



MALAWI FLOOD RESPONSE Displacement Tracking Matrix Round III Report • May 2015



CONTACT

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Additional Annexes:

- **Annexe 3 - DTM round 3 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 4 – IDP Region Map**
- **Annexe 5 - full DTM round 3 Site Assessment and Return Intention Survey dataset**

- **Annexe 6 - KMZ files**

- **Annexe 7 - Site Profiles**

Please note that this excel can generate site profiles for any of the 131 open displacement sites. Click on the drop-down menu next to the site name to select the site.

1. HIGHLIGHTS

- 131 sites remain open, corresponding to approximately 26,100 households and an estimated 107,000 individuals.
- A decrease of 12,466 IDP households was recorded between the second and third round of the DTM reports; corresponding to a 32% decrease in the number of displaced households.
- 56% of the IDP population are female; 44% of IDPs are male.
- Between April and May, 61 displacement sites closed in Phalombe, Zomba, Mulanje and Blantyre districts as IDPs started to return to their place of origin and others have resettled.
- No displacement site closed in Nsanje (31 sites) and Chikwawa (19 sites) districts between round II and round III.
- Land for resettlement has been identified for five (5) displacement sites in Nsanje: Mota Engil, Mpatsa, Kachere, Nyachilenda, and Mguda.
- 95 % of all sites have an established Site Management Committee.

2. INTRODUCTION

An estimated 107,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), or approximately 26,100 households, remain at 131 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 International Organization for Migration (IOM), in close collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), began the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program in February 2015 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 DTM is an IOM information management tool that is regularly used in emergencies by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster with the aim 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 IDPs in Malawi.

The data presented in this report reflects findings from the third comprehensive round of full site assessments conducted in April and May 2015 as part of the DTM program. A return intention survey was conducted as part of round three of DTM assessments to provide decision-makers with accurate information on the intentions of IDPs as part of the implementation of the Durable Solutions Framework. Detailed findings of this survey are found in the annex 3 of 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. DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

From the beginning of February to March 2015, the DTM identified an estimated 162,000 IDPs (approximately 40,500 households) dispersed in 202 open displacement sites across the six aforementioned districts. This figure has been decreasing as the rainy season is approaching its end and IDPs begin to return to their places of origin while others resettle to new identified land.

Displacement through 2015 disaggregated by the dates of the three distinct rounds

	DTM Rounds	Open Sites	IDP Families/Households	IDP Individuals
Round I	February/March 2015	202	40,513	162,062
Round II	March/April 2015	192	38,582	147,571
Round III	April/May 2015	131	26,116	107,052

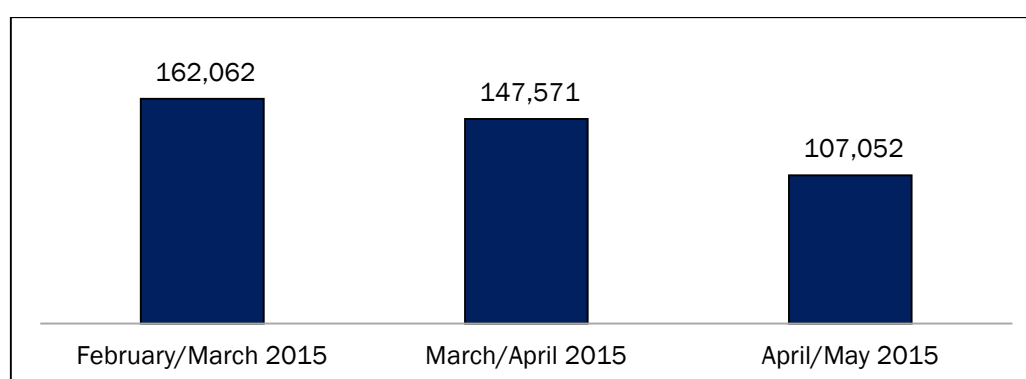
Three major displacement crises during 2015 are generally recognized in Malawi, specifically in the aforementioned six districts and are summarized below.

Between February and March— Approximately 40, 500 families were displaced. The heavy rainfall that lead to floods in the six most affected districts displaced an estimated of 162, 000 individuals.

Between March and April— Number of displaced families started to decreased from the beginning of March as people started to return to their places of origin while some started resettling to new places. During this round, an estimated 147, 500 (approximately 38, 500) were displaced.

Between April and May—As the rain season come to an end, a higher number of people began returning and resettling. As of May 06, 2015, Approximately 26,100 IDP families (an estimated 107,000) remain displaced in the 131 open displacement sites.

Observed decrease in displacement through 2015 (IDP in individuals)



IOM continues to closely coordinate with the Government of Malawi regional and local authorities to maintain a shared understanding of displacement figures in these six districts.

4. POPULATION MOVEMENTS AND TRENDS

Through the reporting period, DTM records instances of new displacement, secondary displacements and returns in the six districts. This section aims to provide an overview of the location of the displacement as well as the recent population movements observed in the third round.

4.1. Location of Displacement

District	Open sites R2	Open sites R3	Closed sites	Total	% sites now closed
Blantyre	17	12	15	27	56%
Chikwawa	19	19	4	23	17%
Mulanje	14	9	24	33	73%
Nsanje	31	31	8	39	21%
Phalombe	63	35	48	83	58%
Zomba	48	25	66	91	73%
Total	192	131	165	296	

The total number of IDPs sites identified in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Mulanje, Phalombe, and Zomba since February 2015 is 296, of which 131 sites remain open (hosting IDPs) and 165 sites are closed. Phalombe district has the highest number of open sites (35), followed by Nsanje (31).

