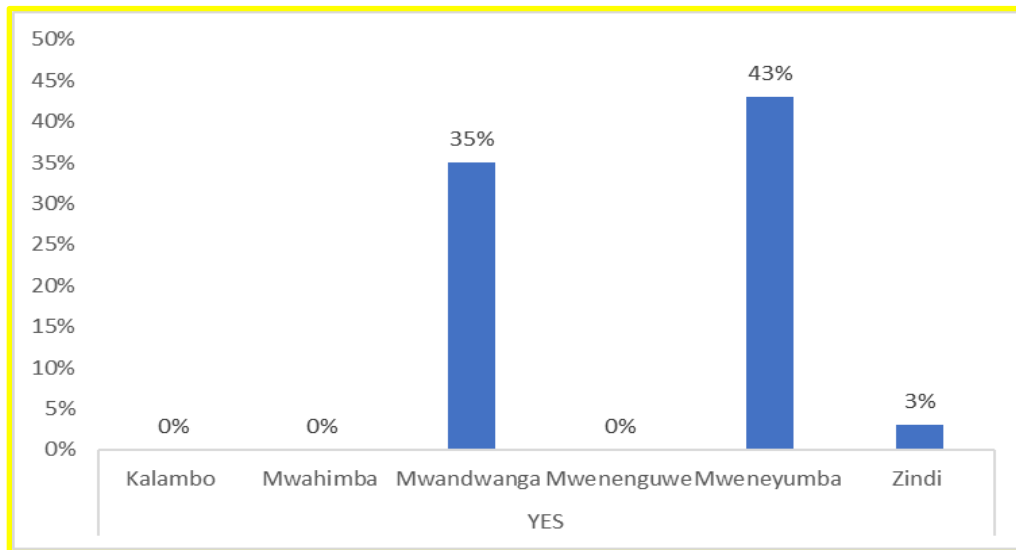


Figure 9: Nearest health facility been affected

## 2.5 Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

In any disaster the marginalized groups of people are usually most affected and in most cases the response tends to neglect their needs or sometimes they are taken advantage of. It is for this reason that some humanitarian organizations including MRCS put emphasis on issues of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) especially in disaster response. To better plan the response and also to address issues of PGI in relation to these disasters, the study had a component on Protection, Gender and inclusion.

### 2.5.1 Percentage of Households with disabilities.

As illustrated in the table below, the study found out that 10% (55 households) of the affected households (n=551) have some members living with disabilities. These findings are important and have to be considered when planning for response regarding assistive devices.

