



**Malawi Flood Response**  
**Displacement Tracking Matrix**  
**Round 1 Report**  
**March 2015**



DoDMA

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### ADDITIONAL ANNEXES:

- **ANNEXE 2 - DTM ROUND 1 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 1 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.

## I. RESULTS SUMMARY

<b>Population Tracking</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An estimated 162,000 IDPs—approximately 40,500 households—are associated with 202 open sites (10% of the sites) host more than 500 households</li> <li>• 57% of IDPs are female; 43% of IDPs are male.</li> <li>• 87% of the population has been displaced within their original Traditional Area.</li> <li>• The majority of IDPs (52.6%) intend to return to their area of origin.</li> </ul>
<b>CCCM</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 94 % of open IDP sites have a Camp Management Committee but only 18 percent have official Site Management Agency (SMA) or camp monitoring representation.</li> <li>• 76 % of IDP sites are spontaneous<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 132 of 202 sites report having regular access to medicine</li> <li>• 165 sites report having access to health care</li> <li>• The most prevalent health problems among IDPs are diarrhea and malaria, and malnutrition</li> <li>• 126 sites report a distance of &gt;3 km to the nearest health facility</li> </ul>
<b>NFI/Shelter</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 sites report that IDPs lack on-site shelter</li> <li>• Kitchen supplies and blankets were highlighted by IDPs as priority needs</li> <li>• 155 sites have little or no access to safe cooking</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the 202 sites assessed, 56 experience poor quality of the drinking water; 24 do not have potable drinking water</li> <li>• Of the total 202 open sites, 18 report less than 10 litres per person per day, 23 reporting having access to 10 to 15 litres per day, 160 report access to more than 15 litres per person per day</li> <li>• Wash needs are greatest in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts, where the IDP to latrine ratio is 170:1.</li> </ul>
<b>Food, Nutrition, and Livelihoods</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 129 of the 202 sites report access to a market</li> <li>• 162 sites report having access to food, either through distributions or other means.</li> <li>• IDPs reported the availability of supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women in only 20 sites.</li> <li>• 166 sites report a lack of supplementary feeding for children</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 105 (52%) of the 202 displacement sites are at schools</li> <li>• Approximately 17,800 households (74,652 IDPs) are associated with sites that are at schools.</li> <li>• All but 3 sites, located in Zomba District, report having access to formal or informal education services.</li> <li>• 94 sites have on-site education services while children at 108 sites must go off-site to seek education</li> </ul>
<b>Protection</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 105 of the 202 sites do not have separate bathing areas for male and female IDPs</li> <li>• 106 sites report having a referral or reporting mechanism in place for survivors of GBV</li> </ul>

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

## II. INTRODUCTION

An estimated 162,000 people (approximately 40,500 households) remain displaced in 202 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).

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an information management tool developed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and used by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster that gathers specific information regarding the status and location of IDPs and conditions in displacement sites across the country. 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 early March, DTM initial assessment findings were used to update the Master List of displacement sites that had been previously identified by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and the humanitarian community. The updated 'Master List' provided specific information on site locations and basic IDP demographics. Of the 253 sites visited and assessed, 191 sites were found to be open as of 6 March, hosting approximately 173,000 IDPs. Following completion of the Master List Update, additional sites were referred to IOM for verification, including previously inaccessible and unreported sites, as well as new sites that opened (following heavy rains at the end of February). IOM included those sites found to be open in the first round of the DTM full assessments.

The data presented in this report reflects findings from the first comprehensive round of full site assessments conducted in March 2015 as part of the DTM program, which aims to strengthen the multi-sectoral data on IDPs in Malawi available to DoDMA and other partners. This report will highlight key findings from each of the key emergency sectors. More detailed sectoral information is available in the datasets which are published along with 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 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).



### III. POPULATION MOVEMENTS AND TRENDS

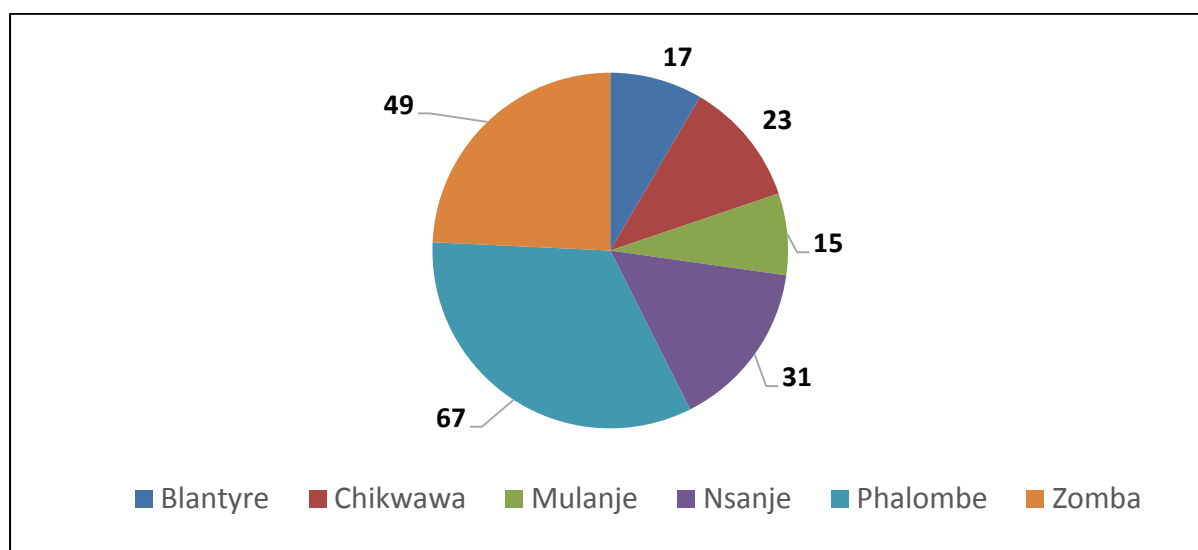
#### 3.1 IDP Population and Sites

Round I of the DTM recorded a total of 162,062 individuals - approximately 40,513 households - across 202 open sites. Phalombe district has the highest number of sites (67), followed by Zomba (49). However, the districts with the highest number of IDPs are Nsanje (approximately 68,400 IDPs) and Chikwawa (approximately 32,700 IDPs). This represents 42% and 20% of the IDP population, respectively. Zomba has approximately 29,300 IDPs, closely followed by Phalombe with 27,000 IDPs. Between the Master List Update of 6 March and the release of this Round I final report, the overall number of sites increased from 191 to 202 due to the inclusion of sites that were reported to IOM by DoDMA for verification (and found to be open), the assessment of sites that had previously been inaccessible to DTM teams, and the inclusion of new sites that opened as a result of heavy rains and flooding at the end of February (in Blantyre, Chikwawa, Mulanje, and Phalombe). In Nsanje district the number of displacement sites remained the same. In Zomba district reported a slight decrease in the number of displacement sites due to the spontaneous returns of IDPs to villages of origin between the Master List Update and the time of the full DTM site assessments.

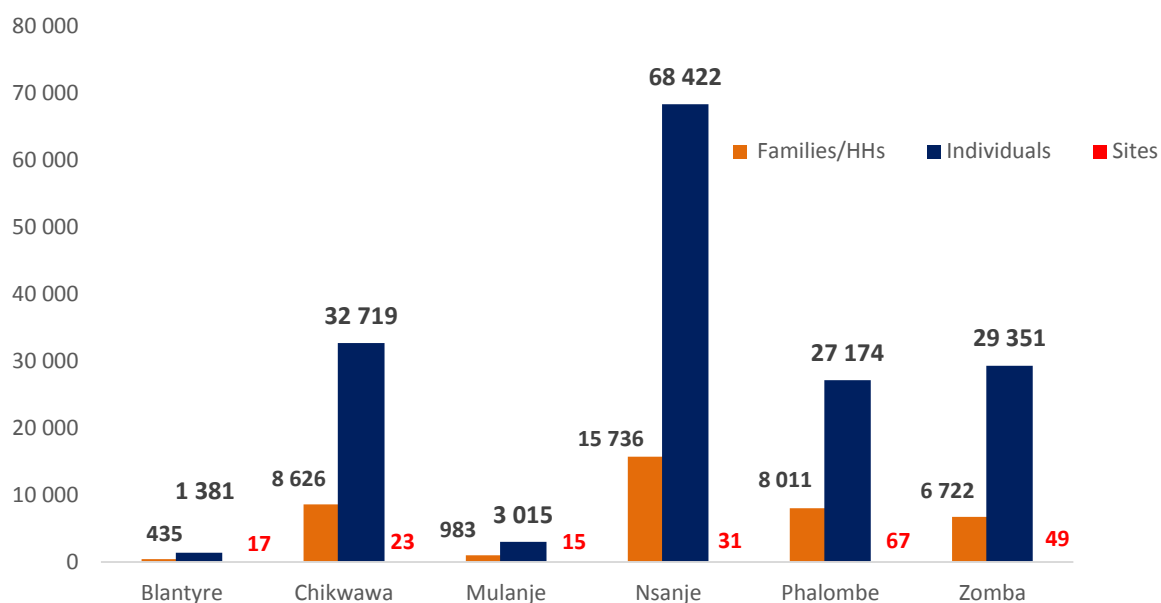
**Number of Open and Closed Sites by District (as of 25 March 2015)**

DISTRICT	Closed	Open	Grand Total
Blantyre	9	17	26
Chikwawa		23	23
Mulanje	18	15	33
Nsanje	8	31	39
Phalombe	16	67	83
Zomba	42	49	91
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>295</b>

**Number of Open IDP Sites per District**



## Number of Households, Individuals, and Sites per District



The total IDP population in the six most affected districts comprises approximately 40,513 families; the average household size is 4. Women make up the majority of IDPs in all districts; overall there are approximately 92,731 female (57%) and 69,331 male (43%) IDPs. More than half (56%) of the total number of the individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 37% of the total number of individuals. Individuals more than 60 years old constitute 7% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 23% of the total number of individuals.