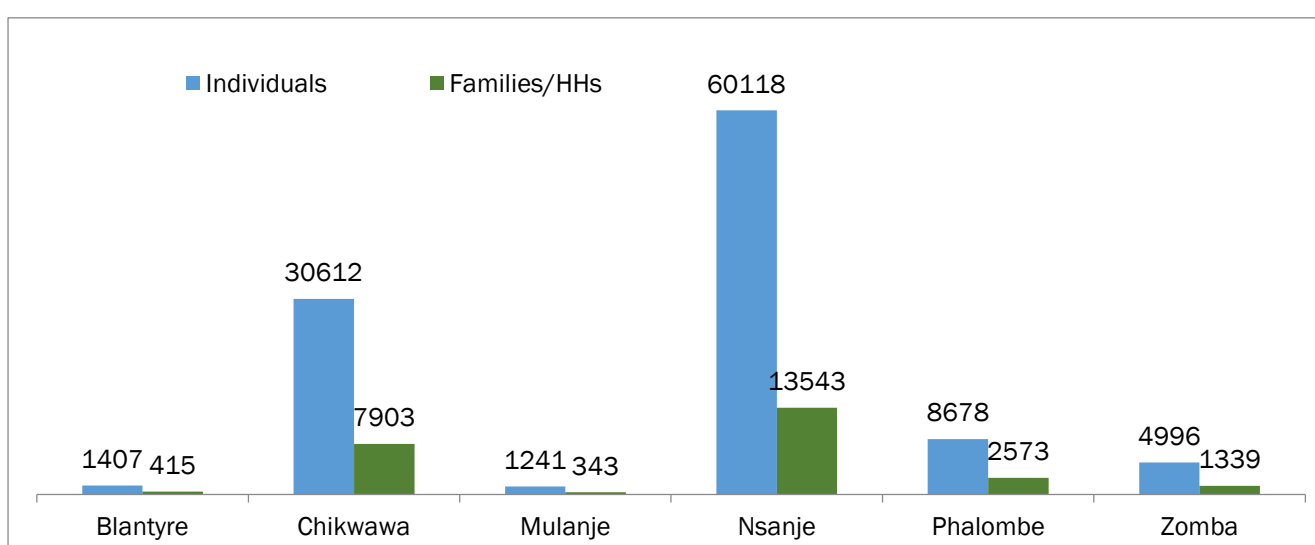
The decrease in the number of open IDP sites between Round II and Round III DTM reports (from 192 to 131 sites) is due to the fact that IDPs have started to return to their places of origin while others are resettling. The districts with the highest rates of site closure since the start of the flood- and rain-induced displacement are Zomba, Phalombe and Mulanje. Twenty three (23) sites out of forty eight (48) have closed in Zomba representing 47% decrease and twenty eight (28) sites have been closed in Phalombe from sixty three (63) sites representing a 44% decrease.

Between round II and round III, no camp has been closed in Nsanje and Chikwawa districts. According to assessment findings, the IDPs in these two districts do not want to return to their places of origin and claim they do not have land to resettle. The IDPs claim their previous homes to be prone to floods. However, as of 13th May 2015, some land for resettlement for five displacement sites in Nsanje have been identified and IDPs are waiting for shelter assistance. These sites include Mota Engil, Mpatsa, Kachere, Nyachilenda, Mguda.

4.2. IDP Population

For all the six districts assessed, the total IDP population comprises approximately 26,100 families, equivalent to a total number of 107,052 individuals. The districts with the highest number of IDPs are Nsanje (60,118 IDPs) and Chikwawa (30,612 IDPs). This represents 56% and 29% of the total IDP population, respectively. The average household size is 4.

Number of Households and Individuals per District



The overall number of the IDPs has decreased from 147,000 to 107,052 between the Round II report and the Round III report; representing a 27% decrease. This is due to the return of the IDPs to their places of origin areas of resettlement. The overall households decreased from 38,582 to 26,116 which represents a 32% decrease.

Breakdown of IDPs by Age and Sex in Six Target Districts

Age/Sex	< 1	1 to 5 years	6 to 17 years	18 to 59 years	> 60 years	Total	%
Male	3,098	9,454	13,655	17,515	3,578	47,300	44%
Female	4,004	11,681	17,097	22,000	4,970	59,752	56%
Total	7102	21135	30752	39515	8548	107,052	100%
%	7%	20%	29%	37%	8%	100%	

The majority of individuals are women (56%). Overall, there are approximately 59,752 female (56%) and 47,300 male (44%) IDPs. More than half (55%) 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 8% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 26% of the total number of individuals.

There are 1,716 pregnant women (1.6% of total population) and 6,420 breastfeeding mothers (6%). Out of a total of 107,052 individuals, 156 (0.2%) persons have mental diseases and 1,162 (1.1%) have physical disabilities. There are 4,835 (4.6%) single female-headed households and 1,882 (1.8%) single male-headed households. Elderly persons constitute 4.2% of the total number of the individuals.

Breakdown of Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	%
Pregnant women	1716	1.60%
Breastfeeding mothers	6420	6.00%
Persons with Mental Disabilities	156	0.15%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	1162	1.09%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	1022	0.95%
Single female-headed households	4835	4.52%
Single male-headed households	1882	1.76%
Elderly persons	4509	4.21%

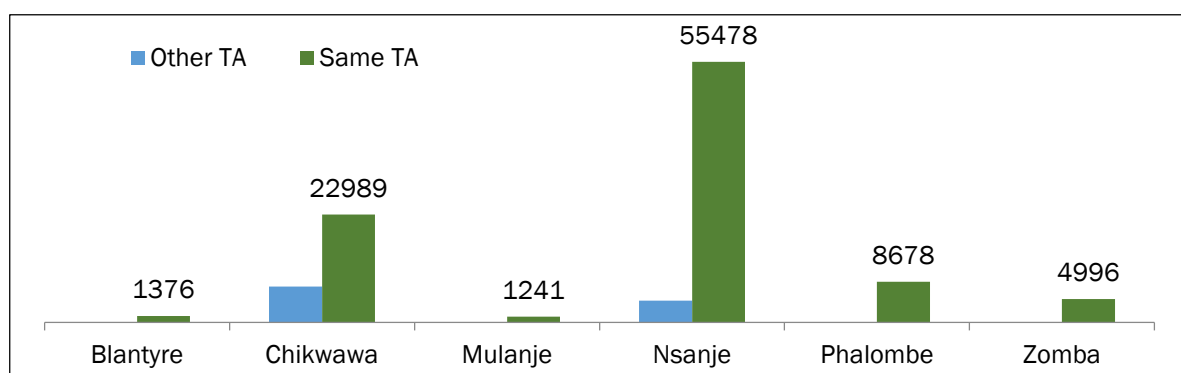
5. ORIGIN AND MAIN INTENTION OF POPULATIONS

The majority of individuals (88.5%) have remained within their TA of origin during displacement, while approximately 11.5% have left their TA during displacement and moved to another TA.

