



# MALAWI FLOOD RESPONSE Displacement Tracking Matrix Round II Report • April 2015



## CONTACT

IOM DTM Project Officer.: **Brenda Chimenya** | [bchimenya@iom.int](mailto:bchimenya@iom.int) | + 265 (0) 997 351 041

## Contents

<b>1. RESULTS SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. POPULATION MOVEMENTS AND TRENDS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1. Location of Displacement .....	4
3.2. IDP Population .....	5
<b>4. ORIGIN AND MAIN INTENTION OF POPULATIONS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1 Intended Area of Return.....	7
<b>5. FINDINGS BY SECTOR.....</b>	<b>8</b>
5.1 Site Type And Management.....	8
5.2. Health.....	9
5.3. Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIS).....	10
5.4. WASH.....	11
5.5. Food, Nutrition, and Livelihoods.....	12
5.6. Education .....	13
5.7. Protection.....	13
<b>6. NEXT STEPS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>7. ANNEX 1. FINDINGS BY DISTRICT.....</b>	<b>16</b>
A. BLANTYRE.....	16
B. CHIKWAWA.....	18
C. MULANJE .....	20
D. NSANJE.....	22
E. PHALOMBE .....	24
F. ZOMBA.....	26

### Additional annexes:

- **Annexe 2 - dtm round 2 dashboard**  
Dashboard contains different levels of information (sites, sectors etc.) That can be activated and deactivated using the “layers” tool in the toolbar on the left-hand side of adobe reader
- **Annexe 3 - idp atlas**  
Detailed maps of all districts with sites located
- **Annexe 4 - full dtm round 2 dataset**
- **Annexe 5 - site and mobility information**  
Please note that this dataset contains eight (8) tabs, including summaries of site and population data, as well as information relating to areas of origin and return intentions of idps
- **Annexe 6 - KMZ files**
- **Annexe 7 - site profiles**  
Please note that this excel can generate site profiles for any of the 202 open displacement sites. Click on the drop-down menu next to the site name to select the site.

## 1. RESULTS SUMMARY



### Population Tracking

- An estimated 147,500 IDPs—approximately 38,600 households—are associated with 192 open sites. 8 sites (4% of the sites) host more than 1000 households
- 57% of IDPs are female; 43% of IDPs are male.
- 76% of the population has been displaced within their original Traditional Area.
- Half of the IDPs (50%) intend to return to their area of origin.



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

- 95 % of open IDP sites have a Camp Management Committee but only 11 % have official Site Management Agency (SMA) or camp monitoring representation.
- Half of the sites are spontaneous<sup>1</sup>



### Health

- 143 of 192 sites report having regular access to medicine
- 190 sites report having access to health care
- The most prevalent health problems among IDPs are diarrhea and malaria, and malnutrition
- 103 sites report a distance of >3 km to the nearest health facility



### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

- 30 sites report that IDPs lack on-site shelter
- Kitchen supplies and blankets were highlighted by IDPs as priority needs
- 44 sites have little or no access to safe cooking



### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- Of the 192 sites assessed, 68 experience poor quality of the drinking water.
- Of the total 192 open sites, 4 report less than 10 litres per person per day, 17 reporting having access to 10 to 15 litres per day, 171 report access to more than 15 litres per person per day
- Wash needs are greatest in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts, where the IDP to latrine ratio is 170:1.



### Food, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

- Only 139 of the 192 sites report access to a market
- 163 sites report having access to food, either through distributions or other means.
- IDPs reported the availability of supplementary food for pregnant and lactating women in only 35 sites.
- 130 sites report a lack of supplementary feeding for children



### Education

- 191 (99%) of the 192 displacement sites are at schools
- Approximately 7,776 households (28895 IDPs) are associated with sites that are at schools.
- All but 1 site, located in Phalombe District, report having access to formal or informal education services.
- 97 sites have on-site education services while children at 173 sites must go off-site to seek education



### Protection

- 23 of the 192 open sites do not have separate bathing areas for male and female IDPs
- 126 sites report having a referral or reporting mechanism in place for survivors of GBV

<sup>1</sup> A spontaneous site is one which IDPs gathered in without any planning prior to the displacement.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

An estimated 147,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (approximately 38,600 households) remain in 192 open displacement sites in the Southern Region districts of Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Mulanje, Phalombe, and Zomba as a result of heavy rains and floods that occurred in January 2015. These districts are the most severely affected and continue to receive assistance from the Government of Malawi (GoM) and the humanitarian community. The core emergency sectors of assistance are food security and livelihoods, health, shelter and non-food item (NFI), nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

In order to gather specific information regarding the status and location of IDPs and conditions in displacement sites in the context of the current humanitarian crisis, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in close collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), began the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program. The DTM is an information management tool developed by IOM and regularly used in emergencies by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster which aims to strengthen the multi-sectoral data on displacement trends and IDPs' needs that is available to government and humanitarian partners. IOM Malawi's DTM reports are designed to regularly capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the needs, numbers and movements of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Malawi.

Through the first round of full site assessments, which were carried out from February to March 2015, the DTM identified approximately 162,000 IDPs (40,500 households) in 202 open displacement sites in the six aforementioned districts. This report encompasses the data that reflects findings from the second comprehensive round of full site assessments conducted from mid-March to mid-April 2015. The second round of full site assessments indicates a reduction in both the number of displacement sites (from 202 open sites to 192) and the number of IDPs (from 40,500 households to 38,600 households). In addition to displacement trends, this report will highlight key findings from each of the emergency sectors, as well as district-level findings. More detailed sectoral information is available in the datasets, which are published as annexes to the report.

DTM assessments are being carried out by IOM in partnership with non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, including Save the Children, Sustainable Rural Community Development (SURCOD) and All Hands Volunteers. Local government officers in the six most affected districts of Blantyre, Chikwawa, Mulanje, Nsanje, Phalombe, and Zomba continue to provide valuable support.

The DTM program is being implemented by IOM in close collaboration with the Government of Malawi and is made possible by the generous support of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), the UN One Fund, and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID).

## 3. POPULATION MOVEMENTS AND TRENDS

### 3.1. Location of Displacement

Number of Open and Closed Sites by District (DTM Round II)

District	Open sites R1	Open sites R2	Closed sites	Total	% sites now closed
Blantyre	17	17	10	27	37%
Chikwawa	23	19	4	23	17%
Mulanje	15	14	19	33	58%
Nsanje	31	31	8	39	21%
Phalombe	67	63	20	83	24%
Zomba	49	48	43	91	47%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>296</b>	

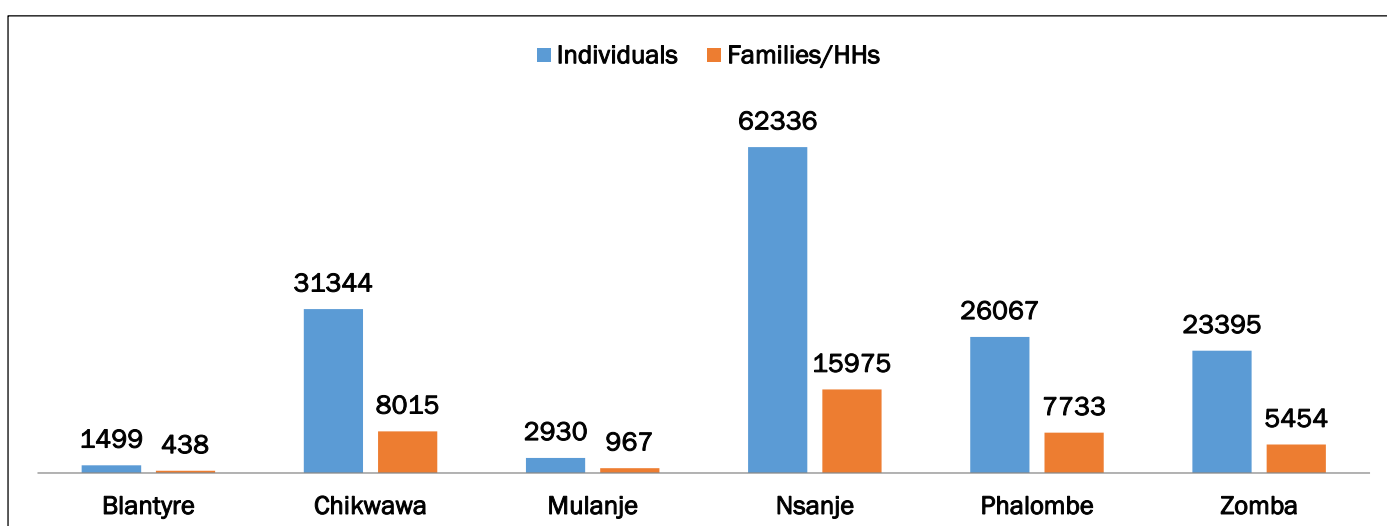
The total number of IDPs sites identified in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Mulanje, Phalombe, and Zomba since February 2015 is 296; 192 sites are still open (hosting IDPs), with 104 sites now closed. Phalombe district has the highest number of open sites (63), followed by Zomba (48).