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

Age/Sex	< 1 year	1 - 5 year	6-17 years	18-59 years	> 60 years	Total	%
Male	3,413	13,302	23,141	25,041	4,434	69,331	43%
Female	4,627	16,583	30,214	34,668	6,640	92,731	57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,039</b>	<b>29,885</b>	<b>53,355</b>	<b>59,709</b>	<b>11,074</b>	<b>162,062</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>7%</b>		

There are 4,155 pregnant women (2.6% of total population) and 9,499 breastfeeding mothers (5.9%). Out of a total of 162,062 individuals, 909 (0.6%) persons are living with chronic diseases, 1,581 (1%) have physical disabilities, and 291 (0.18%) persons have mental health disabilities. There

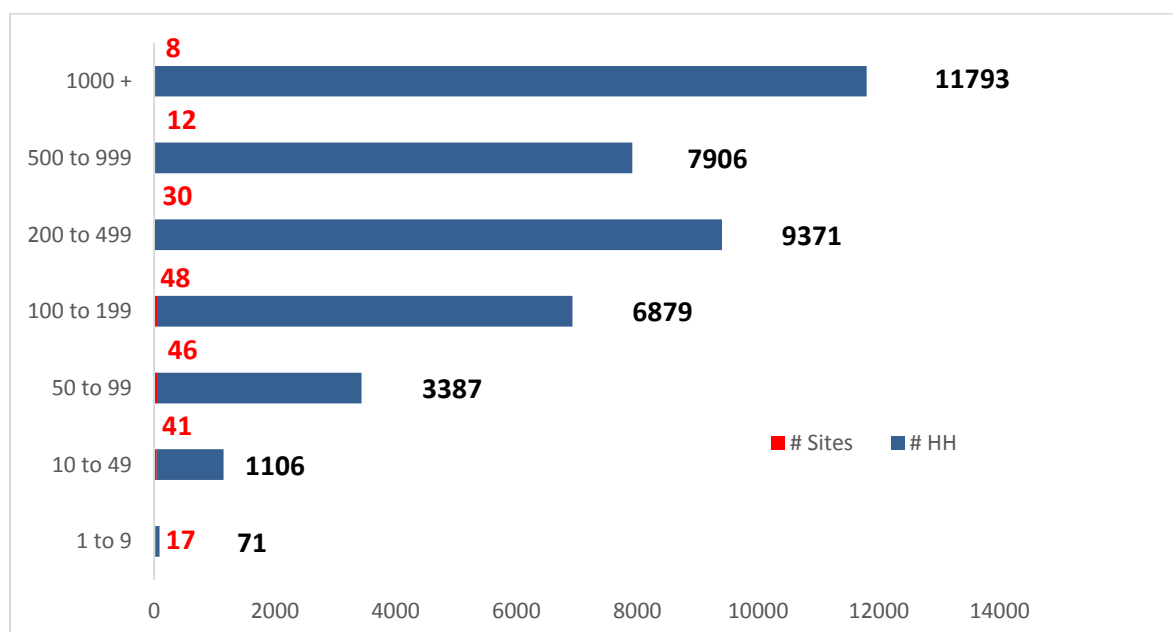
are 7,449 (4.60%) single female-headed households. Child protection concerns have been picked up in certain sites by the DTM full site assessment findings.<sup>2</sup>

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	Percentage
Pregnant women	4155	2.56%
Breastfeeding mothers	9499	5.86%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	909	0.56%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	1581	0.98%
Single female-headed households	7449	4.60%
Single male-headed households	3054	1.88%
Single child-headed households	535	0.33%
Elderly persons	6407	3.95%

### 3.2 Size of Sites

Round 1 DTM full site assessment findings indicate that 152 sites (75% of the total number of sites) are currently accommodating fewer than 200 households. 30 sites (15% of the total number of sites) currently accommodate 200-500 households and 12 sites (6% of the total number of sites) currently accommodate 500-1000 households. Of the 202 sites, 8 (4% of the total number of sites) currently accommodate over 1000 households. This represents over 41,500 individuals (nearly 12,000 HHs), or 25% of the total IDP population. These 8 sites are in Nsanje and Chikwawa.

**Number of Sites by Size - Number of Households**



<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 Individuals in District by Number of Households per Site

DISTRICT	Number of Households Per Site							Grand Total
	1 - 9	10 - 49	50- 99	100 - 199	200 - 499	500 - 999	1000 +	
Blantyre	160	437	517	267	--	--	--	1381
Chikwawa		385	533	3204	5502	9086	14009	32719
Mulanje	71	312	512	1600	520			3015
Nsanje			713	13283	11829	15053	27544	68422
Phalombe	33	1687	7251	7628	6185	4390		27174
Zomba	30	1162	2806	4733	13998	6622		29351
<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>3983</b>	<b>12332</b>	<b>30715</b>	<b>38034</b>	<b>35151</b>	<b>41553</b>	<b>162062</b>

### 3.3 Origin and Main Intention of Populations

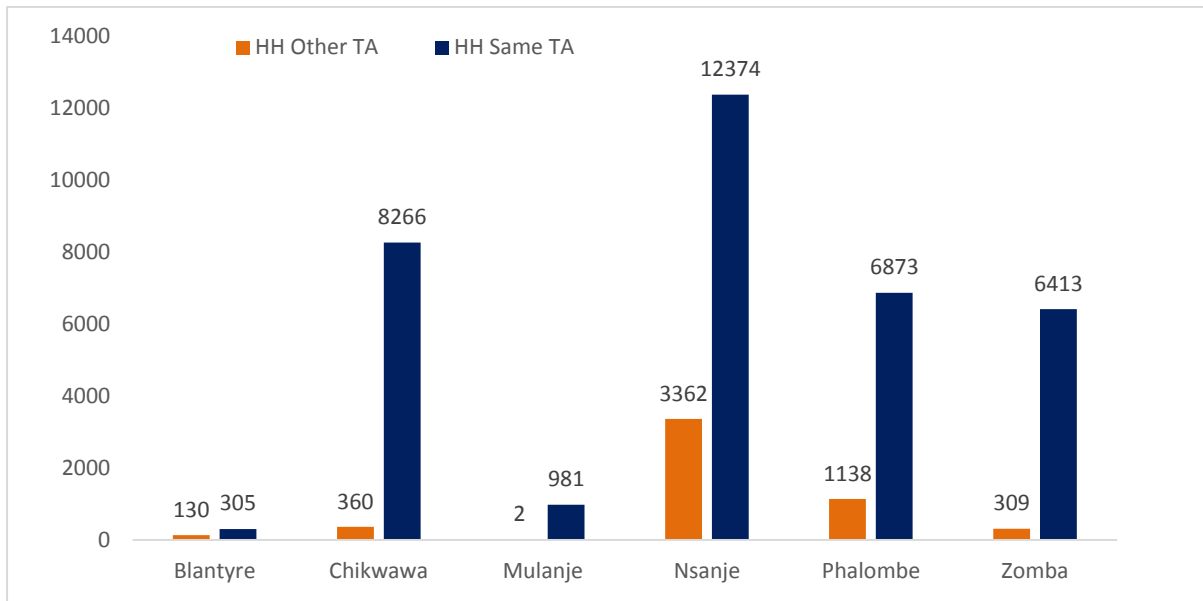
While 87.8 percent of IDPs have remained within their traditional area (TA) of origin during displacement, more than 12 percent have left their TA to seek shelter in another TA.

District	Residing in TA other than TA of Origin	Remaining in TA of Origin
Blantyre	23.9%	76.1%
Chikwawa	4.7%	95.3%
Mulanje	0.4%	99.6%
Nsanje	18.9%	81.1%
Phalombe	14.1%	85.9%
Zomba	4.1%	95.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>87.8%</b>

The majority of IDPs have been displaced within their TA of origin. Of the 5,301 households displaced to a TA outside of their TA or origin, 63 percent (3,362 households) are located in Nsanje.

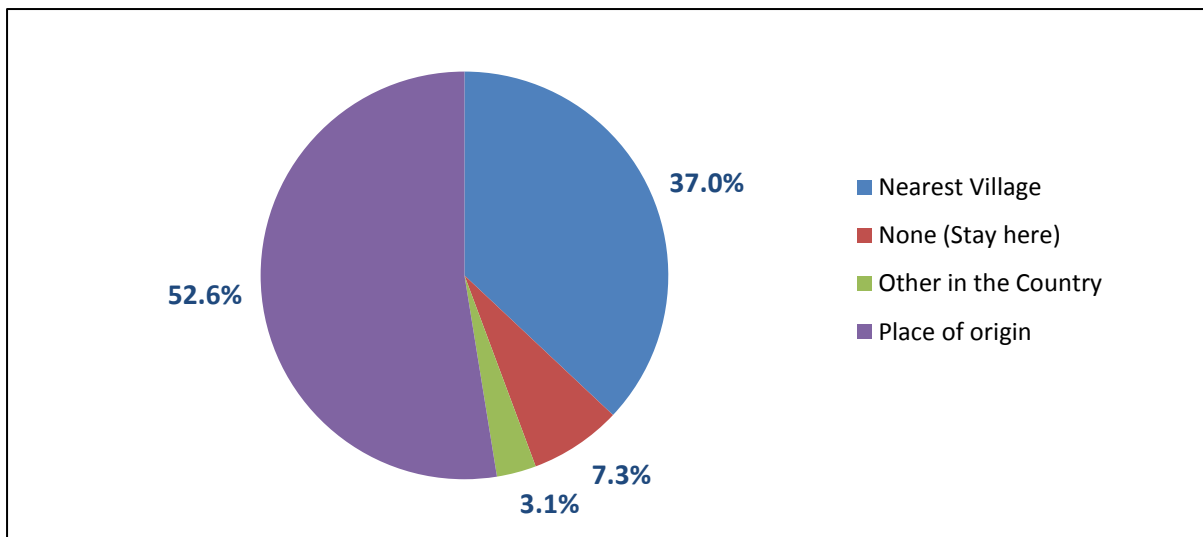


### Number of IDPs Residing within and Outside of TA of Origin



The majority of IDPs (52.6 percent) reported intentions to return to their areas of origin and 37 percent reported plans to return to the village nearest their village of origin. Only 7.3 percent of IDPs reported wanting to remain at or near the location of the camp. Damage to shelter and housing was cited by IDP populations as the highest impediment to return.

### Intended Area of Return

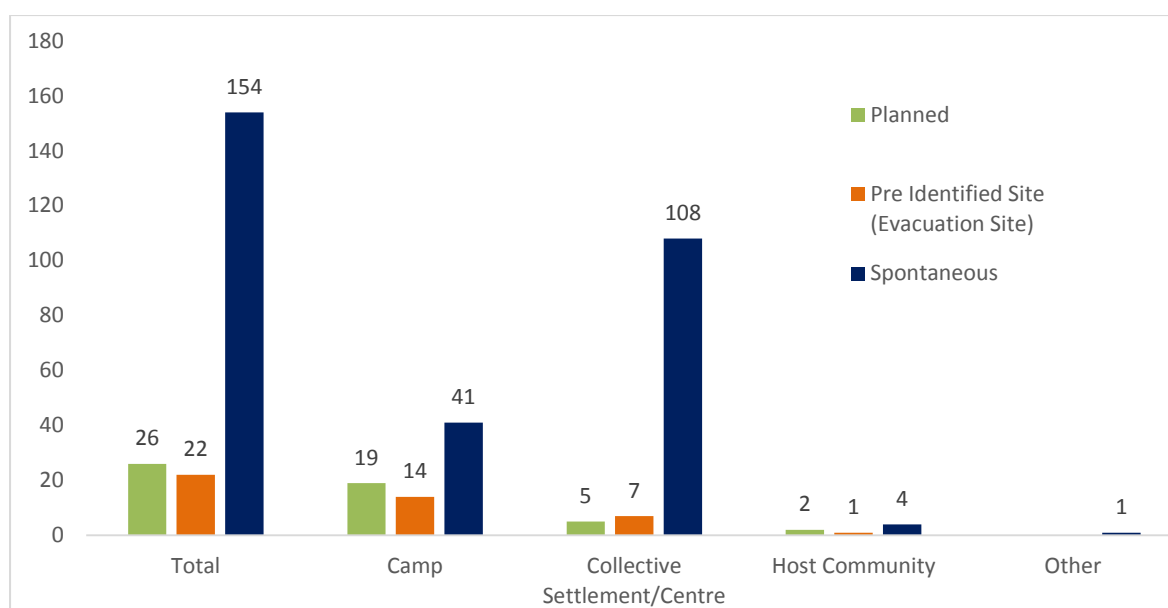


## IV. FINDINGS BY SECTOR

### 4.1 Site Type and Management

The majority of IDPs reside in spontaneous settlements (76 percent) – whether camps or collective centres. Planned and pre-identified displacement sites only make up 13 and 11 percent, respectively.<sup>3</sup>

**Number of Total Sites by Type**



The majority of sites have formal site management structures. According to assessment findings, 94 percent of all sites have a Site Management Committee. Site management committees are made up of IDPs, members of the local community near the sites etc. At 87 sites, individuals report getting information from site management and at 63 sites, local leaders provide residents with information. In only 36 sites (18% of total) do government officials or humanitarian actors have a formal or regular camp management/monitoring role.