Percentage of IDPs Residing within and Outside of TA of Origin by District

District	Residing in TA other than TA of Origin	Remaining in TA of Origin
Blantyre	2.2%	97.8%
Chikwawa	24.9%	75.1%
Mulanje	0.0%	100.0%
Nsanje	7.7%	92.3%
Phalombe	0.0%	100.0%
Zomba	0.0%	100.0%
Total	11.5%	88.5%

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

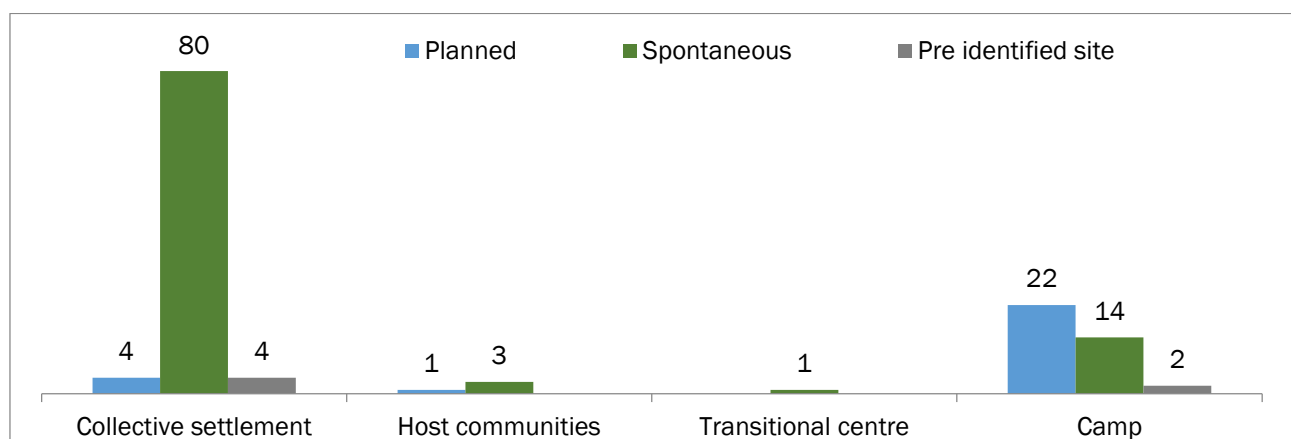


6. FINDINGS BY SECTOR

6.1. Site Type and Management

Variations in the displaced populations by site type are continually observed between each reporting round as displaced populations remain fluid. For the purpose of analysis, the DTM clusters shelter/site categories into 3 groups, spontaneous, planned and pre-identified site. Spontaneous settlements (75%), remain the most common site types in all the six districts. A significant proportion of the overall IDP have sought refuge in planned and pre-identified displacement sites which constitute 21 and 4.6%, respectively.

Number of Total Sites by Type



According to site assessment findings, the predominant majority of sites have formal site management structures; 95 % of all sites have a Site Management Committee established on sites. 85 % of all sites have registration activity occurring on sites and 71 % of all sites have a service provider contact list. At 61 sites, IDPs reported getting information from site management and at 37 sites local leaders provide individuals with information.

Number of Sites with Established Site Management Committee

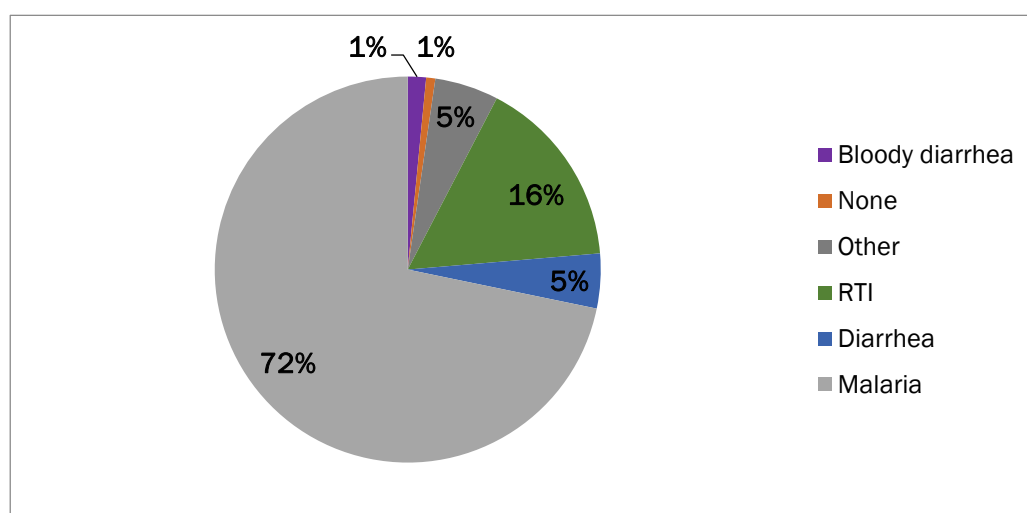
District	Total	No	Yes
Blantyre	12	2	10
Chikwawa	19	0	19
Mulanje	9	0	9
Nsanje	31	0	31
Phalombe	35	0	35
Zomba	25	5	20
Total	131	7	124
%	100%	5%	95%

6.2. Health

Residents in all 131 sites reported having access to health facilities and IDPs at 103 sites (79 % of all sites) reported having access to medicine. However, in majority of sites (123 out of 192 sites) health facilities are located off-site— 76 sites are located more than 3 km from IDPs camps, while in the case of 47 sites they are located within 3 km.

Across the six districts malaria was reported as the most prevalent health problem among IDPs. Malaria is the primary health problem at 94 sites (72 % of all sites).