The decrease in the number of open IDP sites between Round I and Round II DTM reports (from 202 to 192 sites) is due to the fact that IDPs have started to return to their places of origin. Between Rounds I and Round II, four (4) sites closed in Phalombe district and four (4) sites closed in Chikwawa district. The districts with the highest rates of site closure since the start of the flood- and rain-induced displacement are Mulanje, Zomba and Blantyre.

### 3.2. IDP Population

The demographic profile of the IDP population in the six districts is based on site assessments conducted by the DTM data collection teams in each of the districts. For all districts assessed, the total IDP population comprises approximately 38,600 families, equivalent to a total number of 147,500 individuals. The districts with the highest number of IDPs are Nsanje (62,336 IDPs) and Chikwawa (31,344 IDPs). This represents 42% and 21% of the total IDP population, respectively. Phalombe has approximately 26,067 IDPs, followed by Zomba with 23,395 IDPs. The average household across all six districts size is 3.6.

#### Number of Households and Individuals per District



Between the Round I report and the Round II report, the overall number of IDPs has decreased from 162,000 to 147,500 due to the return of IDPs to their places of origin. This represents a 9% decrease between Round I and Round II. Between Round I and Round II, the overall number of households decreased from 40,513 to 38,582. This represents a 5% decrease.

#### Breakdown of IDPs by Age and Sex in Six Target Districts

Age/Sex	< 1 yr.	1 - 5 yrs.	6 - 17 yrs.	18 - 59 yrs.	> 60 yrs.	Total	%
Male	3,899	13,610	19,004	21,834	4,453	62,800	43%
Female	5,061	17,412	25,387	30,282	6,629	84,771	57%
Total	8,960	31,022	44,391	52,116	11,082	147,571	100%
%	6%	21%	30%	35%	8%		

The majority of IDP individuals are women (57%). Overall, there are approximately 84,771 female (57%) and 62,800 male (43%) IDPs. It is significant to highlight that children under 5 years old constitute 27 % of the total number of individuals, which is more than a quarter of all IDPs. More than half (57%) of the total number of the individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 35%

of the total number of individuals. Individuals more than 60 years old constitute 8% of the total number of individuals.

There are 2,752 pregnant women (1.9% of total IDP population) and 9,113 breastfeeding mothers (6.2%). Out of a total of 147,571 individuals, 334 (0.2%) persons have mental diseases and 1,591 (1.1%) have physical disabilities. There are 8,257 (5.6%) single female-headed households and 1,896 (1.3%) single male-headed households. Elderly persons constitute 4.3% of the total number of the individuals. Child protection concerns have been picked up in certain sites by the DTM full site assessment findings.<sup>2</sup>

#### Breakdown of Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	Percentage
Pregnant women	2,752	1.86%
Breastfeeding mothers	9,113	6.18%
Persons with Mental Disabilities	334	0.23%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	1,591	1.08%
Single female-headed households	8,257	5.60%
Single male-headed households	1,896	1.28%
Elderly persons	6,321	4.28%

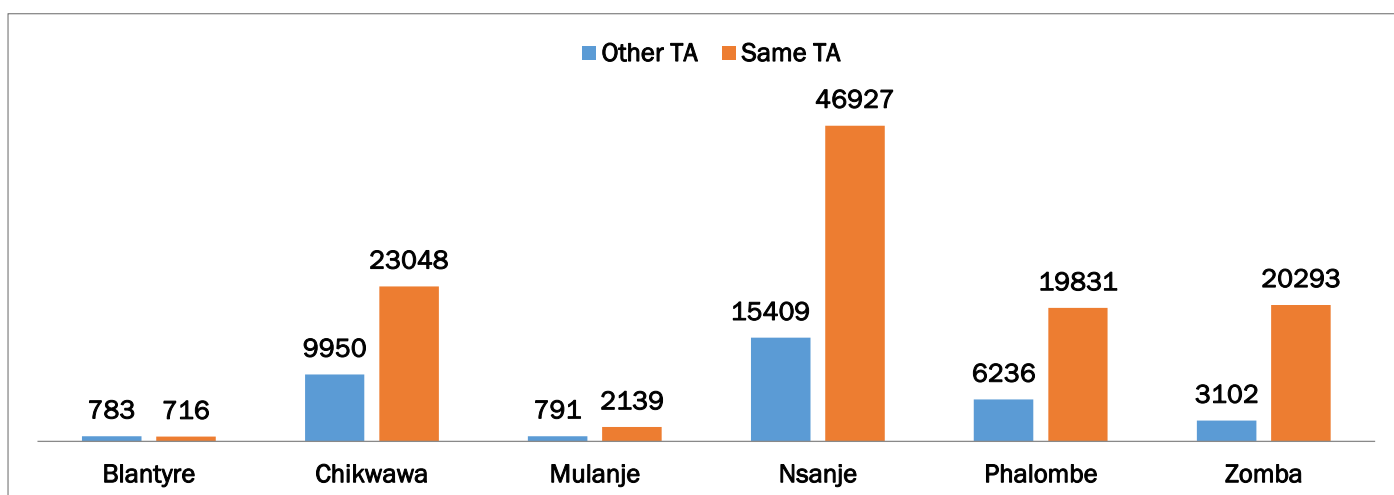
## 4. ORIGIN AND MAIN INTENTION OF POPULATIONS

The majority of individuals (76%) have remained within their TA of origin during displacement, while approximately 25% have left their TA during displacement and moved to another TA.

District	Residing in TA other than TA of Origin R1	Residing in TA other than TA of Origin R2	Remaining in TA of Origin R1	Remaining in TA of Origin R2
Blantyre	23.9%	52.2%	76.1%	47.8%
Chikwawa	4.7%	26.5%	95.3%	73.5%
Mulanje	0.4%	27.0%	99.6%	73.0%
Nsanje	18.9%	24.7%	81.1%	75.3%
Phalombe	14.1%	23.9%	85.9%	76.1%
Zomba	4.1%	13.3%	95.9%	86.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>87.8%</b>	<b>76.5%</b>

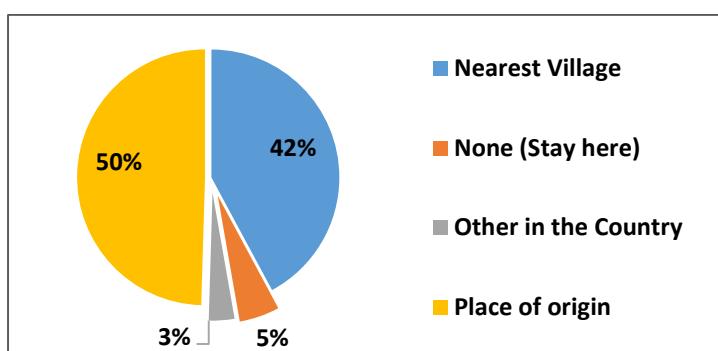
<sup>2</sup> Due to confidentiality principles and the sensitive nature of the information, no data on these reported child protection cases is included in the report or the datasets. The information will be shared with relevant specialised partners for their follow up.

## Number of IDPs Residing within and Outside of TA of Origin by District



## 4.1 Intended Area of Return

The majority of IDPs (50%) reported that they are planning to return to their areas of origin and 42% reported intention to return to the village nearest their village of origin. Only 5% of IDPs reported plans to stay at the displacement sites. This is due to the fact that about 80% of the IDPs' houses are either damaged or destroyed, hence they will have no place to stay. Damage to shelter and housing was cited by IDP populations as the highest impediment to return.