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

District	Total	No	Yes
Blantyre	17	7	10
Chikwawa	23		23
Mulanje	15	1	14
Nsanje	31		31
Phalombe	67		67
Zomba	49	4	45
Total	202	12	190
Percentage	100%	6%	94%

<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.

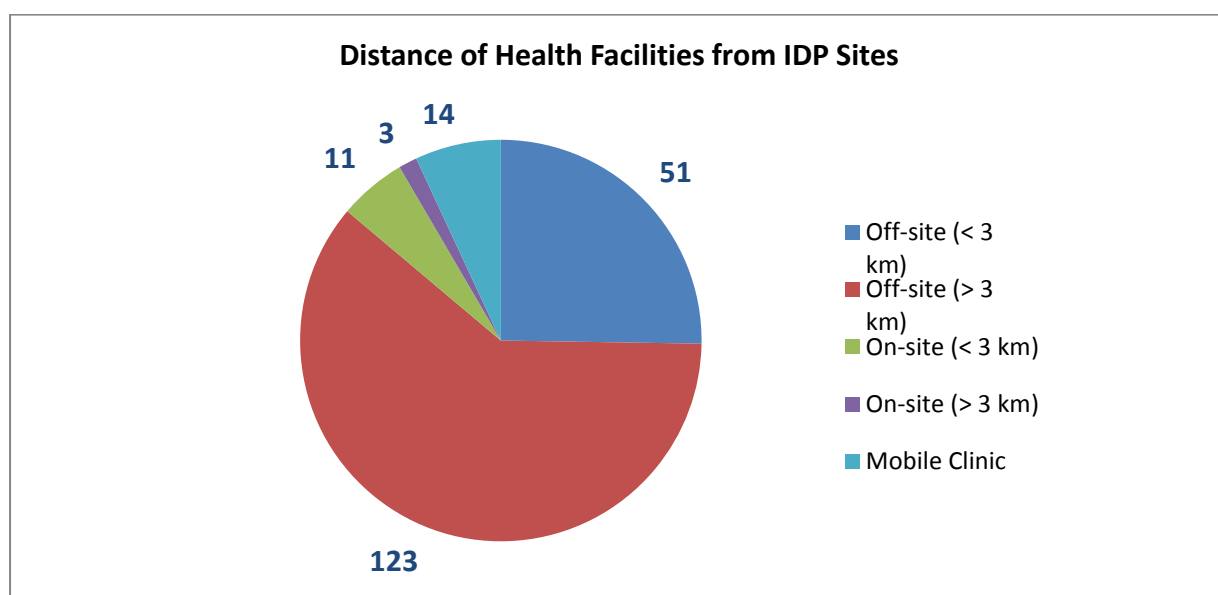
## 4.2 Health

Approximately 97 percent of IDP sites—196 sites—assessed reported to have access to health care services provided primarily by government officials and international non-governmental organizations. Across the six districts, diarrhea and malaria were reported as primary health problems among IDPs, followed by respiratory tract infections.

**Primary and Secondary Health Problems Reported at IDP Sites**

Type of Health Problem	Number of Sites Reporting at Primary Problem	Number of Sites Reporting as Secondary Problem
Diarrhea	40	67
Malaria	133	44
Malnutrition	1	6
Respiratory Tract Infection	19	39
Measles	1	--
Other	6	17
None	2	14

The majority of health facilities accessed by IDPs (174 for 202 sites) are located off-site—126 are located more than 3 km from IDPs camps while 51 are located within 3 km.



### Distance to Health Facilities

District	Number of Sites	Distance to Health Facilities/Services
Blantyre	7	Off-site (< 3 km)
	<b>9</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt; 3 km)</b>
	1	On-site (< 3 km)
Chikwawa	2	Mobile Clinic
	7	Off-site (< 3 km)
	<b>14</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt; 3 km)</b>
Mulanje	6	Off-site (< 3 km)
	<b>8</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt; 3 km)</b>
	1	On-site (< 3 km)
Nsanje	8	Mobile Clinic
	11	Off-site (< 3 km)
	<b>10</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt; 3 km)</b>
	2	On-site (< 3 km)
Phalombe	4	Mobile Clinic
	15	Off-site (< 3 km)
	<b>42</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt; 3 km)</b>
	4	On-site (< 3 km)
	<b>2</b>	<b>On-site (&gt; 3 km)</b>
Zomba	5	Off-site (< 3 km)
	<b>40</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt; 3 km)</b>
	3	On-site (< 3 km)
	<b>1</b>	<b>On-site (&gt; 3 km)</b>

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

Of the 202 sites assessed, key informants in 77 sites claim to have more than 75 percent of the IDP community living indoors (with solid walls); in approximately 46 sites none of the population is staying indoors. In 60 sites (30% of sites) IDPs reported that some IDPs lack shelter on site and are living outside. In 5 of these sites over 75 percent of the IDP population reportedly lacks shelter (and thus defined as living outside).<sup>4</sup>

#### Percentage of IDPs Living in Structures with Solid Walls

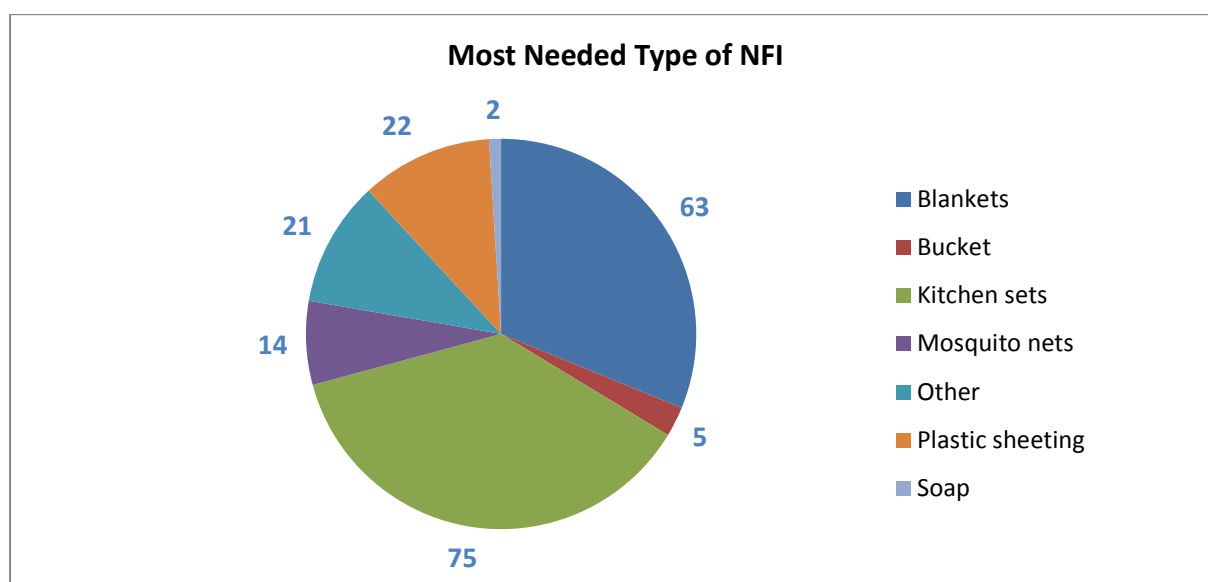
Percentage of Households Living Indoors (solid walls)	Number of Sites
< 25%	32
< 50%	18
< 75%	24
more than 75%	77
None	46
Unknown	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>

<sup>4</sup> Some of the camp-based populations have other options and do not stay in the camp at night. No systematic night time verifications have taken place to ascertain accurately the numbers of IDPs sleeping off-site.

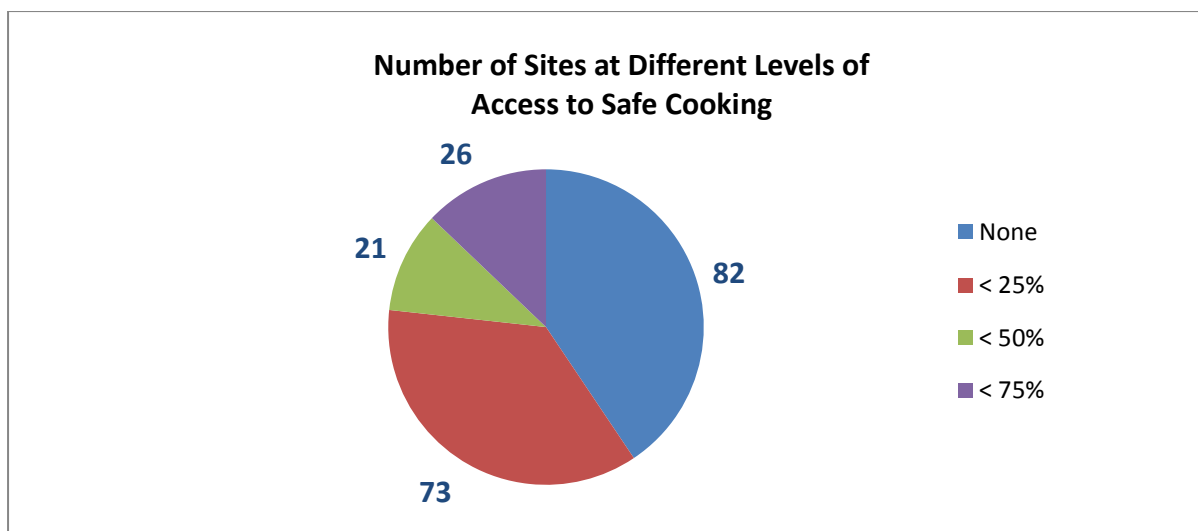
**Percentage of IDPs Living in Structures without Solid Walls by Number of Sites**

Percentage of Households Living outside (no shelter)	Number of Sites
< 25%	36
< 50%	11
< 75%	8
more than 75%	5
None	141
Unknown	1

In addition to shelter, IDPs continue to require NFI assistance, either on site or to support their return to villages of origin. Households in 75 sites reported kitchen sets as the most needed type of NFI. At 63 sites, blankets are the most needed type of NFI. At 63 sites, blankets are the most needed type of NFI. At 63 sites, blankets are the most needed type of NFI. At 22 sites, individuals consider plastic sheeting as the most needed type of NFI. Mosquito nets are highlighted as a critical need at 14 sites. At 79 sites, residents reported that shelter materials are in the need for repair and in 121 sites, individuals reported no need for shelter repair materials.



According to assessment findings, IDPs at 82 sites do not have access to safe cooking and a further 73 sites only have safe cooking options for less than 25 percent of the site population.