Percentage of the Most Prevalent Health Problems among IDPs



6.3. Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

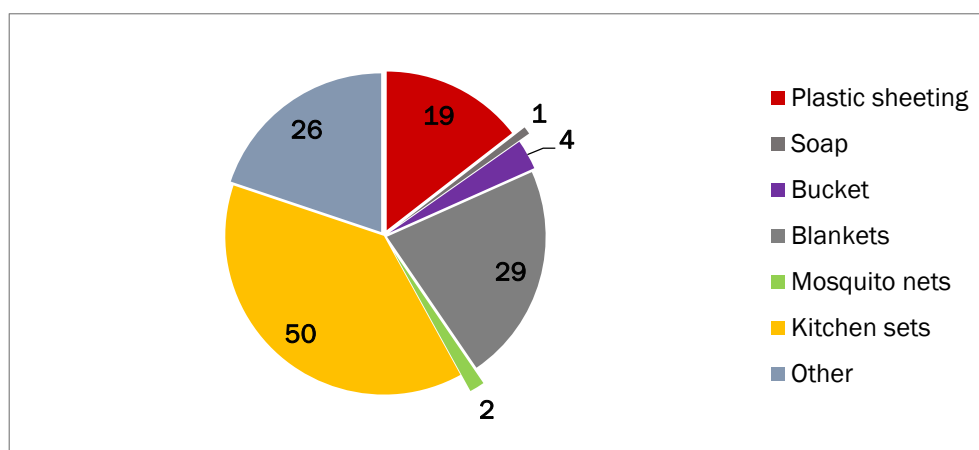
From the full assessments conducted, no IDPs live outside in 108 sites, while in 16 sites, and less than 25 % of the IDPs live outside without any shelter. Out of the total 131 sites, none of the individuals have access to electricity in 124 sites. In 50 sites less than 25% of the individuals have access to safe cooking facilities, while in 45 sites none of the individuals have access to safe cooking facilities

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

% of HH living outside (no shelter)	Number of Sites
None	108
Less than 25 %	16
Less than 50 %	3
Less than 75 %	4
Total	131

In 128 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials. Individuals in 50 sites reported kitchen sets as the most needed type of NFI. At 29 sites, blankets are the most needed type of NFI; at 19 sites, individuals reported plastic sheeting as the most needed type of NFI. From this data, it is evident that shelter repair materials are the most needed type of NFIs for the IDPs. The shelter materials will enhance the returning of the IDPs to their places of origin as most of their houses were damaged by the floods.

Most Needed Type of NFI



6.4. WASH

The third round of DTM assessments recorded 1,082 toilets at 131 sites. On average, there are 99 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 114 sites reported that there were separate male and female toilets available on sites, while individuals in 17 sites reported no separate male and female toilets. Households in 75 displacement sites reported that the condition of most of the latrines is good and in 54 sites residents reported that the condition of the latrines is not very good. Two sites did not provide qualitative information regarding latrine conditions.

District	Number of functioning toilets	Number of Sites	Total Number of IDPs	Average Number of IDPs per Toilet
Blantyre	74	12	1407	19
Chikwawa	247	19	30612	124
Mulanje	52	9	1241	24
Nsanje	440	31	60118	137
Phalombe	169	35	8678	51
Zomba	100	25	4996	50
Total	1082	131	107052	Overall Average: 99

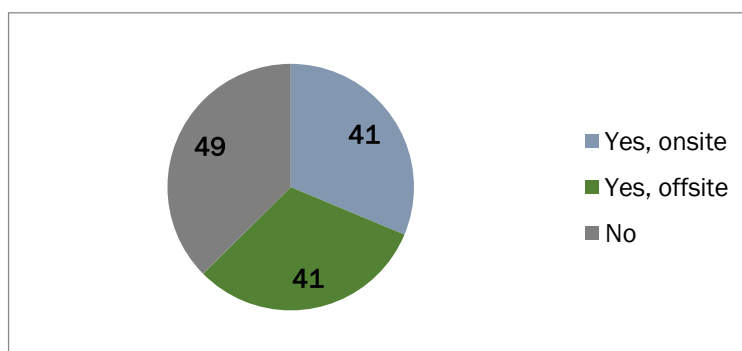
On the issue of the location and the distance to the water source, in the majority of sites (72 sites) the main source of water is located on-site, within a 20 minute walk. However, at 40 sites, the main water source is located off-site, within 20 minutes' walk and in 18 sites the main water source is located off-site and requires more than 20 minutes' walk. Residents in 118 sites reported having more than 15 liters per person per day and in 11 sites IDPs reported having less than 15 liters per day. Residents in one site reported having less than 10 liters per day and in another one site – less than 5 liters. Households in the majority of sites (101 sites) reported that there are no complaints about drinking water quality

Average amount of water available per day and per person	Number of Sites
Less than 5 liters	1
Less than 10 liters	1
Less than 15 liters	11
More than 15 liters	118

6.5. Food, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

The third round findings recorded that households in 41 sites reported having access to food on sites, households in another 41 sites reported that they are able to access food off-site, while households in 49 sites reported having no access to food. Individuals in 49 sites reported cash as the main source for obtaining food, while individuals in another 49 sites reported obtaining food through distribution

Access to Food



Households in 48 sites reported having irregular food distribution, households in 35 sites reported receiving food distribution once a month, households in 4 sites reported receiving food distribution every two weeks, and in 2 sites individuals reported receiving food distribution once a week. In 34 sites residents have never received food distribution; in 8 sites there is no information about food distribution available to the IDPs.

Frequency of Food or Cash/Voucher Distribution

Frequency of food distribution	Number of Sites
Once a week	2
Every 2 weeks	4
Once a month	35
Irregular	48
Never	34
No answer	8

Screening for malnutrition is conducted in 93 sites. IDPs reported the availability of supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women in only 24 sites and no availability at 107 sites. Supplementary feeding for children is available in 50 sites, while residents in 81 sites reported no availability of supplementary feeding for children.