## Reasons that are preventing the largest IDP group from returning

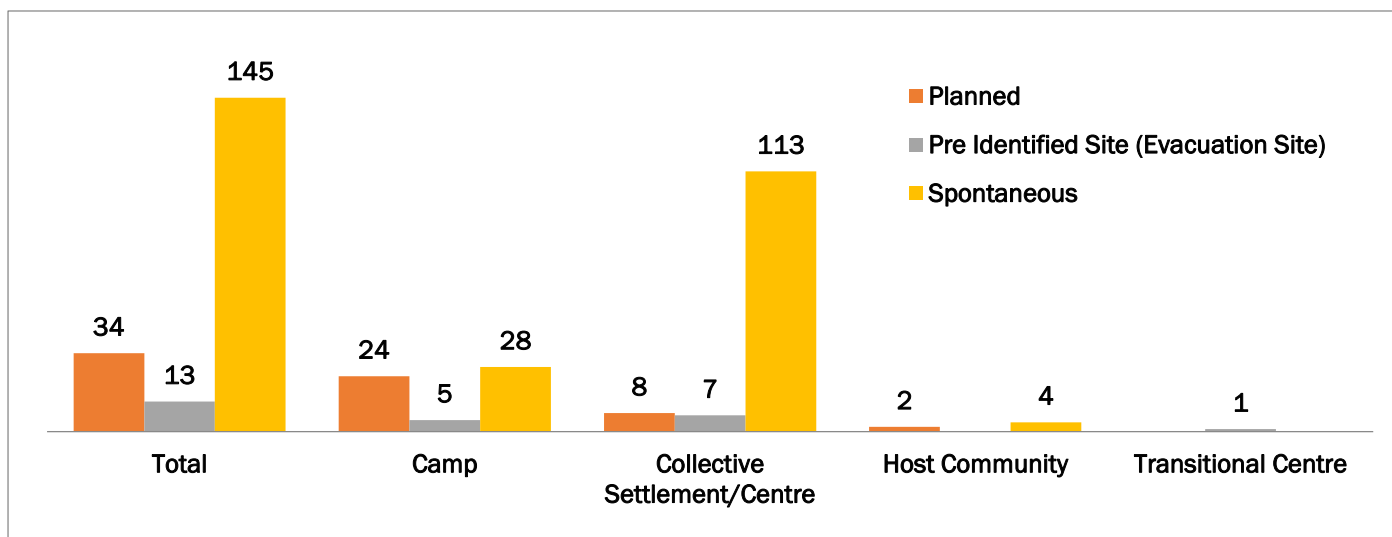
District	Basic infrastructures damaged/flooded	House damaged/destroyed	Lack of safety	Total
Blantyre		17		17
Chikwawa		19		19
Mulanje		14		14
Nsanje	25	2	4	31
Phalombe		63		63
Zomba	1	46	1	48
Grand Total	26	161	5	192
%age	14%	84%	3%	100%

## 5. FINDINGS BY SECTOR

### 5.1 Site Type And Management

The majority of sites (76%) are classified as spontaneous settlements. Planned and pre-identified displacement sites constitute 18% and 7%, respectively.<sup>3</sup>

#### Number of Total Sites by Type



According to assessment findings, the predominant majority of sites have formal site management structures. 95% of all sites have a Site Management Committee established on sites. 78% of all sites have registration activity occurring on sites and 61% of all sites have a service provider contact list. At 89 sites, IDPs reported getting information from site management and at 57 sites local leaders provide individuals with information.

#### Number of Sites with Established Site Management Committee

District	Number of sites	No, camp committee	Yes, camp committee
Blantyre	17	6	11
Chikwawa	19	0	19
Mulanje	14	1	13
Nsanje	31	0	31
Phalombe	63	0	63
Zomba	48	3	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>95%</b>

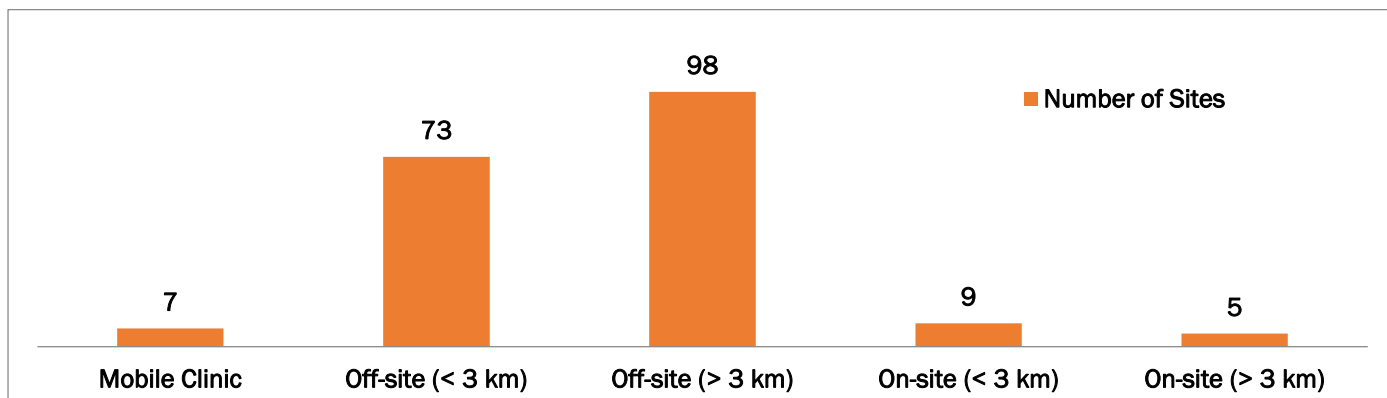
<sup>3</sup> The DTM does not capture data in host communities because the tool is used to target displacement sites; the figures listed below reflect six sites that were labelled as 'host community' by key informants during the assessment. These are spontaneous small groups of IDPs within host community areas.



## 5.2. Health

Residents at nearly all of the sites (99% - 190 sites) reported having access to health facilities. However, in majority of sites (171 out of 192 sites) health facilities are located off-site— 98 sites (51%) are located more than 3 km from IDPs camps, while in the case of 73 sites (38%) they are located within 3 km.

### Distance of Health Facilities from IDP Sites

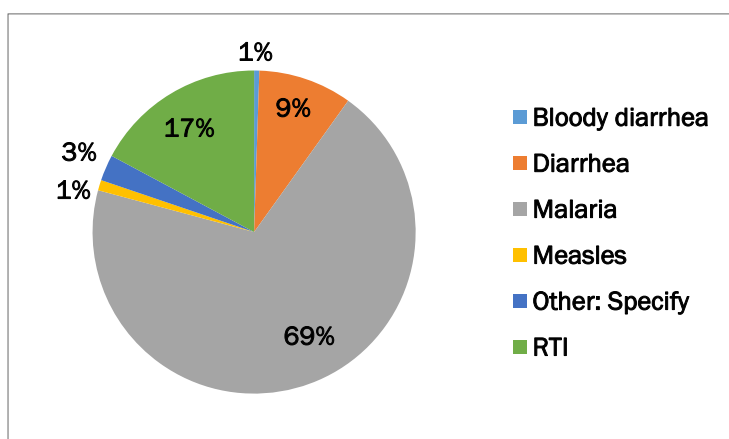


### Distance to Health Facilities by District

District	Number of sites	Off-Site (<3 km)	Off-site (> 3 km)	% off site (> 3 km)	On-Site (< 3 km)	On-Site (> 3 km)	Mobile Clinic
Blantyre	17	7	9	53%	1		
Chikwawa	19	10	6	32%			3
Mulanje	14	9	4	29%	1		
Nsanje	31	20	5	16%	3		3
Phalombe	63	20	41	65%	1		1
Zomba	48	7	33	69%	3	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>Av. 44%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

Out of these sites and IDPs at 143 sites (74% of all sites) reported having access to medicine. In 165 sites government provides individuals with health services. Across the six districts malaria was reported as the most prevalent health problem among IDPs. Malaria is the primary health problem at 133 sites (69%).

### Most prevalent health problem at the site



### 5.3. Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIS)

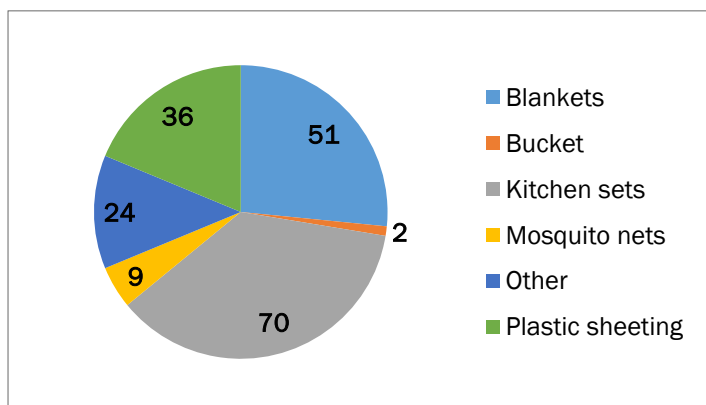
In 77 sites more than 75% of the residents live indoors (with solid walls); in 30 sites (16% of total) none of the IDPs are staying indoors, thus they have no shelter. However, in 155 sites (81% of total sites) none of the individuals live outside.