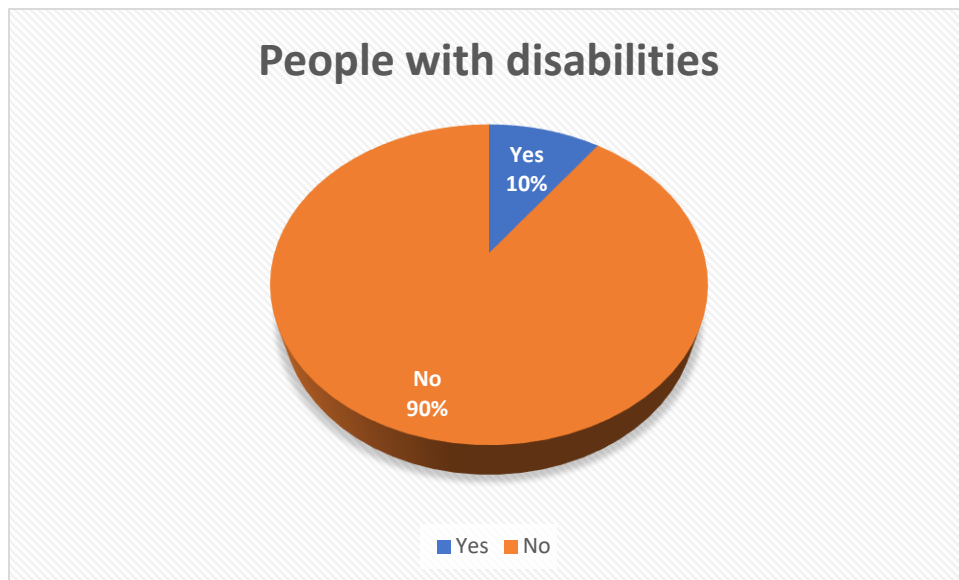


Figure 10: Nearest health facility been affected

### 2.5.2 Assistive devices affected by the disaster.

Persons with Disabilities have difficulty moving, hearing, seeing, communicating and/or learning. They have the same needs and perform the same activities as other members of the community (eating, dressing, working, etc.). Through the needs assessment, it has been observed that some of the assistive devices were affected though not to a very high percentage. On average 6 % of the people with disability from the affected households have their assistive devices either lost or affected by the disaster and it is recommended that they receive support from Government and partners like MACOHA.

Have the assistive devices been affected by the disaster? * If yes what devices? Crosstabulation								
Count			If yes what devices?					Total
			Hearing aids	Hearing aids Spectacles	Long Withe Cane	Spectacles	Wheel Chair	
Have the assistive devices been affected by the disaster?	No	545	0	0	0	0	0	545
	Yes	0	1	1	1	1	2	6
Total		545	1	1	1	1	2	551

Figure 11: Nearest health facility been affected

### 2.5.3 Occurrence of Gender Based Violence Cases in households/Communities.

Following the assessment, no issues of gender based violences were recorded across the respondents from the targeted areas in T/A Kyungu. This can be attributed to awareness raising on PGI. Though no issues have been reported from the assessment it is important that issues of PGI are mainstreamed across all stages of response considering that more cases of PGI, especially PSEA are experienced when relief items are being distributed.

### 2.5.4 Experienced or heard any form of sexual harassment in return for assistance.

On whether the affected households have experienced any forms of sexual harassment in return of assistance all the respondents said they haven't experienced any.

## 2.6 Livelihoods Basic Needs and Food Security

### 2.6.1 Urgent household needs for survival

Urgent livelihood household needs are the essential requirements for sustaining the well-being and income of households that have been affected by a disaster. From the findings of the assessment

A livelihood is the means and capacities required to sustain one's basic needs, such as food, shelter, clothing, and social relationships. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, and maintain or enhance its resources, while not undermining the natural resource base. Destroying or damaging physical resources, such as houses, infrastructure, work implements, livestock, and domestic utensils, that are necessary for shelter, mobility, communication, and livelihood activities

From the findings of the assessment, communities across the 6 GVHs mentioned food as the most urgent need for the survival of the affected. On average 97% of families require food as their urgent need. Besides food, the communities need shelter (88%), Kitchen utensils (82%) and Blankets

(83%) for their urgent response needs. These needs correspond with ones earlier identified by the Local Authority Disaster Risk Management Committee.

**2.6.2 Whether a respondent or one of family members worked for a project during the last 3 months where they receive a full food basket or cash more than MWK 20,000 a month**

When posed with a question to assess if any member of their families worked for a project during the last 3 months where they received a full food basket or cash more than MWK20,000 a month, 10 % of the affected households in GVH mwandwangwa, seconded by Mwahimba at 9 % acknowledged to have worked for a project that of which they earned MWK 20,000. 00 in the past 3 months. GVH Kalambo and Mwenenguwe registered 0 %.