#### 4.4 WASH

The first round of DTM assessments recorded 1,383 toilets at 202 sites. On average, there are 116 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 155 sites reported that there were separate male and female toilets available on sites, while individuals in 45 sites reported no separate male and female toilets. Households in 118 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, while in 3 sites the residents reported that latrines are in such a bad condition that they cannot be used. The highest IDP to latrine ratio is reported in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts, at 170:1, and Zomba, where the ratio is 128:1. The standard of 50 people per latrine is only met in two districts, Blantyre and Mulanje, where the ratio is 14:1 and 45:1, respectively.

District	Number of Sites	Number of Functioning Toilets Available On-site	Total Number of IDP Individuals	Average Number of IDPs per Toilet
Blantyre	17	100	1 381	14
Chikwawa	23	192	32 719	170
Mulanje	15	67	3 015	45
Nsanje	31	403	68 422	170
Phalombe	67	392	27 174	69
Zomba	49	229	29 351	128
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>162 062</b>	<b>Overall Average: 116</b>

The quality of latrines vary; assessment findings indicate that of the 202 sites surveyed, only 118 reported access to “good “ latrines, whereas 68 reported latrines that are “not so good” or “unusable.” Seven sites did not provide qualitative information regarding latrine conditions.

For the vast majority of sites (174 sites; 86%), the main source of water is located within a 20 minute walk (56% on site; 30% off site). For IDPs at 27 sites (13%), however, the main water source is over 20 minutes’ walk away from the site.



Number of Sites	Walking Distance to Site's Main Water Source (measured by time, one-way)
60	Off-site (<20 minutes)
<b>26</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt;20 minutes)</b>
114	On-site (<20 minutes)
1	On-site (>20 minutes)
1	Unknown

Distance to the water source is broken down by district in the table below with the 26 sites where IDPs are required to walk more than 20 minutes to access water in bold.

District	Number of Sites	Walking Distance to Site's Main Water Source (measured by time, one-way)
Blantyre	6	Off-site (<20 minutes)
	<b>3</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt;20 minutes)</b>
	8	On-site (<20 minutes)
Chikwawa	8	Off-site (<20 minutes)
	<b>5</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt;20 minutes)</b>
	9	On-site (<20 minutes)
Mulanje	<b>1</b>	<b>On-site (&gt;20 minutes)</b>
	4	Off-site (<20 minutes)
	2	<b>Off-site (&gt;20 minutes)</b>
Nsanje	9	On-site (<20 minutes)
	10	Off-site (<20 minutes)
	<b>6</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt;20 minutes)</b>
Phalombe	15	On-site (<20 minutes)
	18	Off-site (<20 minutes)
	<b>7</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt;20 minutes)</b>
Zomba	41	On-site (<20 minutes)
	1	Unknown
	14	Off-site (<20 minutes)
	<b>3</b>	<b>Off-site (&gt;20 minutes)</b>
	32	On-site (<20 minutes)

Of the total 202 open sites, 18 report less than 10 litres per person per day, 23 reporting having access to 10 to 15 litres per day, 160 report access to more than 15 litres per person per day, and the figure was unreported at one site.

Litres of Water Per Person Per Day	Number of Sites
<b>&lt; 10</b>	<b>18</b>
10-15	23
> 15	160
Unknown	1

The table below breaks down the water access in litres per person per day by district.

District	Number of Sites	Average Water Available Per Day Per person
Blantyre	17	>15 litres
	0	10-15 litres
	0	<b>&lt;10 litres</b>
Chikwawa	9	>15 litres
	9	10-15 litres
	5	<b>&lt;10 litres</b>
Mulanje	1	>15 litres
	8	10-15 litres
	6	<b>&lt;10 litres</b>
Nsanje	29	>15 litres
	1	10-15 litres
	0	<10 litres
	1	Unknown
Phalombe	64	>15 litres
	1	10-15 litres
	2	<b>&lt;10 litres</b>
Zomba	40	>15 litres
	4	10-15 litres
	5	<b>&lt;10 litres</b>

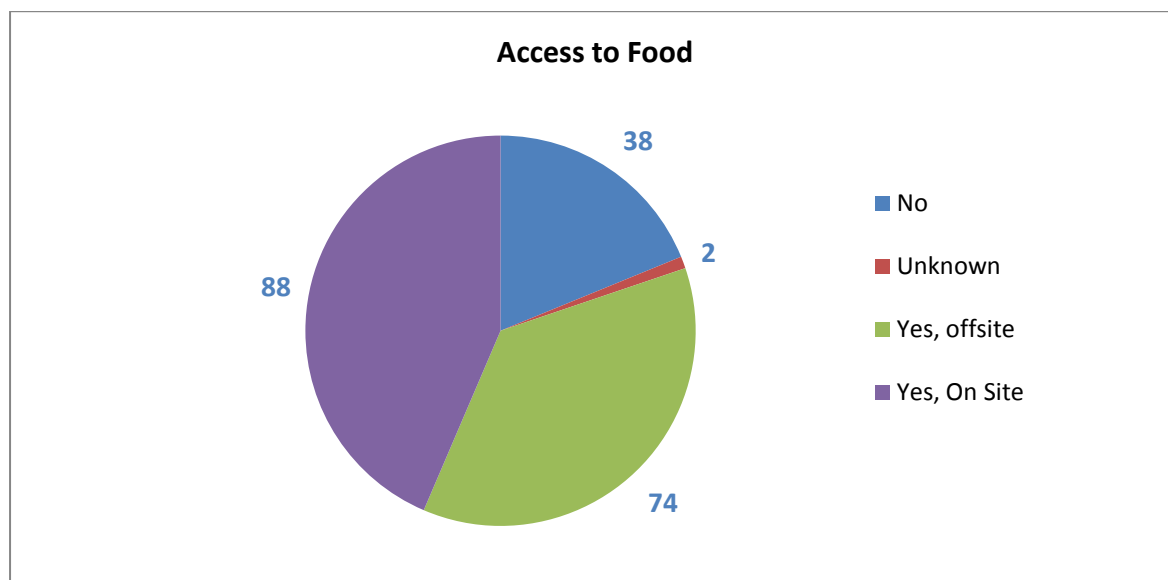
Households in the majority of sites (146) reported that there are no complaints about drinking water quality and households in 174 sites reported that the drinking water is potable. Of the 202 sites assessed, 56 have complaints about the quality of the drinking water; 24 claim to not have potable drinking water.

Of the 202 sites assessed, 105 (52%) do not have separate bathing areas for male and female IDPs.

District	Number of Sites	Availability of Separate Male and Female Bathing Areas
Blantyre	<b>12</b>	<b>No</b>
	2	Yes
	3	No Answer
Chikwawa	<b>8</b>	<b>No</b>
	14	Yes
	1	Unknown
Mulanje	<b>11</b>	<b>No</b>
	3	Yes
	1	No Answer
Nsanje	<b>18</b>	<b>No</b>
	13	Yes
Phalombe	<b>25</b>	<b>No</b>
	40	Yes
	2	No Answer
Zomba	<b>31</b>	<b>No</b>
	18	Yes
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	

#### 4.5 Food, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

Households in the majority of sites (88) reported that they have access to food on sites, households in 74 sites reported that they are able to access food off-site, while households in 38 sites reported having no access to food.



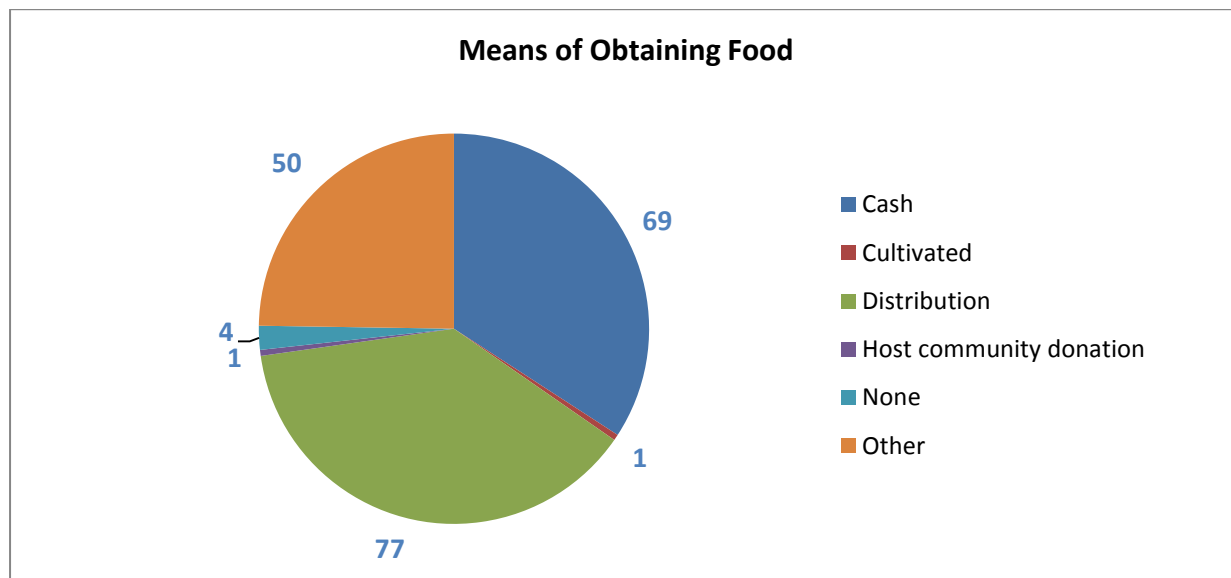
The table below breaks down access to food by district. Zomba is the district with the highest number of sites that report no access to food (30), followed by Phalombe (11).

**Access to Food by District**

District	Number of Sites	Access to Food
Blantyre	<b>9</b>	<b>No</b>
	1	Yes, off site
	7	Yes, On Site
Chikwawa	2	Yes, off site
	21	Yes, On Site
Mulanje	<b>3</b>	<b>No</b>
	5	Yes, off site
	7	Yes, On Site
Nsanje	2	Unknown
	7	Yes, off site
	22	Yes, On Site
Phalombe	<b>11</b>	<b>No</b>
	29	Yes, off site
	27	Yes, On Site
Zomba	<b>15</b>	<b>No</b>
	30	Yes, off site
	4	Yes, On Site
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	

In the majority of sites (129) residents reported having access to a market near the displacement sites. Below is the breakdown of market access by district.

The primary means of obtaining food is through direct distribution (77 sites), followed by cash/voucher distribution (69 sites).



The majority of IDP sites (105 sites)—52% of the total—report receiving food or cash/voucher distributions on an irregular basis. Only 28 sites report receiving distributions once or twice a week, while 30 sites (15%) report having never received food or cash/voucher assistance.

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

Frequency of Distribution	Total Number of Sites
Twice a Week	3
Once a Week	25
Every Two Weeks	8
Once a Month	30
Irregular	105
Never	30
Unknown	1
<b>Total Sites</b>	<b>202</b>

The frequency of food or cash/voucher distributions across the six districts and within the districts varied, according to the assessment findings reported in the table below.