**% of IDPs Living in Structures with Solid Walls by Number of Sites**

% of Households Living Indoors (solid walls)	Number of Sites
Less than 25%	32
Less than 50%	22
Less than 75%	31
More than 75%	77
None	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>

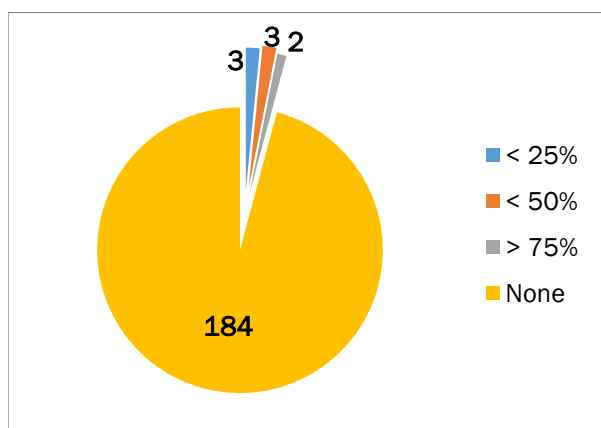
In addition to shelter, IDPs continue to require NFI assistance, either on site or to support their return to villages of origin. At 172 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials. Individuals in 70 sites reported kitchen sets as the most needed type of NFI. At 51 sites, blankets are the most needed type of NFI. At 36 sites, individuals reported plastic sheeting as the most needed type of NFI.

**Most needed type of NFI**

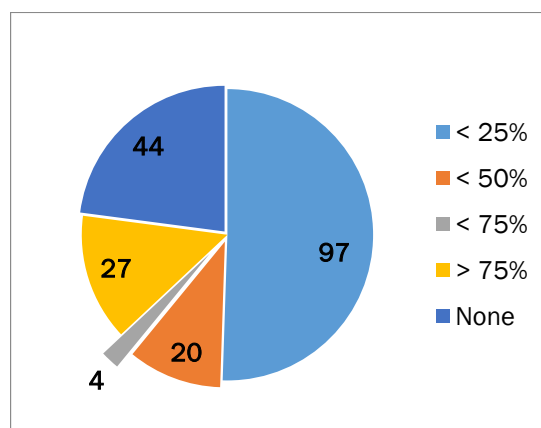


According to assessment findings, in 184 sites none of the individuals have access to electricity. In 97 sites less than 25% of the individuals have access to safe cooking facilities, while in 44 sites none of the individuals have access to safe cooking facilities.

**Number of Sites with Different Levels of Access to Electricity**



**Number of Sites with Different Levels of Access to Safe Cooking Facilities**



## 5.4. WASH

The second round of DTM assessments recorded 1,338 toilets at 192 sites. On average, there are 110 individuals per toilet. The assessment demonstrates that the ratio of persons to toilet is above the emergency standard of 50 individuals per toilet. Residents in 168 sites reported that there were separate male and female toilets available on sites, while individuals in 23 sites reported no separate male and female toilets. Households in 115 displacement sites reported that the condition of most of the latrines is good and in 74 sites residents reported that the condition of the latrines is not very good.

District	Number of functioning toilets	Number of Sites	Total Number of IDPs	Average Number of IDPs per Toilet
Blantyre	82	17	1499	18
Chikwawa	222	19	31344	141
Mulanje	57	14	2930	51
Nsanje	453	31	62336	138
Phalombe	330	63	26067	79
Zomba	194	48	23395	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>1338</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>147571</b>	<b>Overall Average: 110</b>

The quality of latrines vary; assessment findings indicate that of the 192 sites surveyed, only 115 reported access to “good “ latrines, whereas 74 reported latrines that are “not so good” or “unusable.” Three sites did not provide qualitative information regarding latrine conditions.

Distance to the water source is broken down by district in the table below. In the majority of sites (113 sites) the main source of water is located on-site, within a 20 minute walk. However, at 54 sites, the main water source is located off-site, within 20 minutes’ walk and in 24 sites the main water source is located off-site and requires more than 20 minutes’ walk.

### Location of main water source

Location of site's main water source (walking, one-way)	Number of Sites
Off-site (<20 minutes)	54
Off-site (>20 minutes)	23
On-site (<20 minutes)	113
On-site (>20 minutes)	2

In addition to water issues, residents in 4 sites report having less than 10 litres per person per day, in 17 sites IDPs report having access to 10 to 15 litres per day, and residents in 171 sites report having access to more than 15 litres per person per day. The table below breaks down the water access in litres per person per day by district.

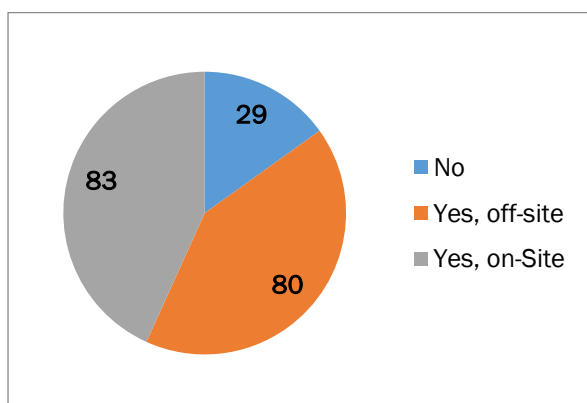
Average amount of water available per day and per person	Number of Sites
Less than 10 litres	4
More than 15 litres	171
10-15 litres	17

Households in the majority of sites (148 sites) reported that there are no complaints about drinking water quality and households in 166 sites reported that the drinking water is potable. Residents in 26 sites reported that the drinking water is not potable and households in 44 sites reported complaints about drinking water quality.

## 5.5. Food, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

The second round findings recorded that households in 83 sites reported having access to food on sites, households in 80 sites reported that they are able to access food off-site, while households in 29 sites reported having no access to food.

### Access to Food



The table below demonstrates access to food by each district. Phalombe is the district with the highest number of sites that report no access to food (15), followed by Blantyre (7).

### Access to Food by District

District	Access to Food	Number of Sites
Blantyre	No	7
	Yes, offsite	4
	Yes, On Site	6
Chikwawa	Yes, offsite	1
	Yes, On Site	18
Mulanje	No	3
	Yes, offsite	3
	Yes, On Site	8
Nsanje	Yes, offsite	8
	Yes, On Site	23
Phalombe	No	15
	Yes, offsite	29
	Yes, On Site	19
Zomba	No	4
	Yes, offsite	35
	Yes, On Site	9

Individuals in 88 sites reported cash as the main source for obtaining food, while individuals in 57 sites reported obtaining food through distribution. Households in 96 sites reported having irregular food distribution, while households in 21 sites reported having never received food distribution.

**Frequency of Food or Cash/Voucher Distribution**

Frequency of food distribution	Number of Sites
Every 2 weeks	7
Irregular	96
Never	21
No Answer	14
Once a month	47
Once a week	6
Twice a week	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>

Screening for malnutrition is conducted in 133 sites. IDPs reported the availability of supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women in only 35 sites and no availability at 157 sites. Supplementary feeding for children is available in 62 sites, while residents in 130 sites reported no availability of supplementary feeding for children.

**5.6. Education**

According to the assessment findings, children at nearly all IDP sites (191 sites) have access to either formal or informal education services. At approximately half of the sites (95 sites) educational services available to children are available off-site. At 149 sites, more than 75 % of the children attend schools, while at 26 sites less than 75 % of the children attend schools, and at 15 sites less than 50 % of children attend schools.

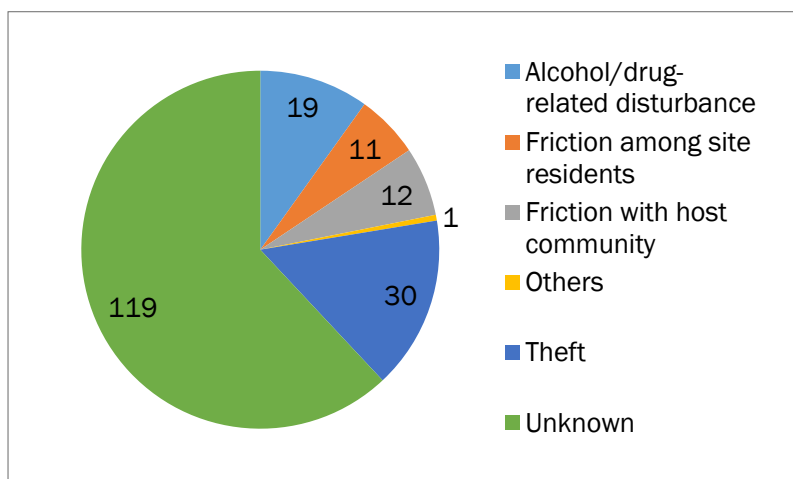
**% of Children Attending School**

% of the children at the site attending school	Number of Sites
Less than 25%	1
Less than 50%	15
Less than 75%	26
More than 75%	149
None	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>

**5.7. Protection**

The majority of sites (152) have security available on site, while there is no security at 40 sites. In the majority of sites (74) the security is self-organized. Despite the presence of security providers, security incidents were reported by residents at 84 sites, while IDPs at 105 sites did not report any security incidents.