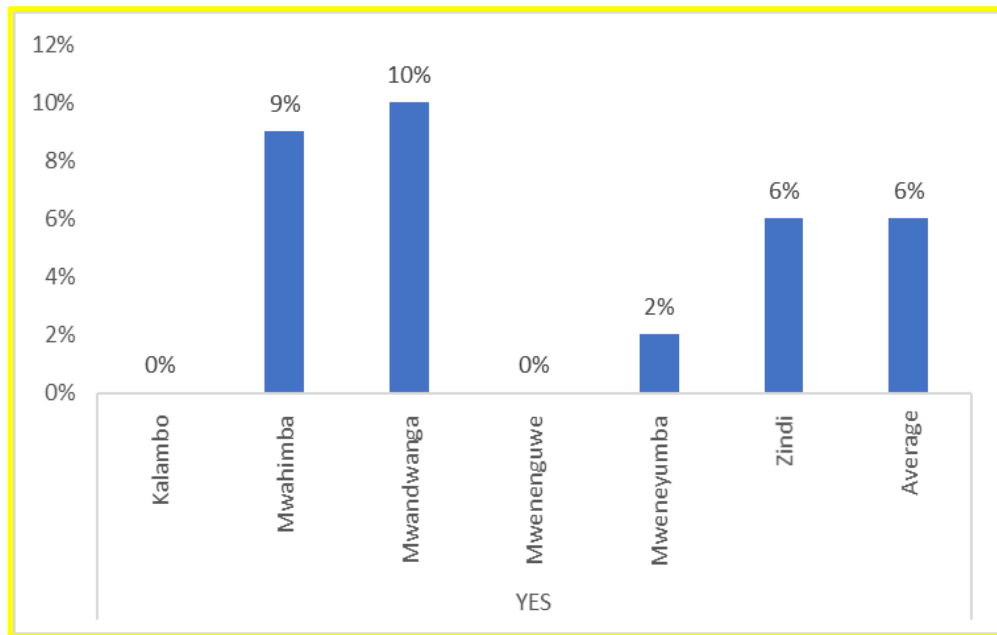


Figure 12: Have you or one of family members worked for a project during the last 3 months where you receive a full food basket or cash more than MWK20,000 a month

**2.6.3 Income generating activities**

The study also assessed the affected household’s sources of income. It has been discovered that most households depended on casual labor as their source of income with an average of 69%. Crop production at 66% is the second source income. Karonga district is well known on livestock production and during the study it was revealed that the respondents depend on 12 % of their livelihoods on livestock.

It is worthy to note with the increasing trends of disaster that are currently happening in the district, likelihood of the communities to malpractice behaviors such as charcoal burning are high considering that the main sources of income are being affected. It is therefore recommended for the council and other stakeholders to ensure sustainable strategic approaches are in place.

Table 18: Income generating activities involved

Description	Kalambo	Mwahimba	Mwandwanga	Mwenenguwe	Mweneyumba	Zindi	Average
Crop production	87%	0%	98%	100%	61%	51%	66%
Casual labour (ganyu)	100%	100%	36%	100%	29%	49%	69%
Livestock production	0%	0%	13%	0%	12%	10%	12%
Semi-skilled work	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	5%	3%
Petty trading/business (shops, etc)	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	6%	3%
Land rentals	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Gifts/Remittances	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	3%
Artisanal skills (weaving, brewing, carpentry etc)	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Pension	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%

### 2.6.4 Remittance

Remittance is a sum of money sent in payment or as a gift from either friends or relatives. Remittance could be in the form of money, items or food. This assessment has noted that only average 3% of the affected households with GVHs Zindi registering 3% and Mwandwanga 2% while the 4 GVHs registered 0%.

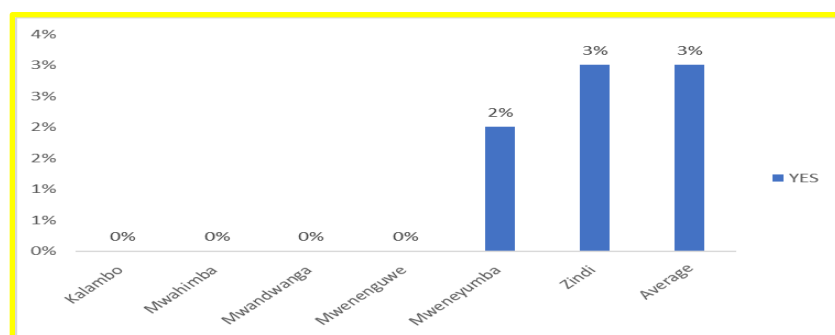


Figure 13: Remittance

### 3. MARKET ASSESSMENT

A market assessment was also carried out in the markets near the affected areas to get a precise picture of functionality of the markets near the affected areas. It is against this background that this part of the report is put together to provide a reflection of prices of commodities in the markets near the disaster affected areas. The markets that were visited are Boma Market and Pusi market. A pre constructed questionnaire was used to collect the data from the traders both retailers and wholesalers. Two wholesalers and also two retailers were visited in each market to make sure that unbiased information is collected.

#### 3.1 Findings of the market assessment

According to the findings of the market assessment, the Boma market is frequented by most of the people in Karonga district and it is the biggest. All the people from TA Kyungu come to this market to buy commodities from retailers or wholesalers.