### Frequency of Food or Cash/Voucher Distribution by District

District	Number of Sites	Frequency of food or cash/vouchers distribution
Blantyre	1	Every 2 weeks
	10	Irregular
	6	Never
Chikwawa	2	Once a Week
	1	Every 2 weeks
	1	Once a month
	19	Irregular
Mulanje	1	Every 2 weeks
	3	Irregular
	7	Once a month
	4	Never
Nsanje	3	Twice a week
	9	Once a week
	4	Every 2 weeks
	1	Irregular
	14	Once a month
Phalombe	1	Once a week
	1	Every 2 weeks
	44	Irregular
	11	Once a month
	10	Never
Zomba	13	Once a week
	1	Once a month
	24	Irregular
	10	Never
	1	Unknown
<b>Total Sites</b>	<b>202</b>	

Screening of malnutrition is taking place in 113 sites and not taking place in the remaining 89 sites, according to assessment findings. The table below shows the breakdown of number of sites with malnutrition screening by district.

IDPs reported the availability of supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women in only 20 sites and no availability at 182 sites. Supplementary feeding for children is only available at 36 sites; 166 sites report no availability.

#### 4.6 Education

105 (52%) of the 202 displacement sites are at schools. An estimated 17,800 households (approximately 74,600 IDPs) are associated with sites that are schools.

##### Number of Households in Displacement Sites at Schools per District

District	In Non School sites	In School sites	Total	% of HH in School
Blantyre	50	385	435	89%
Chikwawa	7678	948	8626	11%
Mulanje	159	824	983	84%
Nsanje	11301	4435	15736	28%
Phalombe	1500	6511	8011	81%
Zomba	2026	4696	6722	70%
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>22714</b>	<b>17799</b>	<b>40513</b>	<b>44%</b>

Assessment findings indicate that children at nearly all IDP sites (199) have access to either formal or informal education services. Of 202 sites, only three (all located in Zomba) reported having no access to education services. More than half of the educational services available to IDP children (at 108 sites), including both formal, are offered off-site. In the majority of sites (134) more than 75% of the children are attending schools, while in 48 sites less than 75% of the children attend schools, in 11 sites less than 50% of the children attend schools and in 7 sites less than 25% of the children attend schools.

At 134 sites, more than 75 percent of children are attending school. In only one site is no school activity taking place.

##### Percentage of Children Attending School

% of Children at Site Attending School	Number of Sites
< 25%	7
< 50%	11
< 75%	48
more than 75%	134
None	1
Unknown	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>



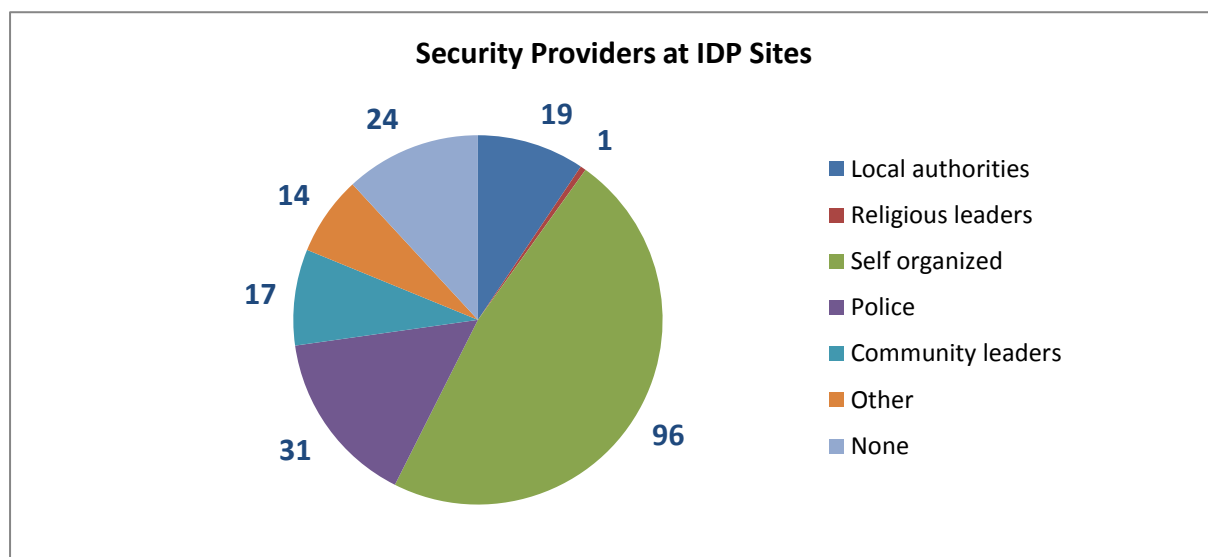
#### 4.7 Protection

Of all open sites, the majority (173) report having security available on site while 29 sites report there is not security in place. The district level findings are below.

**Security Presence at IDP Sites by District**

District	Number of Sites	Security on-site or in Settlement Areas
Blantyre	5	No
	12	Yes
Chikwawa	1	No
	22	Yes
Mulanje	2	No
	13	Yes
Nsanje	4	No
	27	Yes
Phalombe	6	No
	61	Yes
Zomba	11	No
	38	Yes

Security at IDP sites is provided by local authorities, religious leaders, self-organized IDP groups, police, community leaders, and groups identified as “other.” most of the sites (96) the security on sites is self-organized by IDPs. The following actors provide security at the IDP sites.

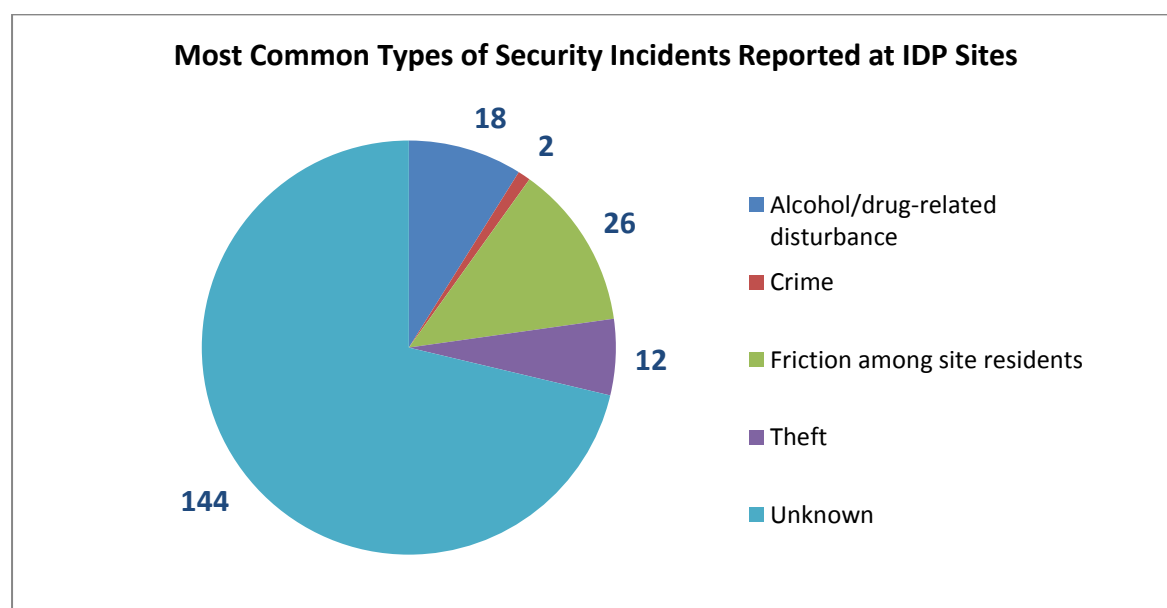


Despite the presence of security providers, security incidents are only reported by IDPs at 56 sites; IDPs at 139 sites do not report any security incidents.

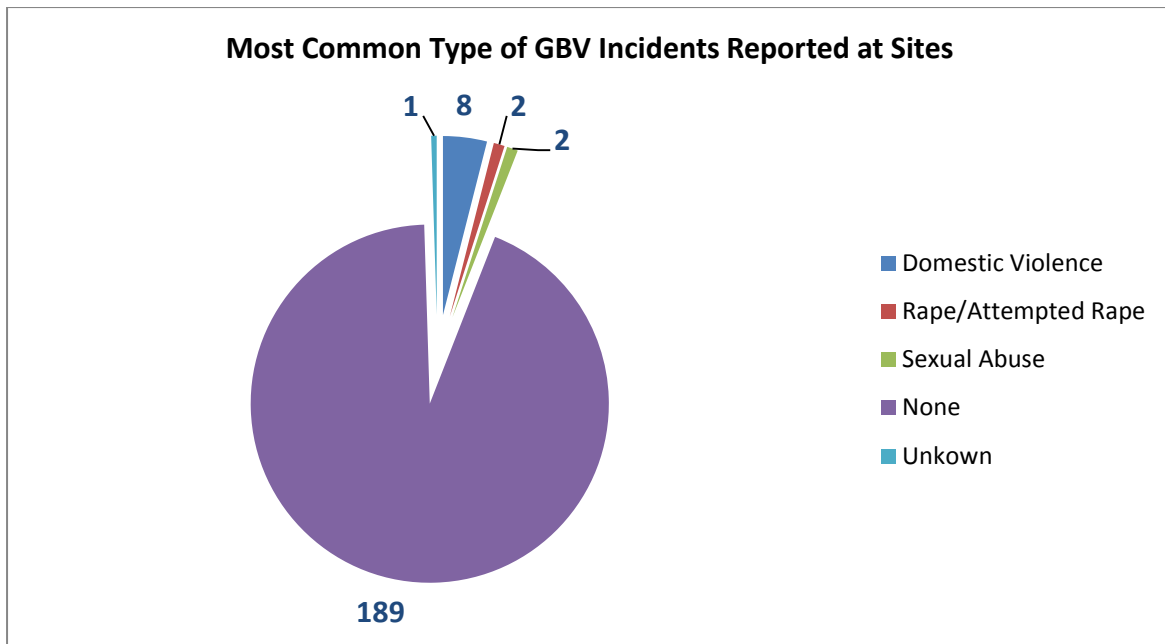
### Reporting of Security Incidents at IDP Sites by District

District	Number of Sites	Incidents are Reported on Site
Blantyre	15	No
	2	Yes
Chikwawa	13	No
	10	Yes
Mulanje	7	No
	8	Yes
Nsanje	17	No
	14	Yes
Phalombe	46	No
	1	No Answer
	5	Unknown
	15	Yes
Zomba	41	No
	1	Unknown
	7	Yes

Of those security incidents reported by IDPs, the most common types are friction between residents (26 sites) and alcohol or drug-related disturbance (18 sites). In more than half of the sites (144) key informants are not aware of the most common type of security incident.



According to assessment findings, IDPs at 189 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, 106 sites (52% 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	Number of Sites	Reporting/referral Mechanism in Place for GBV Survivors
Blantyre	<b>3</b>	<b>No</b>
	14	Yes
Chikwawa	13	No
	10	Yes
Mulanje	<b>11</b>	<b>No</b>
	4	Yes
Nsanje	<b>3</b>	<b>No</b>
	4	Unknown
	24	Yes
Phalombe	<b>27</b>	<b>No</b>
	40	Yes
Zomba	<b>35</b>	<b>No</b>
	14	Yes

Perceptions of safety vary by district and among the different demographic groups represented at the sites but the data suggests that overall, men, women, and children feel safe at the IDP sites.