Of those security incidents reported by IDPs, the most common types are theft (at 30 sites), alcohol or drug-related disturbance (at 19 sites), friction with host community (at 12 sites), and friction among site residents (at 11 sites). In more than half of the sites (119) key informants are not aware of the most common type of security incident.

**Most Common Types of Security Incidents Reported at IDP Sites**

According to assessment findings, IDPs at 173 sites do not experience any form of gender-based violence (GBV). Individuals at 126 sites report having a referral or reporting mechanism in place for survivors of GBV.

Overall, men, women and children reported feeling safe at across displacement camps in sex assessed districts.

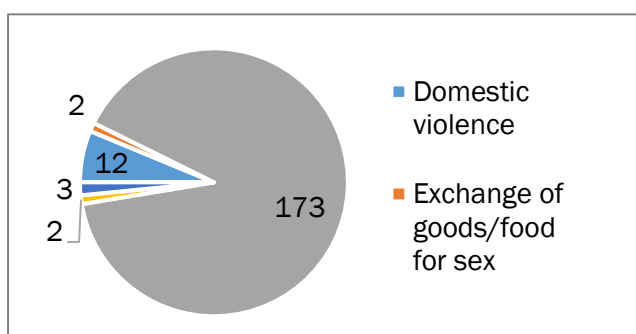
Perception / Group	Men	Women	Children	Total
Feel Safe	160	138	144	442
Do Not Feel	29	54	48	131
No Answer	3			3

Across all 192 sites, there are 88 children friendly spaces and 74 women friendly spaces.

**Number of Child-friendly and Woman Friendly Spaces per District**

District	Number of Woman Friendly Spaces	Number of Child Friendly spaces
Blantyre	0	2
Chikwawa	11	17
Mulanje	0	0
Nsanje	24	26
Phalombe	18	23
Zomba	21	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>88</b>

According to assessment findings, IDPs at 173 sites do not experience any form of gender-based violence (GBV). This figure is based on key informant interviews and consultations with IDP site representative, not in-depth surveys of all potential GBV victims.



Across all six districts, 126 sites (66% of sites) report having a referral or reporting mechanism in place for survivors of GBV.

### Existence of GBV Reporting or Referral Mechanism by District

District	Reporting/referral mechanism for GBV survivors	No. of Sites
Blantyre	Yes	17
Chikwawa	No	7
	Yes	12
Mulanje	No	11
	Yes	3
Nsanje	No	3
	Yes	28
Phalombe	No	25
	Unknown	1
	Yes	37
Zomba	No	19
	Yes	29

## 6. NEXT STEPS


Round III of the DTM full site assessments is already underway. The continuous nature of the site assessments will enable the Government of Malawi and the humanitarian community to identify trends in displacement, including the return of IDPs to their areas of origin due to more favourable weather conditions. Sections of the information collected in Round I and Round II of the DTM full site assessments can be used to continue with the process of planning for the return or relocation of certain communities. Indeed, the government of Malawi has adopted a Durable Solutions Framework for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and flood affected populations in Malawi on 24 March. This framework provides a tool for assisting government and humanitarian and development partners to evaluate opportunities for achieving long-term 'durable solutions' for disaster affected IDP populations in Malawi, through sustainable return or resettlement, as well as understanding the associated risks.

Under the leadership of the Government of Malawi, and the appointed steering committee for IDP early recovery, the framework will facilitate programme prioritization, the strategies and resource mobilization of clusters and other coordination fora in support of the attainment of durable solutions through return and resettlement, as well as targeted support to disaster affected (but not displaced) and host communities. The DTM is a flexible data collection tool that can be adapted to reflect the realities on the ground. The DTM will seek to provide the Government of Malawi, humanitarian and developmental partners with the information needed to ensure that the appropriate assistance can be provided to IDPs and to inform the decisions that will guide the transition towards early recovery and durable solutions.

## 7. ANNEX 1. FINDINGS BY DISTRICT

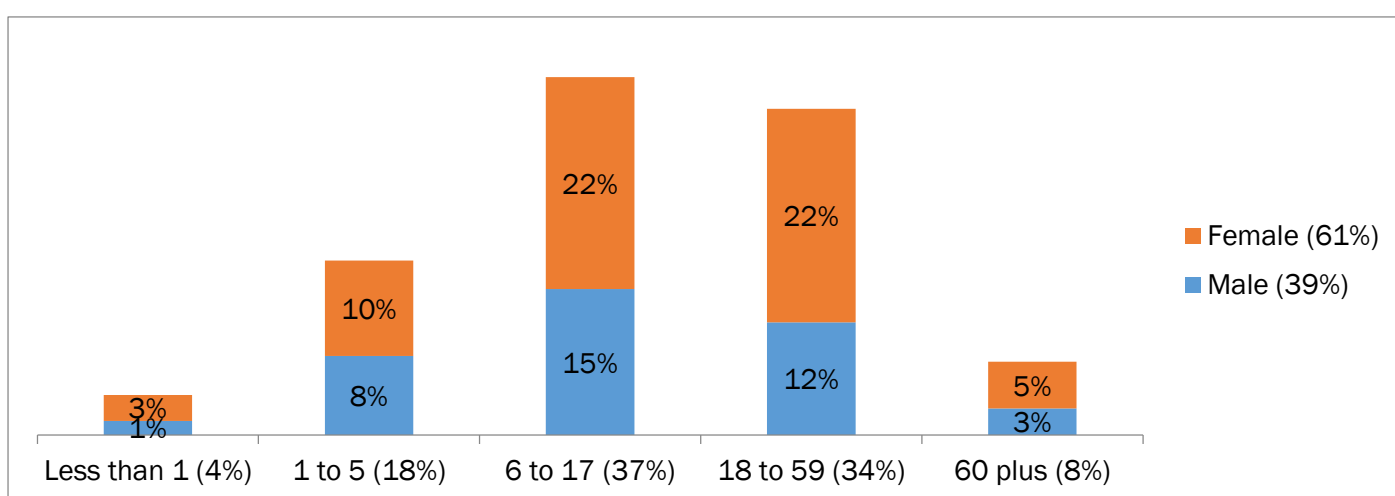
### A. BLANTYRE

#### Demographics and Vulnerable Groups

 Round II of the DTM assessments recorded a total of 1499 individuals-438 households-associated with 17 sites in Blantyre district. The average household size is 3.4. There has been some slight increase in number of households (from 435 to 438) and individuals (from 1381-1499) due to the opening of one site camp which was not open during Round I.

More than half (59%) of the total number of the individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 34% of the total number of individuals, and IDPs over 60 years old constitute 8% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 22% of the total number of the individuals. The majority of the individuals residing in camps are female (61%).


#### Breakdown of IDPs in Blantyre by Age and Sex



#### Vulnerable Groups by Total Number and %age of IDP Population in District


Vulnerable groups	Number of IDPs	%age
Pregnant women	11	0.73%
Breastfeeding mothers	84	5.60%
Persons with physical disabilities	13	0.87%
Persons with mental disabilities	5	0.33%
Single female-headed households	131	8.74%
Single male-headed households	14	0.93%
Elderly persons	96	6.40%

#### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)


 At 16 sites, more than 75% of the individuals live indoors with solid walls. None of the IDPs live outside. In 16 sites residents reported blankets as the most needed NFI type. In 16 sites none of the individuals have access to electricity. In 13 sites more than 75% of the individuals have access to safe cooking facilities. Residents at 11 sites reported a need for shelter repair materials.




## WASH

 In 8 sites the main water source is located on site within a 20 minute walk, while in 6 sites the main water source is located off-site within a 20 minute walk. In the remaining 3 sites, the main water source is located off-site and is more than a 20 minute walk from the site. In all sites more than 15 litres of water are available per day per person. Individuals in 15 sites reported that the drinking water is potable that there are no complaints about drinking water quality. There are 82 toilets in 17 sites. On average, there are 18 persons per toilet. In 16 sites, there are separate male and female toilets, while in 11 sites there are no separate male and female bathing areas.


## Food and Nutrition

 At 6 sites, residents reported having access to food on-site, while individuals at 7 sites reported having not having access to food. Residents at 10 sites reported having access to a market near the site. In all 17 sites, there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 16 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for children.


## Health

 IDPs at 16 districts report having access to health facilities and at 15 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 9 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk, while in 7 sites health facilities are located off-site within 3 km and in 1 site health services are located on-site within 3 km. Households in 14 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem on site.


## Education

 In all sites, households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In 10 sites education facilities are located off-site. In all sites with the exception of one, more than 75% of the children are attending schools.

## Protection

 In 14 sites there is security provided on sites. In 15 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. In all sites women and children feel safe on site. There are only 2 children friendly spaces in all sites and non-women friendly spaces.


## Communication

 At 7 sites residents get the information from a local leader, in 5 sites – from radio and news, and in 3 sites – using mobile phones. At 12 sites residents require more information about available health services and health advice.