6.6. Education

According to the assessment findings, children at all IDP sites have access to either formal or informal education services. At approximately half of the sites (66 sites) educational services available to children are available on-site. At 105 sites, more than 75 % of the children attend schools, while at 17 sites less than 75 % of the children attend schools, at 7 sites less than 50 % of children attend schools, and at 2 sites less than 25 % of children attend schools.

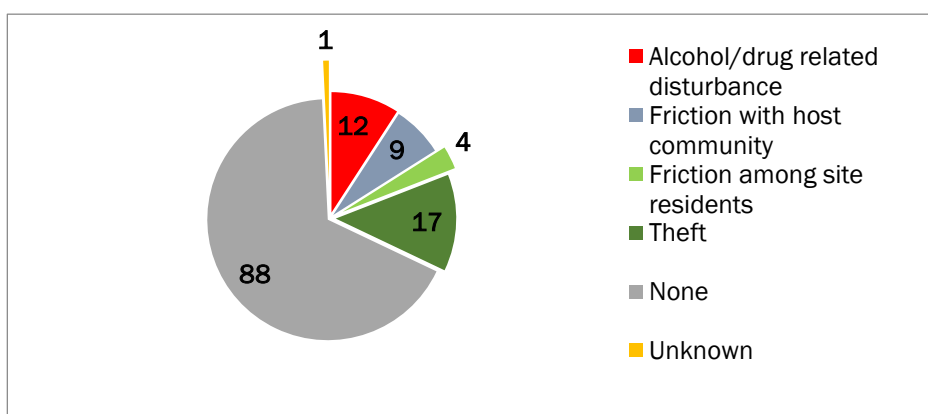
Percentage of Children Attending School

% of the children at the site attending school	Number of Sites
Less than 25%	2
Less than 50%	7
Less than 75%	17
More than 75%	105

6.7. Protection

The majority of sites (101) have security available on site, while there is no security at 30 sites. In 50 sites the security is self-organized, in 21 sites police provides security on sites, in 15 sites – local authorities, in 3 sites – community leaders, in 1 site – religious leaders. Despite the presence of security providers, security incidents were reported by residents at 51 sites, while IDPs at 80 sites did not report any security incidents. Of those security incidents reported by IDPs, the most common types are theft (at 17 sites), alcohol or drug-related disturbance (at 12 sites), friction with host community (at 9 sites), friction among site residents (at 4 sites), and unknown (at 1 site).

Most Common Types of Security Incidents Reported at IDP Sites



According to assessment findings, IDPs at 120 sites do not experience any form of gender-based violence (GBV). Overall, men, women and children reported feeling safe at across displacement camps in sex assessed districts.

Perception of Security by Demographic Group

Perception / Group	Men	Women	Children	Total
Feel Safe	120	117	118	355
Do Not Feel Safe	11	14	13	38

6.8. Communication

On the issue of communication, in 61 sites, residents get the information from site management, in 37 sites – from local leaders, in 18 sites – from family and friends, in 2 sites – from mobile phones, in another 2 sites – from radio, in 1 site – from authorities, in 9 – from other sources. In 56 sites residents require information about distribution, in 26 – about other relief assistance, in 17 – about access to services, in 15 – about situation in the areas of their origin, in 9 – about shelter, in 1 – about safety and security. In 5 sites residents require information on other relief assistance and in 2 sites residents did not reported any topic on which they require more information. Travel opportunities are not being discussed in the majority of sites (129).

7. NEXT STEPS

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 favorable weather conditions. Sections of the information collected in Round I, Round II and Round III of the DTM full site assessments can be used to continue with the process of planning for the return or resettlement of certain communities. Indeed, the government of Malawi adopted a Durable Solutions Framework for 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. The analysis for the RIS will provide decision-makers with accurate information on the intentions of IDPs as part of the implementation of the Durable Solutions Framework

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.

8. ANNEX 1. FINDINGS BY DISTRICT

A. BLANTYRE

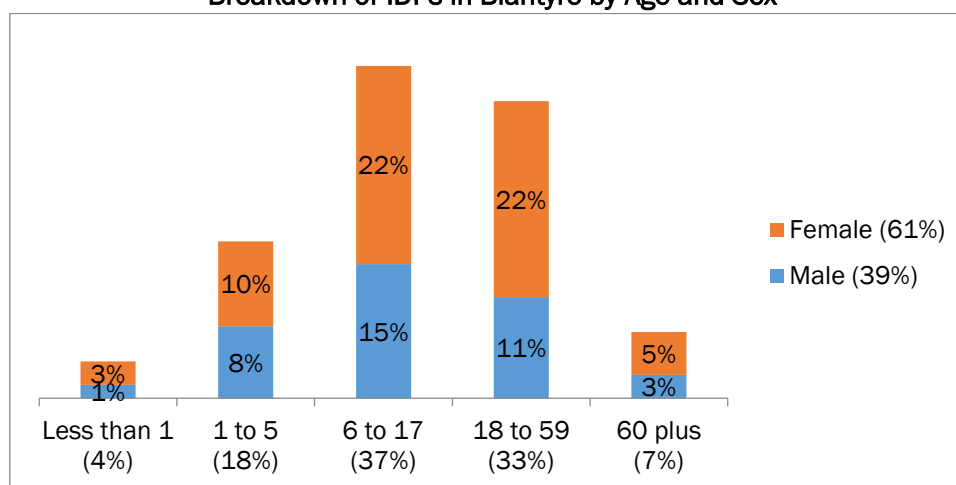


DEMOGRAPHICS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Round 3 of the DTM assessments recorded a total of 1,407 individuals— 415 households—associated with 12 sites in Blantyre district. The average household size is 3.4.

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 33% of the total number of individuals, and IDPs over 60 years old constitute 7% 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 % of IDP Population in District

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	%
Pregnant women	10	0.71%
Breastfeeding mothers	80	5.69%
Persons with Mental Disabilities	5	0.36%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	10	0.71%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	27	1.92%
Single female-headed households	128	9.10%
Single male-headed households	13	0.92%
Elderly persons	96	6.82%



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

At 11 sites, more than 75% of the individuals live indoors with solid walls, while in 1 site none of the individuals live indoors. None of the IDPs live outside. In 11 sites none of the individuals have access to electricity, while in 1 site more than 75% of the individuals have access to electricity. In 9 sites more than 75% of the individuals

have access to safe cooking facilities and in 3 sites none of the individuals have access to safe cooking facilities. Residents in all 12 sites reported a need for shelter repair materials.