### Perception of Security as Reported by Men, Women, and Children

Perception / Group	Men	Women	Children	Total
Do Not Feel Safe	19	45	34	98
Feel Safe	181	153	166	500
Unknown	2	4	2	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>606</b>

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

District	Number of Woman Friendly Spaces	Number of Child Friendly spaces
Blantyre	3	8
Chikwawa	14	18
Mulanje	1	0
Nsanje	8	14
Phalombe	15	35
Zomba	0	2

Of the 202 sites assessed during DTM Round 1, 149 (74%) claim to have excellent or good relationships with the host community and 53 sites report having a poor relationship. The only district in which the number of 'poor' responses exceeded excellent or good is Phalombe, where 33 sites out of 67 sites (49%) responded negatively.

## V. NEXT STEPS

Round 2 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 1 of the DTM full site assessments can be used to begin 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.

## CONTACT

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## VI. ANNEX 1: FINDINGS BY DISTRICT

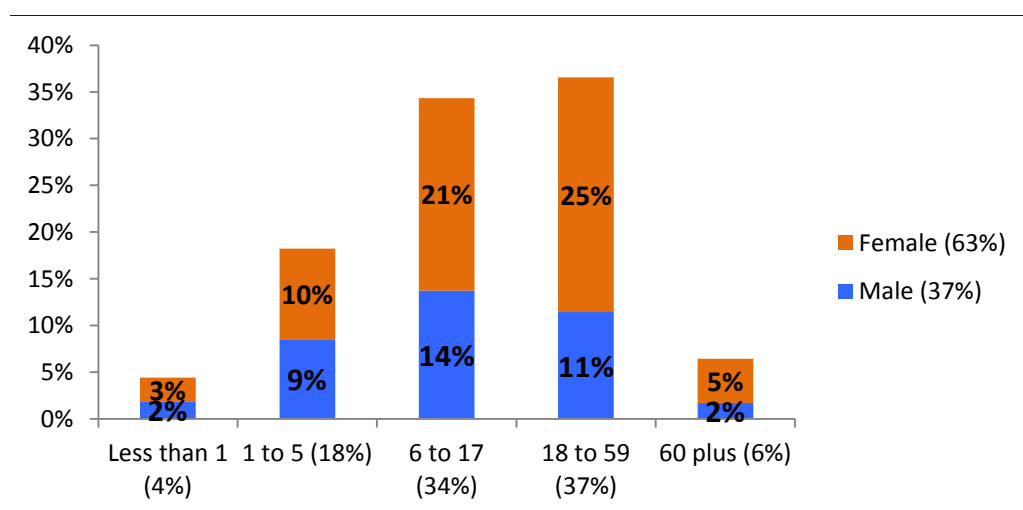
### A. Blantyre



#### DEMOGRAGRAPHS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Round I of the DTM assessments recorded a total of 1,381 individuals—435 households—associated with 17 sites in Blantyre district. The average household size is 3.2. 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 37% of the total number of individuals, and IDPs over 60 years old constitute 6% 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 (63%).

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



**Vulnerable Groups by Total Number and Percentage of IDP Population in District**

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	Percentage
Pregnant women	12	0.87%
Breastfeeding mothers	87	6.30%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	19	1.38%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	15	1.09%
Single female-headed households	144	10.43%
Single male-headed households	16	1.16%
Single child-headed households	11	0.80%
Elderly persons	82	5.94%





## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

In the majority (16) of sites, all IDPs have some form of shelter. At 15 sites, more than 75% of the individuals live indoors with solid walls. None of the individuals in Blantyre district live in self-made tents. Households in 5 sites reported mosquito nets as the most needed NFI type, in 4 sites – plastic sheeting, in 4 sites – kitchen sets, and in another 4 – blankets. In most of the sites (16) residents reported that there was no need for shelter repair materials. In 11 sites more than 75% of the individuals have access to safe cooking facilities, while in 3 sites less than 25% of the individuals have access to safe cooking facilities.



## 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 liters of water are available per day per person. Individuals in the majority of sites (14) reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 15 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

There are 100 toilets in 17 sites. On average, there are 13 persons per toilet. In 13 sites, there are separate male and female toilets, while in 12 sites there are no separate male and female bathing areas.



## FOOD AND NUTRITION

At 7 sites, residents reported having access to food on-site, while individuals in 9 sites reported having not having access to food. Residents at 10 sites reported having access to a market near the site. In 10 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution, while in 6 sites IDPs have reported never having received food distribution and at 1 site, residents received food distribution every two weeks. At 16 of the 17 sites, there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and children. Screening for malnutrition is not conducted in any of the sites.



## HEALTH

IDPs at all sites in the district report having access to health facilities and in the majority of sites (15) 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 12 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem on site and in 4 sites – diarrhea. Government provides health services in 15 sites.



## EDUCATION

In all sites, households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In 11 sites education facilities are located off-site. In all sites with the exception of one, more than 75% of the children are attending schools. Overall, host communities in Blantyre have been patient and accommodating to the IDP community, with one exception. The headmaster and head teacher at Chilele Primary School have expressed concern over having the IDPS at the site reside in classroom blocks, which they argue is disruptive to the school's day-to-day programming.



## PROTECTION

In 12 sites there is security provided on sites. In 15 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. However, in 12 sites women and children do not feel safe on site. There are 8 children friendly spaces in all sites and 3 women friendly spaces.



## COMMUNICATION

In 9 sites residents get the information from a local leader, in 5 sites– from radio and news, and in 3 sites – using mobile phones. In 11 sites residents require more information about available health services and health advice.

## B. Chikwawa

Round I of the DTM recorded a total of 32,719 individuals – 8,626 households - across 23 sites in Chikwawa district. 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.



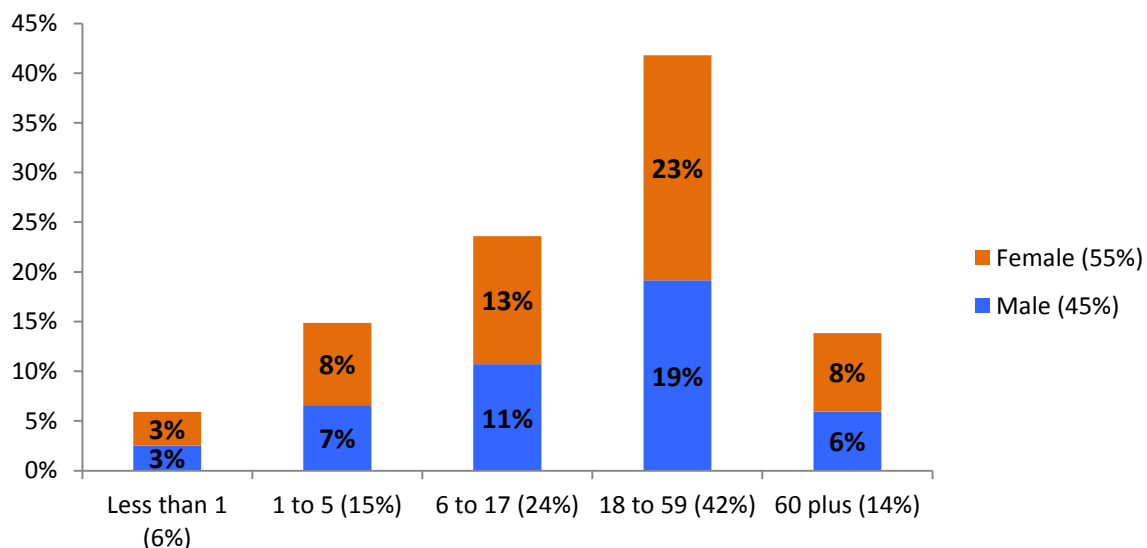
### DEMOGRAGRAPHS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

There are an estimated 8,626 families associated with camps in Chikwawa District, where the average household size is 3.8.

More than 23,095 IDP individuals – representing 70% of the total IDP individual in Chikwawa - are living in large sites (with more than 500 families). 360 households reported having been displaced from another TA.

Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 42% of the total number of individuals. Children under 17 years old constitute 44% of the total number of the individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 21 % of the total number of the individuals. Individuals more than 60 years old constitute 14% of the total number of the individuals. The majority of the individuals residing in camps are female (55%).

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



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

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	Percentage
Pregnant women	545	1.67%
Breastfeeding mothers	1845	5.64%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	74.00	0.23%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	289	0.88%
Single female-headed households	1029	3.14%
Single male-headed households	376	1.15%
Single child-headed households	20	0.06%
Elderly persons	1278	3.91%



#### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Most IDPs sites in Chikwawa District are located on public or government land, with the majority of IDPs residing in tents provided by DoDMA, the Malawian Red Cross, and other humanitarian organizations.

At 14 sites, less than 25% of the total number of the individuals reported living outside (without shelter), while in 7 sites none of the individuals live outside, in 1 site – less than 50%, and in one remaining site – less than 75%. In 12 sites more than 75% of the individuals live indoors with solid walls. In 21 sites none of the individuals live in self-made tents. Households in 13 sites reported kitchen sets as the most needed NFI type, in 3 sites – plastic sheeting, in 1 site – bucket, and 6 sites – other. In 12 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials. In 17 sites residents do not have access to safe cooking facilities.



#### WASH

In 9 sites the main water source is located on-site within a 20 minute walk, in 8 sites the main water source is located off-site within a 20 minute walk, while in 5 sites the main 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 a 20 minute walk. In 9 sites approximately 10-15 liters of water is available per day per person, while in another 9 sites more than 15 liters of water is available per person and in the remaining 5 sites – less than 10 litres are available per day per person. Individuals in the majority of sites (22) reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 15 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

There are 192 toilets in 23 sites. On average, there are 170 persons per toilet. In 16 sites there are separate male and female toilets, while in 14 sites there are no separate male and female bathing areas.



### FOOD AND NUTRITION

In 21 sites residents reported having access to food on-site. In 12 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In the majority of the sites (19) residents reported receiving irregular food distribution. In 18 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 15 sites there is no supplementary feeding for children. Screening for malnutrition has not been conducted in 18 sites.



### HEALTH

In 22 sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 14 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 14 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 2 sites have a mobile clinic established on site. Households in 18 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem. Government provides health services in 20 sites.



### EDUCATION

In all sites households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In 11 sites less than 75% of the children attend schools, in 7 sites – more than 75%, in 3 sites – less than 25% and in 2 sites – less than 50%.



### PROTECTION

In 22 sites there is security provided on sites. In 10 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. However, in 19 sites women and children do not feel safe on site. There are 18 children friendly spaces in all sites and 14 women friendly spaces. One camp reported tensions (Savala camp) with the owner of the site.



### COMMUNICATION

In 10 sites residents get the information from a local leader, in another 10 sites – from families and friends, in 2 sites – from mobile phone and in 1 site management provides residents with information. In 18 sites residents require information on the situation in their areas of origin.

### C. Mulanje

In Mulanje District, approximately 3,015 IDPs – 983 households – are associated with 15 sites, mostly in schools. Since mid-February, DTM teams have observed a reduction in the number of households at each camp due to the spontaneous return of the internally displaced to their places of origin and support provided by partners and the Government of Malawi.