## B. CHIKWAWA

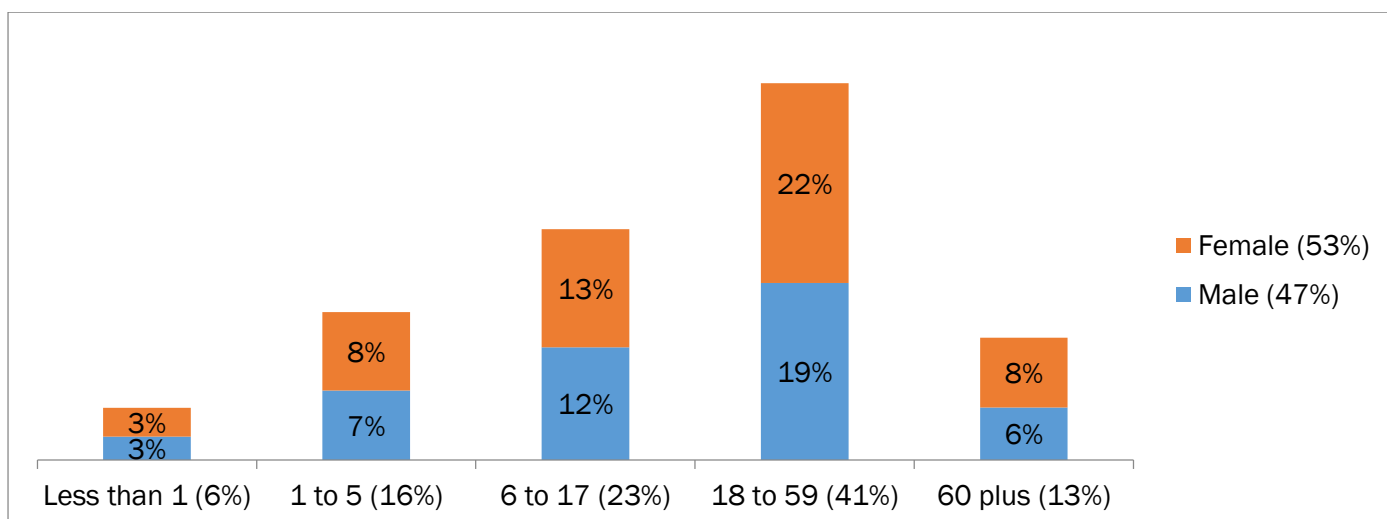
The Shire River, which runs between Chikwawa and Nsanje districts, overflowed during the January floods and has not yet completely receded due to ongoing rain in the area. As a result, many IDPs remain in areas further inland, where they continue to require humanitarian assistance. Many sites in the district have received humanitarian support in the form of WASH—latrines and hand washing stations, distributions of buckets and soap—and distribution of food and NFIs to support their return to their place of origin.

### Demographics and Vulnerable Groups

 Round II of the DTM assessments recorded a total of 31344 individuals—8015 households—associated with 19 sites in Blantyre district. The average household size is 3.9.

Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 41% of the total number of individuals. Children under 17 years old constitute 46% of the total number of the individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 22 % of the total number of the individuals. Individuals more than 60 years old constitute 13% of the total number of the individuals. The majority of the individuals residing in camps are female (53%).


#### Breakdown of IDPs in Chikwawa by Age and Sex




#### Vulnerable Groups by Total Number and %age of IDP Population in District

Vulnerable groups	Number of IDPs	%age
Pregnant women	405	1.29%
Breastfeeding mothers	1597	5.10%
Persons with physical disabilities	240	0.77%
Persons with mental disabilities	8	0.03%
Single female-headed households	922	2.94%
Single male-headed households	175	0.56%
Elderly persons	1105	3.53%


### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

 In 12 sites none of the individuals are living indoors (with solid walls). In 11 sites less than 25% of the individuals are living outdoors, while in 6 sites none of individuals are living outdoors. Households in 10 sites reported kitchen sets as the most needed NFI type, in 2 sites – plastic sheeting, in 1 site – bucket, and 6 sites – other. In 14 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials. Across all 19 sites none of the individuals have access to electricity. In 13 sites IDPs reported having no access to safe cooking facilities.


## WASH

 The main water source in 9 sites is located off-site within a 20 minute walk. In 8 sites the main water source is located on-site within a 20 minute walk, while in 2 sites the main water source is located off-site, requiring more than a 20 minute walk. In 10 sites approximately 10-15 litres of water is available per day per person, while in 8 sites more than 15 litres of water is available per person and in 1 site – less than 10 litres are available per day per person. Individuals in all sites reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 15 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality. There are 222 toilets in 19 sites. On average, there are 141 persons per toilet. In 17 sites there are separate male and female toilets, while in 16 sites there are separate male and female bathing areas.


## Food and Nutrition

 18 sites residents in Chikwawa reported having access to food on-site. In 11 sites residents have access to a market near the site. 10 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution. There is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers in 18 sites, and no supplementary feeding for children in 9 sites. Screening for malnutrition has been conducted in 18 sites.


## Health

 In all sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 14 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 6 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk, while in 10 sites health facilities are located off-site within 3 km and 3 sites have a mobile clinic established on site. Households in 16 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem. Government provides health services in 16 sites.


## Education

 In all sites households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In 9 sites less than 75% of the children attend schools, in 6 sites – more than 75%, in 4 sites – less than 50%.

## Protection


 In 16 sites there is security provided on sites. In 10 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. In 3 sites women and children do not feel safe on site. There are 17 children friendly spaces in all sites and 11 women friendly spaces.

## Communication

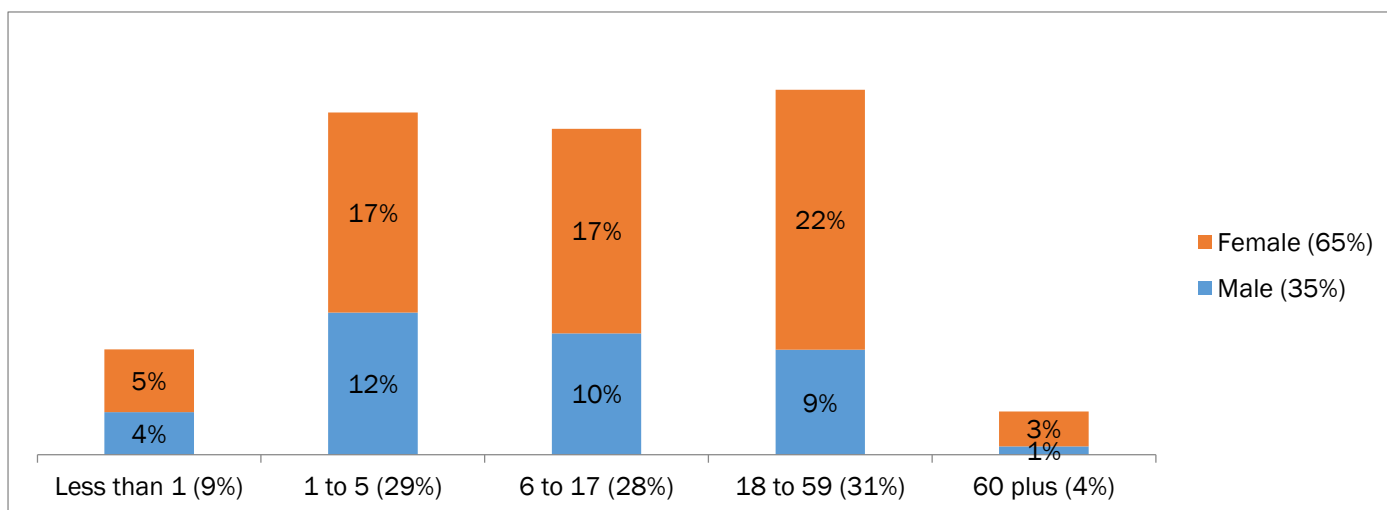
 In 8 sites residents get the information from a local leader, in 9 sites – from families and friends. In 18 sites residents require information on the situation in their areas of origin.

## C. MULANJE

### Demographics And Vulnerable Groups

 In Mulanje District there are approximately 2,930 IDPs – 967 households – that are located in 14 sites. The average household size is 3. More than half (65%) of the total number of the individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 31% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 38% of the total number of the individuals. Individuals more than 60 years old constitute 4% of the total number of the individuals. The majority of the individuals residing in camps are female (65%).