WASH

In 3 sites the main water source is located off-site within a 20 minute walk; in 4 sites the main water source is located off-site, requiring more than 30 minute walk. In all sites more than 15 liters of water are available per day per person. Individuals in all 12 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and individuals in 11 sites reported there are no complaints about drinking water quality. There are 74 toilets in 12 sites. On average, there are 19 persons per toilet. Almost in all sites, there are separate male and female toilets



FOOD AND NUTRITION

At 5 sites, residents reported having access to food on-site, while in 2 sites IDPs reported having access to food off-site. Individuals at 5 sites reported not having access to food. Residents at 3 sites reported receiving food distribution once a month, residents at 2 sites reported having never received food distribution, while at 7 sites there is no information about food distribution. Residents at 4 sites reported having access to a market near the site. In all 12 sites, there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers or children.



HEALTH

IDPs at all 12 sites reported having access to health facilities and medicine. In 8 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk, while in 4 sites health facilities are located off-site within 3 km. Households in 8 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 6 sites education facilities are located off-site and in another 6 sites – on site. In all sites more than 75% of the children are attending schools.



PROTECTION

In 11 sites there is security provided on sites. In all 12 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. In all sites women and children feel safe on site. There are no children and omen friendly spaces in any of the sites.



COMMUNICATION

At 7 sites residents get the information from a local leader, at 2 sites– from radio and news, at another 2 sites – from family and friends, and at 1 site – using mobile phones. At 10 sites residents require more information about access to services and at 2 sites IDPs require information about shelter.

B. CHIKWAWA



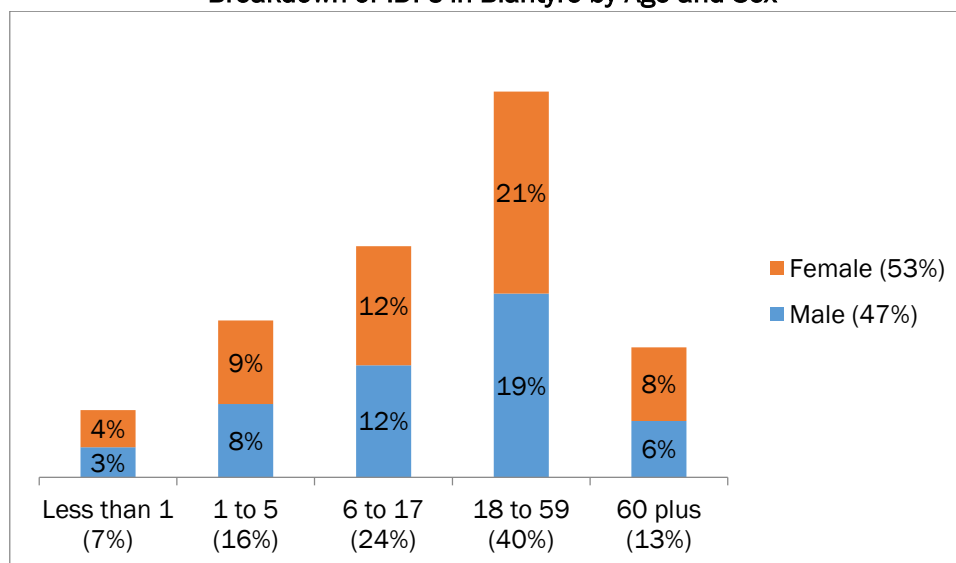
DEMOGRAPHICS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Round 3 of the DTM assessments recorded a total of 30,612 individuals— 7903 households—associated with 19 sites in Chikwawa district. The average household size is 3.9.

Approximately half (47%) of the total number of the individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 40% of the total number of individuals, and IDPs over 60 years old

constitute 13% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 23% of the total number of the individuals. The majority of the individuals residing in camps are female (53%).

Breakdown of IDPs in Blantyre by Age and Sex



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

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	%
Pregnant women	417	1.36%
Breastfeeding mothers	1501	4.90%
Persons with Mental Disabilities	8	0.03%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	276	0.90%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	64	0.21%
Single female-headed households	1000	3.27%
Single male-headed households	179	0.58%
Elderly persons	1203	3.93%



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

In 9 sites less than 25% of the individuals live outside, in 2 sites – less than 50%, in 1 site – less than 75%, and in 7 sites none of the individuals live outside. Households in 11 sites reported kitchen sets as the most needed NFI type, in 1 sites – plastic sheeting, in another 1 site – bucket, and 6 sites – other. In 17 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials. In 17 sites none of the individuals have access to electricity and in 12 sites IDPs reported having no access to safe cooking facilities.



WASH

In 8 sites the main water source is located off-site within a 20 minute walk, while in 3 sites the main water source is located off-site, requiring more than a 20 minute walk. In 11 sites more than 15 liters of water is available per day and per person, in 6 sites – less than 15 liters, in 1 site – less than 10 liters, and in another 1 site – less than 5 liters. Individuals in all sites with the exception of one reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 16 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality. There are 247 toilets in 19 sites. On average, there are 124 persons per toilet. In 17 sites there are separate male and female toilets.



FOOD AND NUTRITION

In 15 sites residents reported having access to food on-site and in 4 sites – off site. In 12 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In 13 sites residents reported receiving food distribution once a month, in 5 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution, and in 1 site – every two weeks. In all 19 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 13 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for children. Screening for malnutrition has been conducted in all sites.



HEALTH

In all sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 12 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 8 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk, in another 8 sites health facilities are located off-site within 3 km, in 1 site health services are located on 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 16 sites.



EDUCATION

In all sites households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In 8 sites less than 75% of the children attend schools, in 7 sites – more than 75%, in 4 sites – less than 50%.