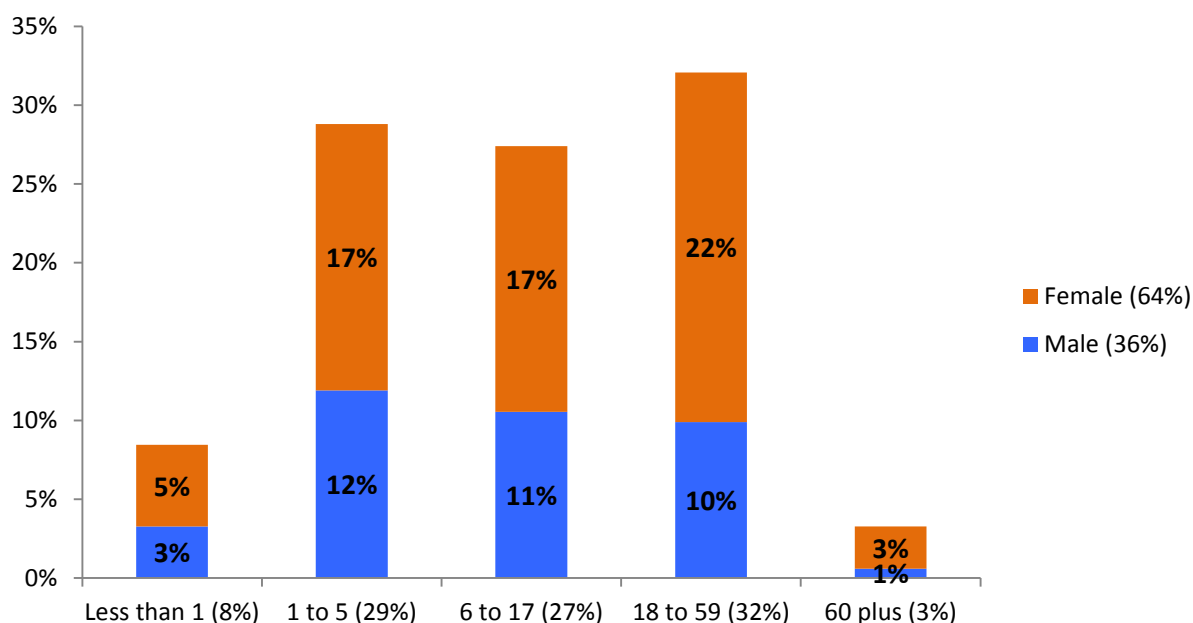


#### DEMOGRAGRAPHS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

There are an estimated 983 IDP households in Mulanje District, where the average household size is 3.1.

More than half (64%) of the total number of the individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 32% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 37 % of the total number of the individuals. Individuals more than 60 years old constitute 3% of the total number of the individuals. The majority of the individuals residing in camps are female (64%).

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



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

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	Percentage
Pregnant women	43	1.43%
Breastfeeding mothers	210	6.97%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	9	0.30%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	20	0.66%
Single female-headed households	328	10.88%
Single male-headed households	40	1.33%
Single child-headed households	1	0.03%
Elderly persons	99	3.28%



#### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

At 11 sites, there are no individuals living outside (without shelter or outside of the collective center), while in 4 sites less than 25% of individuals live outside. In 13 sites more than 75% of individuals live indoors with solid walls, while in 2 sites no individuals live indoors. In 12 sites none of the individuals live in self-made tents, while in 2 camps more than 75% of individuals live in self-made tents and in 1 site less than 50% of individuals live in self-made tents. Households in 13 sites reported blankets as the most needed NFI type, in 3 sites – plastic sheeting, in 2 sites – kitchen sets. In 2 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 minutes walk, in 4 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 20 minutes walk. In 8 sites approximately 10-15 liters of water is available per day and per person, while in 6 sites less than 10 liters of water is available per person, and in one site more than 15 liters of water is available per person. Individuals in 11 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 1 site reported no complaints about drinking water quality. There are 67 toilets in 15 sites. On average, there are 45 persons per toilet. In 11 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 7 sites residents reported having access to food on-site. In 8 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In 7 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution. In 15 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and children. Screening for malnutrition has not been conducted in 8 sites.



## HEALTH

In 14 sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 11 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 8 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk, while in 6 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 13 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem. Government provides health services in 14 sites.



## EDUCATION

In all sites households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In 13 sites more than 75% of the children attend schools, while in 2 sites less than 50% of children attend schools.



## PROTECTION

In 13 sites there is security provided on sites. In 7 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. However, in 14 sites women and children do not feel safe on site. There are no children friendly spaces in any sites.

IDPs report feeling isolated and are eager to return home; many report experiencing different challenges within the host communities. For example, tensions between host communities and IDPs have been reported during registrations where, according to IDPs, host community members try to have their names captured for future distributions.



## COMMUNICATION

In the majority of sites (11) residents get the information from family and friends. In 10 sites residents require more information on the relief assistance.



### C. Nsanje

Nsanje District currently hosts approximately 68,422 IDPs at 31 sites. Most IDPs sites in Nsanje District are located on public or government land, with the majority of IDPs residing in tents and emergency shelters provided by DoDMA, the Malawian Defence Force, IOM, ShelterBox, the Malawian Red Cross, MSF, GOAL, and other humanitarian organizations.

Nsanje has not received the required level of humanitarian assistance due to significant access challenges; many IDP sites used to be only accessible by helicopter or engine boat. Access to Makangha site, now locally referred to as Makangha Island, is especially difficult as it has been completely surrounded by floodwaters. Makangha is in great need of humanitarian assistance, particularly in the areas of shelter, health, food, and WASH support. In addition, the displaced population from this area faces a complex and difficult return situation as their land has been completely covered by several feet of deposited sand.



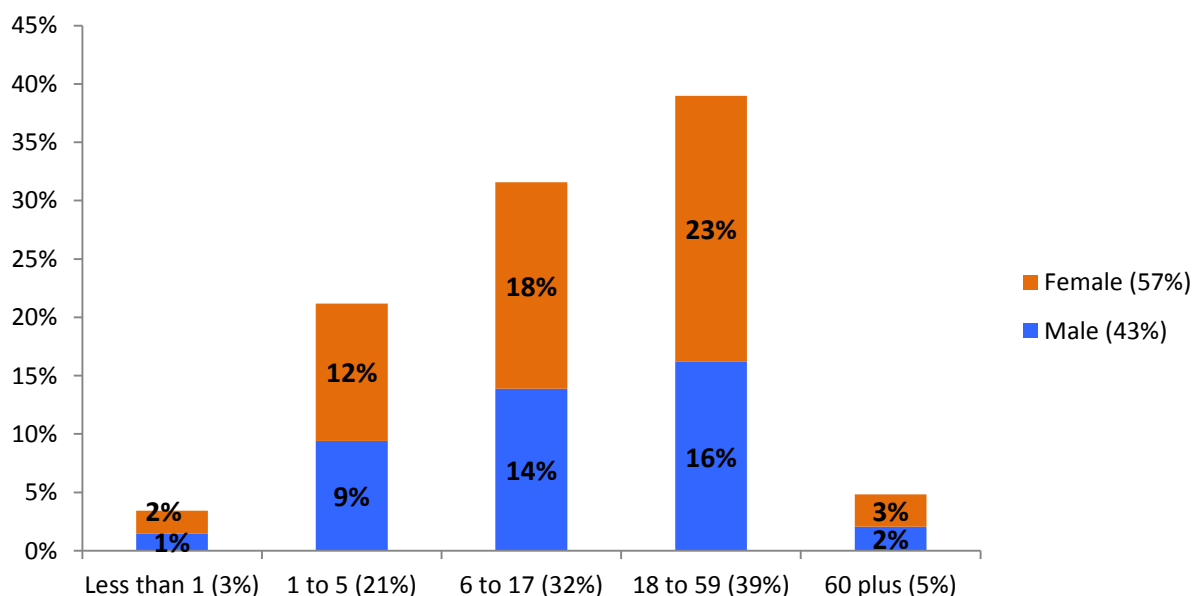
#### DEMOGRAPHS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

There are an estimated 15,736 families with a total number of 68,422 individuals. The average household size is 4.3.

More than 42,597 IDP individuals – representing 62% of IDP individuals in Nsanje - are living in large sites (more than 500 families). 3,362 households reported having been displaced from another TA.

More than half (56%) of the total number of the individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 39% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 24 % 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 (57%).

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



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

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	Percentage
Pregnant women	1898	2.77%
Breastfeeding mothers	3192	4.67%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	98	0.14%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	622	0.91%
Single female-headed households	2091	3.06%
Single male-headed households	1281	1.87%
Single child-headed households	251	0.37%
Elderly persons	2284	3.34%



#### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

In 12 sites, there are no individuals living outside (without shelter), while in 8 sites less than 25% of individuals live outside, in 6 sites – less than 50% and in 4 sites – less than 75%. In 15 sites none of the individuals live indoors with solid walls, in 7 sites less than 25% of the individuals live indoors, in 4 sites – less than 50%, and in 1 site less than 75% of the individuals live indoors. In 9 sites none of the individuals live in self-made tents, in 9 sites less than 25% of the individuals live in self-made tents, in 2 sites – less than 50%, in 4 sites – less than 75%, and in 3 – more than 75%. Households in 22 sites reported kitchen sets as the most needed NFI type. In 13 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials.

#### WASH

In 15 sites, the main water source is located on-site within a 20-minute walk, in 10 sites the water source is located off-site within a 20-minute walk, and in 6 sites the water source is located off-site, requiring more than a 20 minute walk. In the predominant majority of sites (29) there is more than 15 litres of water available per person and per day. Individuals in 27 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 24 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

There are 403 toilets in 31 sites. On average, there are 170 persons per toilet. There are separate male and female toilets in 22 sites and separate male and female bathing areas in 13 sites.



#### FOOD AND NUTRITION

In 22 sites residents reported having access to food on-site and in 7 sites residents have access to food off-site. In 23 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In 14 sites residents

reported receiving food distribution once a month. In 22 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 14 sites there are no supplementary feeding for children. Screening for malnutrition is conducted in 30 sites.



## HEALTH

In all sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 29 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 10 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk, while in 11 sites health facilities are located off-site within 3 km, and in 2 sites health facilities are located on-site within 3 km. Households in 24 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem. Government provides health services in 23 sites.



## EDUCATION

Households at all sites in the district reported that children have access to formal or informal education. At 22 sites, more than 75% of the children attend schools, while at 5 sites, less than 75% of children attend schools, and in 4 sites – less than 50%.



## PROTECTION

In 27 sites there is security provided on sites. In 17 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. In 19 sites women do not feel safe on site and in 21 sites children do not feel safe on site. There are children friendly spaces in 14 sites and women friendly spaces in 8 sites.



## COMMUNICATION

In the majority of sites (25) residents get the information from site management. In 27 sites residents require information on distribution.

## E. Phalombe

In Phalombe District, an estimated 27,174 IDPs—or 8,011 households—are associated with 67 open sites, often located in nearby villages. The majority of IDPs sites are in the Mkhumba Traditional Authority (TA), followed by Nazombe TA. The majority of sites in the district are located at schools, while others are located at sites accommodating individual tents and larger communal tents, most of which provide insufficient space for the total number of IDPs, as well as churches and mosques. Tents, food, and cooking sets have been widely distributed in the district. Despite a desire among IDPs to return to their homes, there have been no reports of premature site closures.



