

# MALAWI

## INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

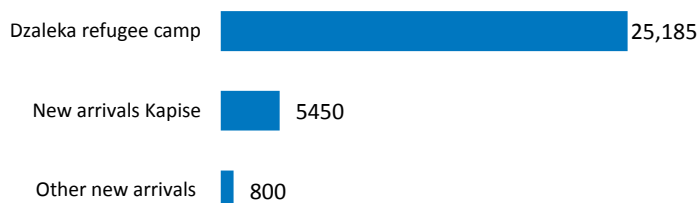
12 February 2016

### HIGHLIGHTS

- All new arrivals in Kapise settlement received full food rations for two months.
- Families have received core relief items comprised of plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen sets, tarpaulins and kitchen sets.
- Additional land has been allocated by the village chiefs and the district authorities to accommodate new arrivals in the Kapise area. This still remains insufficient
- A UNHCR site planner completed assessment of the land in Kapise and Luwani. He also did a layout of Kapise with a view to decongest it and ensure that all important sectors are incorporated.

#### Persons of concern in Malawi

A total of **31,435** persons of concern



#### New arrivals from Mozambique in Kapise as of 12 February 2016

	0-4	05-11	12-17	18-59	60+	Total
Male	460	702	362	707	65	2296
Female	432	726	360	872	83	1974
Total	892	1428	722	1579	148	4769

### KEY FIGURES

**100%**

New arrivals received food assistance

**100%**

New arrivals received core relief items

**20%**

Of new arrivals are under 5 years old

**420m**

Farthest distance of shelter from a borehole

### PRIORITIES

- A strategic system-wide response addresses the protection needs of and works towards durable solutions for Mozambican refugee men, women, boys and girls and fosters peaceful co-existence with the host community
- Access to basic services is scaled up in line with international standards and urgent protection needs of the Mozambican refugee men, women, boys and girls are addressed in a timely manner
- Efficient humanitarian coordination at the point of delivery strengthens the Government's response capacity.

## UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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### Operational Context

Over the past seven months Malawi has been receiving new arrivals from Mozambique mainly from Tete Province. By end of July 2015 a total of 700 individuals arrived mainly from Mkondezi, Monjo, Mtengachiti, Namikoko, Nagulu, Ndande, Chitsanja, Musa and Chinyaje villages. The number of new arrivals sharply increased again during the first week of December 2015 settling mainly in and around Kapise II. As of 12 February 2016, Kapise village was reportedly holding over 5,450 new arrivals from Mozambique. UNHCR has officially registered 4,769 and issued family cards for humanitarian assistance. Another 800 arrivals have been recorded in surrounding villages in Mwanza and Chikwawa district.

### Achievements

#### Protection

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##### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) have registered 4,769 new arrivals as of 12 February in Kapise alone. They all received family food ration cards.
- Unaccompanied and separated children are currently being identified and assessed through UNHCR, and through the Ministry of Social Welfare, Children and Gender with support from UNICEF.
- A medical referral pathway to the Mwanza District Hospital is in place for SGBV survivors.
- UNICEF is running a child friendly space in Kapise.
- The MHA has provided nine police officers who are regularly patrolling the camp. A measurable improvement thereafter of the security was reported by the new arrivals in Kapise.

##### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Currently, there is no psychosocial assistance being provided and legal and reintegration services for SGBV survivors are not in place. UNHCR is working with partners to urgently address this gap.

#### Education

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##### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Access to primary education for school aged children is currently not being ensured.

#### Health

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##### Achievements and Impact

- MSF is currently operating a clinic 5 days a week equipped with MSF team leader, one MSF nurse, one MSF clinician and two HSA from the Ministry of Health for preventive services. The clinic is servicing the host community and the new arrivals.
- Several activities have been planned for the next week such as training of additional health promotion volunteers, screening of children under 5 for IMCI and introduction of measles vaccination for children 9 months to 15 years deworming for children 12 to 59 months, nutritional screening of children 6 to 59 months, Provision of RUTF for MAM and uncomplicated SAM cases and provision of HIV and AIDS services ( PMTCT , HTC and exposed infant follow up).
- UNICEF has started implementing activities that were recommended during the joint assessment that was conducted between 27 – 29 January 2016 (by UNICEF, WHO and MSF) on the situation of health, nutrition of children and women among the new arrivals.

- For more severe cases a referral system to the district hospital is in place.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The positive malaria rate of 66% M-RDT positivity as of 22 January is of major concern. Mosquito nets distributed to the families are used for other purposes or are left unused; additional awareness raising will be conducted by the health promoters.



## Food Security and Nutrition

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### Achievements and Impact

- A full ration has been distributed by WFP and the Participatory Rural Development Organisation (PRDO) to all new arrivals for a two months period following provision of three months half rations to those who had arrived on or after 19<sup>th</sup> December 2015.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Given the ongoing food security crisis in the country it is not clear yet if funding will be available to provide food assistance in April when the distributed food rations will be consumed and in case a high number of new arrivals will come to Kapise.



## Water and Sanitation

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### Achievements and Impact

- 24 pit latrines in blocks or single stances as well as 24 showers are currently being constructed by PRDO financed by UNICEF.
- Hygiene promotion is undertaken by 4 health promoters from PRDO financed by UNICEF.
- Out of six boreholes drilled by MSF, two yielded results and are currently in use. Nonetheless, there have been recent concerns relating to water with MSF having to truck tanks of water to the camp
- Waste management is in place and widely practiced by the community. However, specific waste management arrangements for medical waste needs to be put in place.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- One borehole needs to be equipped with a solar pump; the spring used by the local community needs to be protected.
- All sanitation facilities require to be equipped with lighting at night.
- More health promoters need to be recruited.
- The number of latrines and washroom facilities need to be increased.



## Shelter and NFIs

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### Achievements and Impact

- Plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen sets, tarpaulins and kitchen sets provided by UNHCR have been distributed to the New Arrivals
- A site planner has completed assessment and made recommendations to decongest the site, and has made a plan for future new arrivals in the newly allocated land around the village.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shelter starter kits will be distributed once the decongestion exercise is finalized.
- Solar lamps for women and girls will be distributed.



## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

### Achievements and Impact

- Most new arrivals use local materials, in particular grass and wood to construct their shelter and as usage for firewood
- New arrivals are currently employed as daily labor in the fields of the host community in exchange for receiving a small part of the harvest which is then used for consumption or sold in the market.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Livelihood activities for the new arrivals will need to be implemented.
- Access to safe energy sources such as solar and the usage of fuel efficient stove need to be assessed.
- Environmental degradation will need to be addressed due to deforestation by the new arrivals



## Logistics

### Achievements and Impact

- Access to the Kapise settlement is ensured however, during heavy rains the access road becomes very muddy and allows only vehicles with 4x4 to reach Kapise.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The road to Kapise as well as one bridge along the road require urgent improvement and rehabilitation especially with the rainy season.

## Working in partnership

- UNHCR is supporting the Government of Malawi to coordinate and lead the response to address the most urgent protection and assistance needs of the new arrivals from Mozambique. A district level inter-agency working group in Mwanza district has been created and is chaired by the Mwanza District Commissioner and MHA to ensure that coordination is done at the point of delivery.
- Partners who are working with the Ministries and District authorities to provide assistance and protection to the refugees are: MHA, MoH, MoG, MSF, PRDO, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP.

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