PROTECTION

In 12 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 16 children friendly spaces in all sites and 12 women friendly spaces.



COMMUNICATION

In 11 sites residents get the information from a local leader, in 8 sites – from families and friends. In 15 sites residents require information on the situation in their areas of origin.

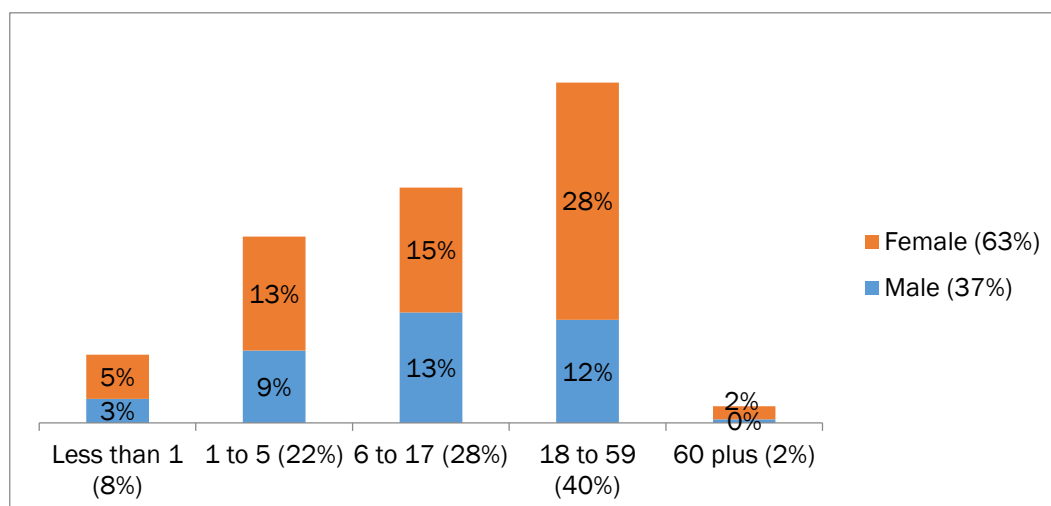
C. MULANJE



DEMOGRAPHICS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

In Mulanje District there are approximately 1,241 IDPs – 343 households – that are located in 9 sites. The average household size is 3, 6. 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 40% 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 2% 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 % of IDP Population in District

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	%
Pregnant women	4	0.32%
Breastfeeding mothers	81	6.53%
Persons with Mental Disabilities	2	0.16%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	4	0.32%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	1	0.08%
Single female-headed households	191	15.39%
Single male-headed households	16	1.29%
Elderly persons	23	1.85%

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

In all 9 sites, there are no individuals living outside (without shelter). Households in 6 sites reported blankets as the most needed NFI type. In all 9 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials.

**WASH**

At 7 sites, the main water source is located on-site within a 20 minute walk, while in 2 sites the water source is located off-site within a 20 minute walk. In 4 sites more than 15 liters of water is available per day and per person and in 5 sites less than 15 liters of water is available per person. Individuals in all sites reported that the drinking water is potable and individuals in 8 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

There are 52 toilets in 9 sites. On average, there are 24 persons per toilet. In 8 sites there are separate male and female toilets, while only in 2 sites there are separate male and female bathing areas.

**FOOD AND NUTRITION**

In 2 sites residents reported having access to food on site, while in 3 sites IDPs are able to access food off site and in 4 sites residents reported having no access to food. In 10 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In 6 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution. In all 9 sites there is no supplementary

feeding provided for pregnant mothers and children. Screening for malnutrition has not been conducted in all 9 sites.



HEALTH

In all 9 sites residents have regular access to health facilities and medicine. In 2 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. Households in all 7 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem. Government provides health services in all sites.



EDUCATION

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



PROTECTION

In 9 sites there is security provided on sites. In 5 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. In all 9 sites women and children feel safe on sites. There are no children friendly spaces in any sites.



COMMUNICATION

In the majority of sites (8) residents get the information from family and friends. In 8 sites residents require more information on the relief assistance.

D. NSANJE

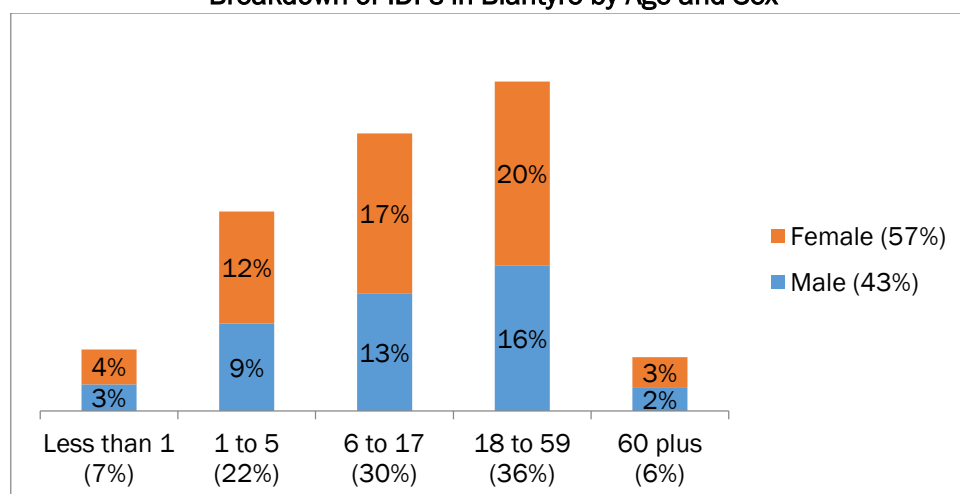


DEMOGRAPHICS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

There are an estimated 13,543 families in Nsanje district, residing in 31 sites. The total number of individuals is 60,118. The average household size is 4.4.