##### Wholesaler

Table 21: Boma Market wholesale price list

Commodity	Specification	Unit	Price
Maize (KGs)		1KG	177
Cooking oil (Litres)	Kukoma	1L	3100
Legumes (KGs)	Mixed Beans	1L	1700
Iron sheets (Each)		12 F	12557
Nails (KGs)	Nails	1KG	3711
Cement (KGs)	Tembo/Kumanga	50KG	24500
Timber		2X3X18F	7500
Black sheet paper (Meter)		1M	350

##### Retailer

Table 22: Boma Market retail price list

Commodity	Specification	Unit	Price
Maize (KGs)		1KG	760
Cooking oil (Litres)	Kukoma	1L	3500
Legumes (KGs)	Mixed Beans	1L	1850
Iron sheets (Each)		12 F	13750
Nails (KGs)	Nails	1KG	4100
Cement (KGs)	Tembo/Kumanga	50KG	24800
Timber		2X3X18F	4500

Black sheet paper (Meter)		1M	380
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#### 4. RESPONSE OPTION

Following the observation conducted and the findings of the assessment the NRT recommends cash and voucher assistance to the affected households as it will support the much-needed gap on shelter varying also the availability of items on the market. The CVA delivery mechanism can apply use of either mobile and direct cash transfers

In extreme circumstances use of in-kind distribution can also be used as a response option

#### 5.COORDINATION

There is good coordination of the MRCS with its partners in its collective effort and continued support to those in need during disasters and other developmental activities. The NRT and Karonga District Council through LADRM, ADRM, VDRM and the MRCS volunteers worked jointly together in all the stages of disaster response in the recent floods which has affected TA Kyungu.

Prior to the assessment the NRT had a briefing session with Karonga LADRM members and the MRCS volunteers on the objectives of the verification exercise. Due to good coordination, the MRCS volunteers and ALDRM members through the Disaster Risk Management Officer (DRMO) were able to share necessary data which acted as a benchmark for the verification exercise to the NRT members. NRT members also attended a preparatory meeting for the president who conducted a flyover of affected areas.

The District Council also supported 2 vehicles during the verification exercise in the affected areas of TA Kyungu. This good coordination was not only at District level but also propagated at National and community level through DoDMA ADRM, VDRM and MRCS sub division members. NRT and enumerators had no major challenges in locating the affected households because all the community structures were well coordinated. At National level, MRCS enjoys good coordination with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and the assessment was represented by their Senior Officer for technical support and decision making. This collaboration will continue beyond this disaster situation.

##### 5.1 Support from other NGOs/Partners

During the current Floods, DoDMA and different partners had to come in with different food and non-food items such as maize, Beans, Water, Dignity Kits, tents etc. to support the affected households as indicated below table:

#	Name of Government/ Partners	List of items provided
1	DoDMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 Pieces of Blankets</li> <li>• 500 kg dry beans</li> <li>• 2500kg maize flour</li> <li>• 750 bags of Maize</li> <li>• 10 Tarpaulins</li> <li>• K2,000,000 to support operational costs</li> </ul>
2	Malawi Red Cross Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EOC utilities support MK20,000</li> <li>• Deployment of National Response Team and Needs assessment exercise K3,200,000</li> </ul>
3	Northern Region Water Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30000 litres of water</li> <li>• 406 water purifiers</li> <li>• 3200kgs Maize flour</li> </ul>
	Hon. Felix Katwafu MP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 400kgs Maize grain</li> <li>• Money MK80,000</li> </ul>
	SOLDEV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 10 family tents</li> </ul>
	UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 500 dignity kits</li> </ul>
	Min. of Youth and Sports, Hon. Uchizi Mkandawire, MP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 1 cow</li> <li>· MK100,000</li> </ul>

Karonga DHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 120 tablets of soap</li> <li>· HTH/ Chlorine 50kgs</li> <li>· Temporary latrine base 8</li> <li>· 60 buckets</li> </ul>
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· WASH/Health technical support</li> <li>· EOC utilities support MK10,000</li> </ul>
HRH Paramount Dr. Kyungu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 2 Searchlights</li> </ul>

## 6. FIELD CONSTRAINTS/CHALLENGES FACED

During the assessment the NRT and LADRMC /Enumerators had run into a number of challenges which could also affect the biases of the data collected such as:

- Flooding of some rivers that our enumerators had to cross to collect data in the across the river communities
- Some community members insisted on getting registered despite their houses not showing any signs that they were affected.
- Long distances from one household to the next
- Persistence rains in most of the affected areas hence delaying knock off time
- More reports of similar disasters while in the field and the team had to cover the extra task within a short period of time with the same resources.