#### Breakdown of IDPs in Mulanje by Age and Sex




#### Vulnerable Groups by Total Number and %age of IDP Population in District

Vulnerable groups	Number of IDPs	%age
Pregnant women	45	1.54%
Breastfeeding mothers	207	7.06%
Persons with physical disabilities	24	0.82%
Persons with mental disabilities	7	0.24%
Single female-headed households	271	9.25%
Single male-headed households	39	1.33%
Elderly persons	107	3.65%

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)


 At 13 sites, there are no individuals living outside (without shelter). In 11 sites more than 75% of individuals live indoors with solid walls, while in 2 sites no individuals live indoors and in 1 site less than 50% of the individuals live indoors. Households in 9 sites reported blankets as the most needed NFI type. In 14 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials.

### WASH


 At 9 sites, the main water source is located on-site within a 20 minute walk, in 4 sites the water source is located off-site within a 20 minute walk and in 1 site the water source is located off-site, requiring more than 20 minute walk. In 7 sites approximately 10-15 litres of water is available per day and per person, while in 2 sites less than 10 litres of water is available per person, and in 5 sites more than 15 litres of water is available per person. Individuals in 12 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and that there were no complaints about

drinking water quality. There are 57 toilets in 14 sites. On average, there are 51 persons per toilet. In 10 sites there are separate male and female toilets, while only in 3 sites there are separate male and female bathing areas.


### Food and Nutrition

 In 8 sites residents reported having access to food on-site, while in 3 sites IDPs are able to access food on site and in 3 sites residents reported having no access to food. In 10 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In 9 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution. In all 14 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and children. Screening for malnutrition has not been conducted in 12 sites.


### Health

 In all 14 sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 13 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 4 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk, while in 9 sites health facilities are located off-site within 3 km, and in 1 site health facilities are located on-site within 3 km. Households in all 14 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem. Government provides health services in 13 sites.


### Education

 In all sites households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In 12 sites more than 75% of the children attend schools.

### Protection


 In 13 sites there is security provided on sites. In 12 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. In 13 sites women feel safe on site and in all 14 sites children feel safe on site. There are no children friendly spaces in any sites.

### Communication

 In the majority of sites (12) residents get the information from family and friends. In 11 sites residents require more information on the relief assistance.

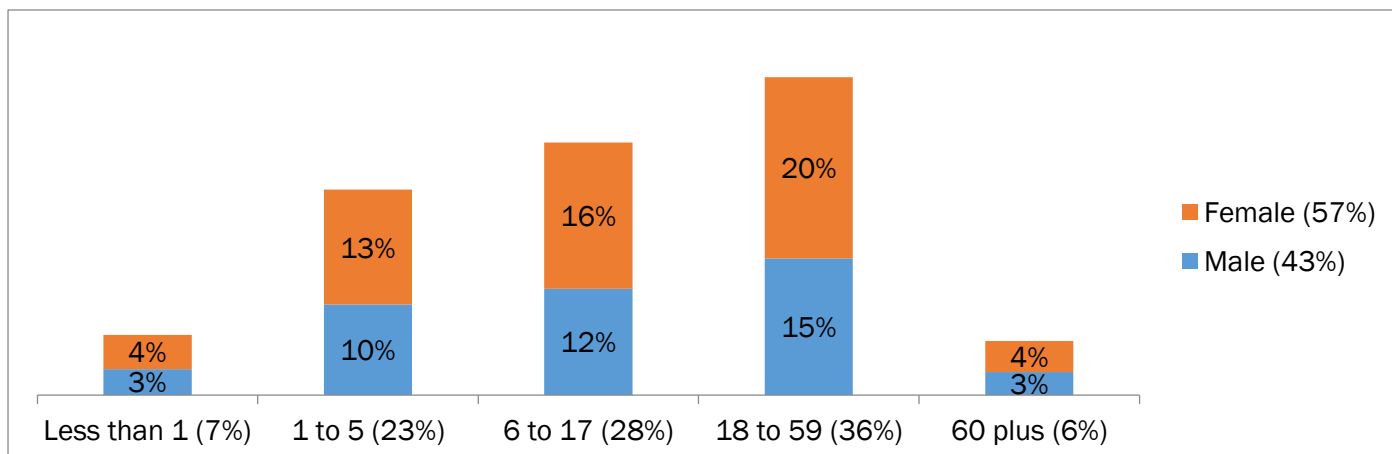
## D. NSANJE

### Demographics And Vulnerable Groups

 There are an estimated 15975 families in Nsanje district, residing in 31 sites. The total number of individuals is 62,336. The average household size is 3.9.

More than half (58%) of the total number of the individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 36% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 30 % of the total number of the individuals. Individuals more than 60 years old constitute 6% of the total number of the individuals. The majority of the individuals residing in camps are female (57%).


#### Breakdown of IDPs in the District by Age and Sex




#### Vulnerable Groups by Total Number and %age of IDP Population in District

Vulnerable groups	Number of IDPs	%age
Pregnant women	1,089	1.75%
Breastfeeding mothers	3,338	5.35%
Persons with physical disabilities	654	1.05%
Persons with mental disabilities	100	0.16%
Single female-headed households	3,238	5.19%
Single male-headed households	946	1.52%
Elderly persons	2,658	4.26%

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)


 In 24 sites, there are no individuals living outside (without shelter), while in 7 sites less than 25% of individuals live outside. In 2 sites none of the individuals live indoors (with solid walls), in 14 sites less than 25% of the individuals live indoors, in 8 sites – less than 50%, and in 3 sites less than 75% of the individuals live indoors, and in 4 sites more than 75% of the individuals live indoors. Households in 19 sites reported kitchen sets as the most needed NFI type. In 24 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials.

### WASH


 In 16 sites, the main water source is located on-site within a 20-minute walk, in 9 sites the water source is located off-site within a 20-minute walk, and in 5 sites the water source is located off-site, requiring more than a 20 minute walk, and in 1 site the main water source is located on-site, but requires more than 20 minute walk. In all 31 sites there is more than 15 litres of water available per person and per day. Individuals in 24 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 26 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

There are 453 toilets in 31 sites. On average, there are 138 persons per toilet. There are separate male and female toilets in all 31 sites.

### Food and Nutrition


 In 23 sites residents reported having access to food on-site and in 8 sites residents have access to food off-site. In 21 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In 17 sites residents reported receiving food distribution once a month, while in 12 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution. In 19 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 18 sites there are no supplementary feeding for children. Screening for malnutrition is conducted in all sites.

### Health


 In all sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 30 sites residents have regular access to medicine.

In 5 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk, while in 20 sites health facilities are located off-site within 3 km, and in 3 sites health facilities are located on-site within 3 km. Households in 27 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem. Government provides health services in 26 sites.


### Education

 Households at all sites in the district reported that children have access to formal or informal education. At 23 sites, more than 75% of the children attend schools, while at 5 sites, less than 75% of children attend schools, and in 3 sites – less than 50%.

### Protection


 In 15 sites there is security provided on sites. In 18 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. In 8 sites women do not feel safe on site and in 5 sites children do not feel safe on site. There are children friendly spaces in 26 sites and women friendly spaces in 24 sites.

### Communication

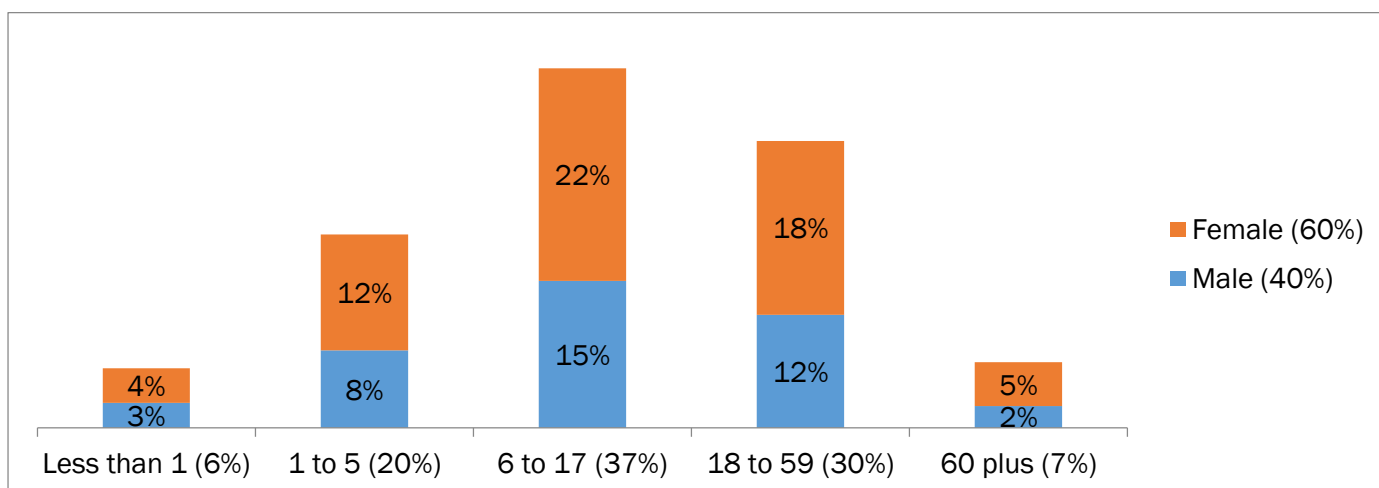
 In the majority of sites (26) residents get the information from site management. In 26 sites residents require information on distribution.