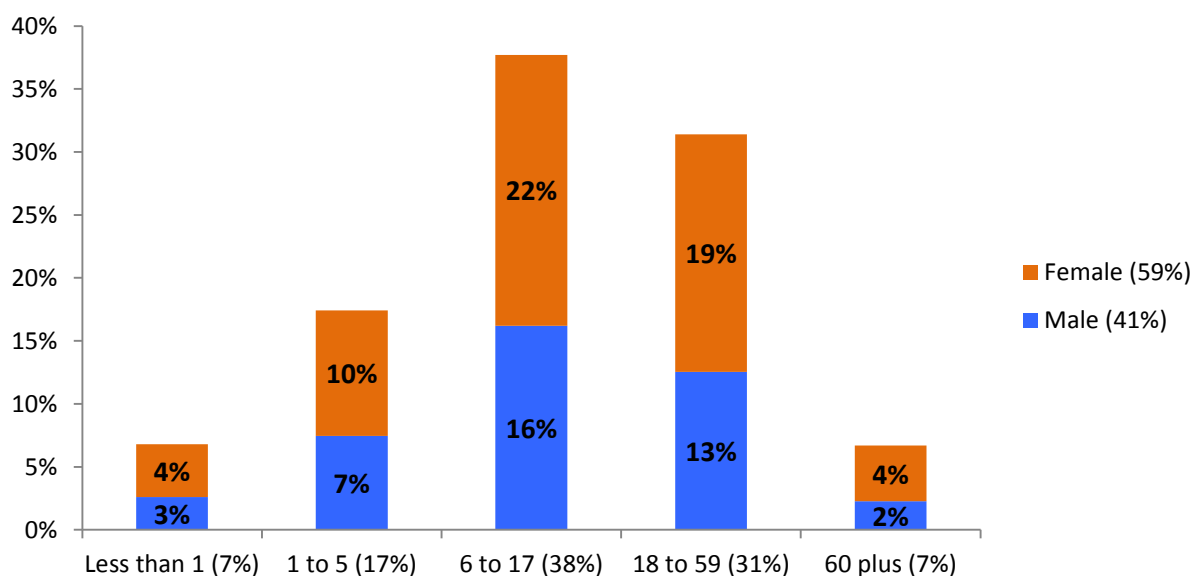
### DEMOGRAPHS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

There are an estimated 8,011 IDP households in Phalombe District, where the average household size is 3.4.

More than 4,390 IDP individuals are living in large site (more than 500 families). 1,138 households reported having been displaced from another TA.

More than half (61%) of the total number of the individuals associated with 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 24 % 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 (59%).

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



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

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	Percentage
Pregnant women	708	2.61%
Breastfeeding mothers	2311	8.50%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	597	2.20%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	478	1.76%
Single female-headed households	2160	7.95%
Single male-headed households	690	2.54%
Single child-headed households	103	0.38%
Elderly persons	1473	5.42%



#### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

In 57 sites there are no individuals living outside (without shelter), while in 6 sites less than 25% of individuals live outside, in 1 site – less than 50%, in 2 sites – less than 75% and in 1 site – more than 75%. In 14 sites none of the individuals live indoors with solid walls, in 14 sites less than 25% of the individuals live indoors, in 7 sites – less than 50%, in 17 sites - less than 75%, and in 15 sites – more than 75%. In the majority of sites (62) none of the individuals live in self-made tents. Households in 24 sites reported blankets as the most needed NFI type, in 28 – kitchen sets, in 11 – plastic sheeting, in 2 – mosquito nets, in 1 - buckets. In 31 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials. The primary concern voiced by IDPs in Phalombe District is how to obtain the materials required to repair damaged homes and to return safely.

#### WASH

In 41 sites the main water source is located on-site within a 20 minute walk, in 18 sites the water source is located off-site within a 20 minute walk, and in 7 sites the water source is located off-site, requiring more than a 20 minute walk. In the predominant majority of sites (64) there is more than 15 litres of water available per person per day. Individuals in 56 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 27 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

There are 392 toilets in 67 sites. On average, there are 69 persons per toilet. There are separate male and female toilets in 59 sites and separate male and female bathing areas in 40 sites.



## FOOD AND NUTRITION

IDPs voiced concerns about securing food assistance to meet both for immediate and long-term needs food off-site, while in 11 sites residents do not have access to food. In 38 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In 44 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution, in 11 sites residents receive food distribution once a month, and in 10 sites residents have never received food distribution. In 66 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 63 sites there is no supplementary feeding for children. Screening for malnutrition is conducted in 37 sites.



## HEALTH

In 65 sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 51 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 42 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk, while in 15 sites health facilities are located off-site within 3 km, in 4 sites health facilities are located on-site within 3 km, and in 2 sites health services are located on-site, but requiring more than 3 km walk. Households in 18 sites reported RTI as the most prevalent health problem, in 11 – diarrhoea, and in 9 – malaria.

Government provides health services in 47 sites, in 14 sites – local clinic, in 5 sites – NGO and in 1 – INGO.



## 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 25 sites less than 75% of children attend schools, in 2 sites – less than 50%, and in another 2 sites – less than 25%.



## PROTECTION

In 61 sites there is security provided on sites. In 46 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. In 47 sites women do not feel safe on site and in 55 sites children do not feel safe on site. There are children friendly spaces in 35 sites and women friendly spaces in 15 sites.



## COMMUNICATION

In the majority of sites (40) residents get the information from site management, in 19 sites – from the local leader. In 40 sites residents require information about distribution, in 12 – about relief assistance, in 5 – about available health services, and in another 5 sites – about situation in areas of origin.

## F. Zomba

Zomba District currently hosts approximately 29,351 IDPs —6,722 households—at 49 open sites. The majority of sites are in the Mwambo TA followed by Mbiza TA. Mwambo TA is the nearest to Lake Chilwa and is the most heavily affected by floods.

Sites were assessed in a number of settings—at schools where the shelter provided is in classrooms, some individual and larger communal tents, as well as churches and mosques. The primary concern expressed by IDPs in Zomba District relates to food, both for current needs in the camps and following returns, as much of the agricultural land on which IDPs rely was destroyed during the floods.

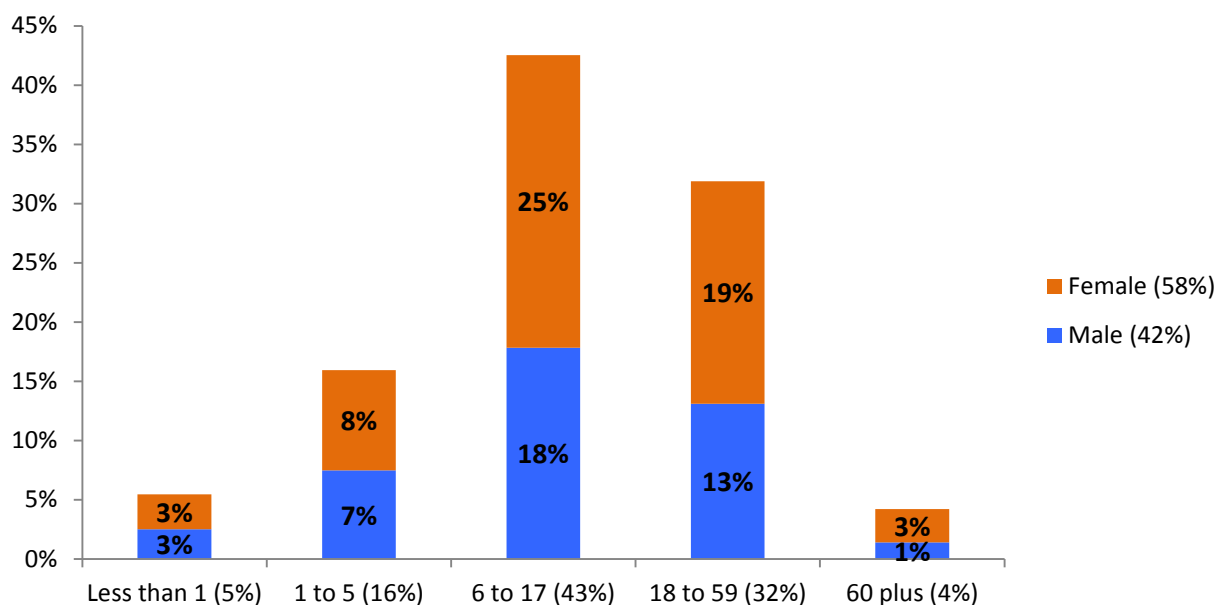


### DEMOGRAPHICS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

There are 6,722 families, comprising 29,351 individuals, in Zomba District, where the average household size is 4.4.

More than 6,622 IDP individuals are living in large site (more than 500 families). 309 households reported having been displaced from another TA. More than half (63%) of the total number of the individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 32% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 21 % 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 (58%).

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



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

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	Percentage
Pregnant women	949	3.23%
Breastfeeding mothers	1854	6.32%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	112	0.38%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	157	0.53%
Single female-headed households	1697	5.78%
Single male-headed households	651	2.22%
Single child-headed households	149	0.51%
Elderly persons	1191	4.06%



#### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

In 38 sites there are no individuals living outside (without shelter), while in 3 sites less than 25% of individuals live outside, in another 3 site – less than 50%, in 1 sites – less than 75% and in 4 sites – more than 75%. In 32 sites more than 75% of the individuals live indoors, in 3 sites – less than 25%, in 6 – less 50%, and in 5 sites – less than 75%. In the majority of sites (41) none of the individuals live in self-made tents. Households in 21 sites reported blankets as the most needed NFI type, in 6 sites – kitchen sets, in 7 sites – mosquito nets, in 3 sites – buckets, in 1 site – plastic sheeting, and in another site – soap. In 20 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials.



#### WASH

In 20 sites the main water source is located on-site within a 20 minute walk, in 14 sites the water source is located off-site within a 20 minute walk, and in 3 sites the water source is located off-site, requiring more than a 20 minute walk. In the predominant majority of sites (40) there is more than 15 litres of water available per person and per day. Individuals in 44 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 42 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

There are 229 toilets in 49 sites. On average, there are 128 persons per toilet. There are separate male and female toilets in 34 sites and separate male and female bathing areas in 18 sites.





## FOOD AND NUTRITION

In 4 sites residents reported having access to food on-site and in 30 sites residents have access to food off-site, while in 15 sites residents do not have access to food. In 38 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In 24 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution, in 11 sites residents receive food distribution once a week, and in 10 sites residents have never received food distribution. In 45 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 43 sites there is no supplementary feeding for children. Screening for malnutrition is conducted in 21 sites.



## HEALTH

In 47 sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 12 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 40 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk. Households in 30 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem, in 16 sites – diarrhea, in 2 sites – RTI, and in 1 site - bloody diarrhea. Government provides health services in 34 sites.



## EDUCATION

In all sites households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In 39 sites more than 75% of the children attend schools, while in 7 sites less than 75% of children attend schools, in 1 site – less than 50%, and in another site – less than 25%.



## PROTECTION

In 38 sites there is security provided on sites. In 41 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. However, in 42 sites women do not feel safe on site and in 45 sites children do not feel safe on site. There are children friendly spaces in 2 sites and are no women friendly spaces in any of the sites.



## COMMUNICATION

In 21 sites residents get the information from site management, in 20 sites – from the local leader, in 7 – from mobile phones and in one site – from the authorities. In 37 sites residents require information about distribution and in 8 sites – about available health services.