### 6.1 Solutions

- Use of canoes in some cases to cross the flooding rivers
- Time adjustment to reach the target. Starting off to field early before rains starts on each day
- Adding more houses on one enumerator to cover the new figures that the LADRMC reported while another assessment was underway

## 6.2 Successes

Despite the challenges encountered the team had the following success stories:

- The enumerators, who were mostly MRCS volunteers, were so dedicated that they managed to reach many households despite being in hard-to-reach areas
- There was a good working relationship with the government partners and other stakeholders during the assessment.
- Team works also contributed to the success of the operation amongst the NRTs and all the stakeholders involved.

## 6.3 Key Lessons Learnt

- Having very dedicated workforce helps in achieving better results even amidst many challenges
- Coordination with partners or stakeholders during disasters is the only way to achieve the mission.

## 7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the analysis of the results across the visited locations, it is clearly noted that there are outstanding needs and more especially on **Shelter (Tarpaulin and Shelter kits)**. Although there is a presence of humanitarian actors (apart from DoDMA) but there are still huge gaps to be filled

According to DoDMA, plans are underway to support the district with food, plates and other NFI however government alone can suffice the needs of all the people hence there is need for further support from other well-wishers.

### 7.1 Distribution Plan

Looking at the response the Distribution Plan for Karonga NFIs if approved is as follows:

*Table 25 Distribution Plan*

Administrative Area: Karonga District					
TA Kyungu	Group Heads	Village	Total number of HH	Final Distribution Point	Distribution Start Time
	Zindi		290	Mayoka	10 30 am
	Lupaso school		214	Kasoba Primary School	2 pm
	Old Town Shed		47	Mwakasangila Admarc	08:30 am
<b>Total</b>			551		

## 7.2. Recommendations

The table below summarize recommendations for the district council, MRCS and other partners based on the assessment findings;

Table 26: Recommendations

Sector	Internal Recommendations	External Recommendations
Shelter & NFI	The most urgent needs for the People are SHELTER even officials from DoDMA also requested SHELTER MATERIALS	Capacity building on new construction guidelines  Awareness campaigns on PASSA
HEALTH	MRCS should engage DHO and emphasis on making sure that the care for the people with chronicle illnesses and pregnant mothers is not compromised as the result of the disaster	The DHO should continue providing needed services to all the groups of people including pregnant and lactating mothers and people with chronicle illnesses
EDUCATIO N	MRCS should engage office of the DEM and other partners that work in education sector to consider providing affected households that have school going children with different school materials so that their education is not affected	Providing school materials to the school going children who have lost school materials

<b>PGI</b>	Though the study did not find any case of PGI, MRCS should continue incorporating issues of PGI in all its programs so that the community understands fully the issues of PGI which may result in total eradication of gender based violence efforts to achieve	MRCS and stakeholders should continue raising awareness on PGI to assist communities to empower them to prevent, report and impart knowledge on referral pathways.
<b>WASH</b>	With 49% of the affected households with disrupted water source and only 55% treating their water it is important if the community is sensitized on the importance of water treatment in addition to provision of water treatment materials like chlorine/water guard, Aqua tabs	Intensification of hygiene promotion sessions

## 8. TEAM COMPOSITION

Table 27: Team Composition

#	Name	Sex	Designation
1	Chance Muwama	M	Project Coordinator -
2	Manfoster Moyo	M	District Coordinator - Mzimba (NRT)
3	Reuben Malema	M	District Coordinator Katonga ( NRT)
8	Silvester Munthali	M	Youth Chair (NRT)

## 9.0 PICTORIAL FOCUS



*NRT during assessment at Kambwe Noir Camp with 391 HH*