## E. PHALOMBE

### Demographics And Vulnerable Groups

 There are an estimated 7733 IDP households in Phalombe District, where the average household size is 3.4. Approximately 26067 IDP individuals are living in 63 sites. More than half (63%) of the total number of the individuals associated with sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 30% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 26 % of the total number of the individuals. Individuals more than 60 years old constitute 7% of the total number of the individuals. The majority of the individuals residing in camps are female (69%).


#### Breakdown of IDPs in the District by Age and Sex




#### Vulnerable Groups by Total Number and %age of IDP Population in District

Vulnerable groups	Number of IDPs	%age
Pregnant women	663	2.54%
Breastfeeding mothers	2314	8.88%
Persons with physical disabilities	466	1.79%
Persons with mental disabilities	159	0.61%
Single female-headed households	2064	7.92%
Single male-headed households	498	1.91%
Elderly persons	1446	5.55%

#### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

 In 51 sites there are no individuals living outside (without shelter). In 13 sites none of the individuals live indoors with solid walls, in 9 sites less than 25% of the individuals live indoors, in 8 sites – less than 50%, in 10 sites - less than 75%, and in 23 sites – more than 75%. Households in 14 sites reported blankets as the most needed NFI type, in 29 – kitchen sets, in 17 – plastic sheeting, in 2 – mosquito nets, in 1 - buckets. In 61 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials.

#### WASH


 In 40 sites the main water source is located on-site within a 20 minute walk, in 13 sites the water source is located off-site within a 20 minute walk, and in 10 sites the water source is located off-site, requiring more than a 20 minute walk. In the predominant majority of sites (62) there is more than 15 litres of water available per person per day.



Individuals in 51 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 41 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

There are 330 toilets in 63 sites. On average, there are 79 persons per toilet. There are separate male and female toilets in 58 sites.


### Food and Nutrition

 In 15 sites residents reported not having access to food, while in 29 sites residents are able to access food off-site and in 19 sites residents reported having access to food onsite. In 39 sites residents have access to a market near the site.


In 29 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution, in 21 sites residents receive food distribution once a month, and in 11 sites residents have never received food distribution.

In 56 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 38 sites there is no supplementary feeding for children. Screening for malnutrition has been conducted in 55 sites.


### Health

 In all 63 sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 59 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 41 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk, while in 20 sites health facilities are located off-site within 3 km, in 1 site health facilities are located on-site within 3 km, and 1 site there is a mobile clinic established on site. Households in 34 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem, in 20 – RTI, in 7 – diarrhoea, in 1 site – measles, and in another 1 site – bloody diarrhoea. Government provides health services in 61 sites.


### Education

 In 62 sites households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In 55 sites more than 75% of the children attend schools, while in 5 sites less than 75% of children attend schools, in 2 sites – less than 50%, and in another 1 site – less than 25%.

### Protection


 In 53 sites there is security provided on sites. In 26 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. In 38 sites women do not feel safe on site and in 36 sites children do not feel safe on site. There are children friendly spaces in 23 sites and women friendly spaces in 18 sites.

### Communication

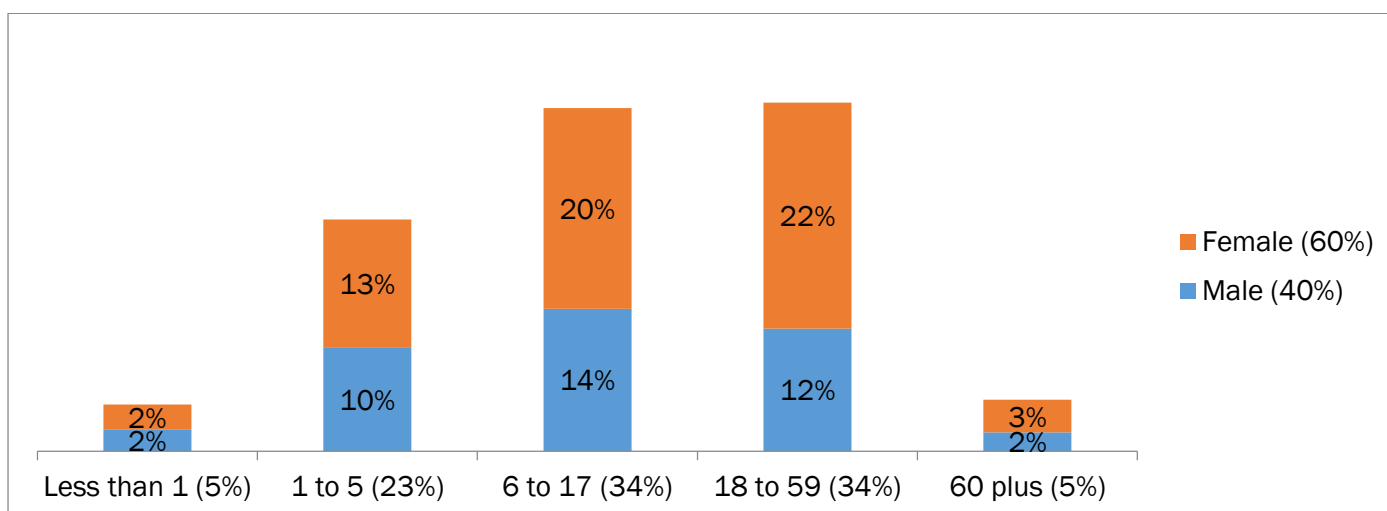
 In the majority of sites (44) residents get the information from site management, in 12 sites – from the local leader. In 24 sites residents require information about distribution, in 35 – about relief assistance, in 2 – about available health services, and in 1 site – about situation in areas of origin.

## F. ZOMBA

### Demographics And Vulnerable Groups

 There are 5454 families, comprising 23395 individuals, in Zomba District, where the average household size is 4.3. More than half (61%) of the total number of the individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 34% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 28 % of the total number of the individuals. Individuals more than 60 years old constitute 5% of the total number of the individuals. The majority of the individuals residing in camps are female (60%).


#### Breakdown of IDPs in the District by Age and Sex




#### Vulnerable Groups by Total Number and %age of IDP Population in District

Vulnerable groups	Number of IDPs	%age
Pregnant women	539	2.30%
Breastfeeding mothers	1573	6.72%
Persons with physical disabilities	194	0.83%
Persons with mental disabilities	55	0.24%
Single female-headed households	1631	6.97%
Single male-headed households	224	0.96%
Elderly persons	909	3.89%

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)


 In 44 sites there are no individuals living outside (without shelter), while in 4 sites less than 25% of individuals live outside. In 23 sites more than 75% of the individuals live indoors, in 5 sites – less than 25%, in 2 – less 50%, and in 15 sites – less than 75%. Households in 16 sites reported blankets as the most needed NFI type, in 8 sites – kitchen sets, in 3 sites – mosquito nets, in 9 sites – plastic sheeting. In all 48 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials.

### WASH


 In 32 sites the main water source is located on-site within a 20 minute walk, in 13 sites the water source is located off-site within a 20 minute walk, and in 2 sites the water source is located off-site, requiring more than a 20 minute walk, and in 1 site water source is located on site, but requires more than 20 minute walk. In all sites there is more than 15 litres of water available per person and per day. Individuals in 45 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 49 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

There are 194 toilets in 48 sites. On average, there are 121 persons per toilet. There are separate male and female toilets in 36 sites and separate male and female bathing areas in 22 sites.


### Food and Nutrition

 In 9 sites residents reported having access to food on-site and in 35 sites residents have access to food off-site, while in 4 sites residents do not have access to food. In 48 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In 35 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution, while in 4 sites residents reported having never received food distribution. In 33 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 35 sites there is no supplementary feeding for children. Screening for malnutrition is conducted in 26 sites.


### Health

 In 47 sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 12 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 33 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk. Households in 28 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem and in 12 – RTI. Government provides health services in 32 sites.


### Education

 In all sites households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In 37 sites more than 75% of the children attend schools, while in 6 sites less than 75% of children attend schools, and in 5 sites – less than 50%.

### Protection

 In 41 sites there is security provided on sites. However, in 19 sites there have been security incidents reported at the sites. In 4 sites women and children do not feel safe on site. There are children friendly spaces in 20 sites and women friendly spaces in 21 sites.

### Communication

 In 19 sites residents get the information from site management and in 27 sites – from the local leader. In 45 sites residents require information about distribution.