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 28% 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 Blantyre by Age and Sex



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

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	%
Pregnant women	944	1.57%
Breastfeeding mothers	3485	5.80%
Persons with Mental Disabilities	89	0.15%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	636	1.06%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	290	0.48%
Single female-headed households	2314	3.85%
Single male-headed households	1486	2.47%
Elderly persons	2386	3.97%

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

In 30 sites, there are no individuals living outside (without shelter), while in 1 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 9 sites – less than 50%, and in 3 site less than 75% of the individuals live indoors, and in 2 sites more than 75% of the individuals live indoors. In 1 site the % of individuals living indoors is unknown. Households in 17 sites reported kitchen sets as the most needed NFI type. In 30 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials.

**WASH**

In 17 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 4 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 liters of water available per person and per day.

Individuals in 29 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 28 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

There are 440 toilets in 31 sites. On average, there are 137 persons per toilet. There are separate male and female toilets in all 29 sites and separate male and female bathing areas in 17 sites.

**FOOD AND NUTRITION**

In 14 sites residents reported having access to food on-site and in 17 sites residents have access to food off-site. In 20 sites residents have access to a market near the site.

In 16 sites residents reported receiving food distribution once a month, while in 15 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution. In 16 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 12 sites there is no supplementary feeding for children. Screening for malnutrition is conducted in all sites with the exception of one.

**HEALTH**

In all sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 28 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 11 sites health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk, while in in 18 sites health facilities are located off-site within 3 km; in 1 site health facilities are located on-site within 3 km and in another 1 site health facilities are located on-site, but require more than 3 km walk. Households in 28 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem. Government provides health services in 28 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, at 6 sites less than 75% of children attend schools, in 2 sites – less than 50%, and in 1 site – less than 25%.



PROTECTION

In 18 sites there is security provided on sites. In 17 sites there were no security incidents reported at the sites. In 6 sites women do not feel safe on site and in 6 sites children do not feel safe on site.



COMMUNICATION

In the majority of sites (29) residents get the information from site management. In 24 sites residents require information on distribution.

E. PHALOMBE

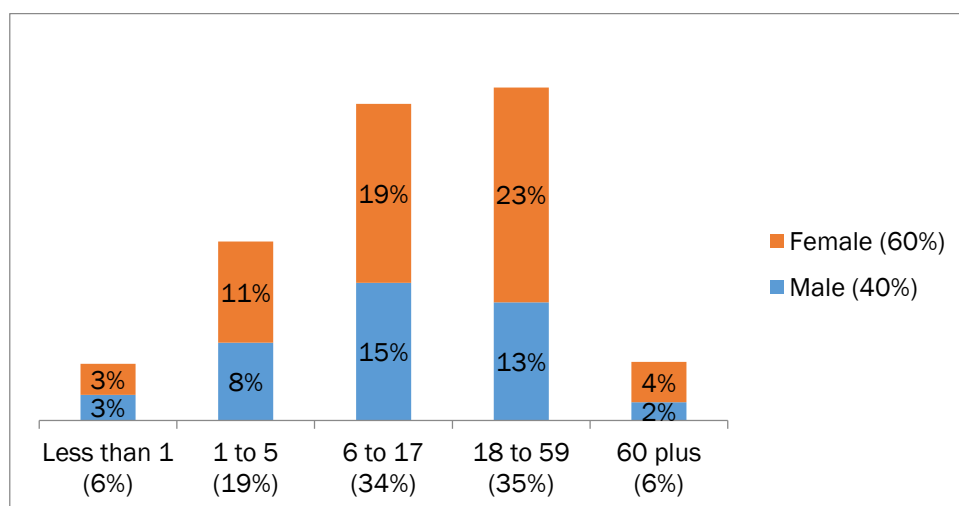


DEMOGRAPHS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

There are an estimated 2,573 IDP households in Phalombe District, where the average household size is 3.4. Approximately 8,678 IDP individuals are living in 35 sites.

More than half (59%) of the total number of the individuals associated with sites are children under 17 years old. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 35% of the total number of individuals. Children under 5 years old constitute 25 % 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 (60%).

Breakdown of IDPs in the District by Age and Sex



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

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	%
Pregnant women	211	2.43%
Breastfeeding mothers	810	9.33%
Persons with Mental Disabilities	37	0.43%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	169	1.95%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	472	5.44%
Single female-headed households	857	9.88%
Single male-headed households	162	1.87%
Elderly persons	524	6.04%

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

In 27 sites there are no individuals living outside (without shelter). In 7 sites none of the individuals live indoors with solid walls, in 6 sites less than 25% of the individuals live indoors, in 4 sites – less than 50%, in 9 sites - less than 75%, and in 9 sites – more than 75%. Households in 6 sites reported blankets as the most needed NFI type, in 22 sites– kitchen sets, in 5 sites – plastic sheeting, in 1site – buckets, and in another 1 site – soap. In 30 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials.

**WASH**

In 19 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 7 sites the water source is located off-site, requiring more than 20 minute walk. In all 35 sites there is more than 15 liters of water available per person per day. Individuals in 24 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 16 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

There are 169 toilets in 35 sites. On average, there are 51 persons per toilet. There are separate male and female toilets in 32 sites.

**FOOD AND NUTRITION**

In 24 sites residents reported not having access to food, while in 10 sites residents are able to access food off-site and in 1 site residents reported having access to food onsite. In 28 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In 10 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution, in 1 site residents receive food distribution once a month, and in 24 sites residents have never received food distribution.

In 31 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 17 sites there is no supplementary feeding for children. Screening for malnutrition has been conducted in 31 sites.

**HEALTH**

In all 35 sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 33 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In 27 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 facilities are located on-site within 3 km. Households in 20 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem, in 11 – RTI, in 3 –diarrhea, in 1 site – bloody diarrhea. Government provides health services in 34 sites.



EDUCATION

In all 35 sites households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In all sites more than 75% of the children attend schools.



PROTECTION

In 32 sites there is security provided on sites. In 14 sites there are no security incidents reported at the sites. In 8 sites women do not feel safe on site and in 4 sites children do not feel safe on site.



COMMUNICATION

In the majority of sites (26) residents get the information from site management. In 13 sites residents require information about distribution, in 17 sites – about relief assistance, and in 5 sites – about access to services.

F. ZOMBA

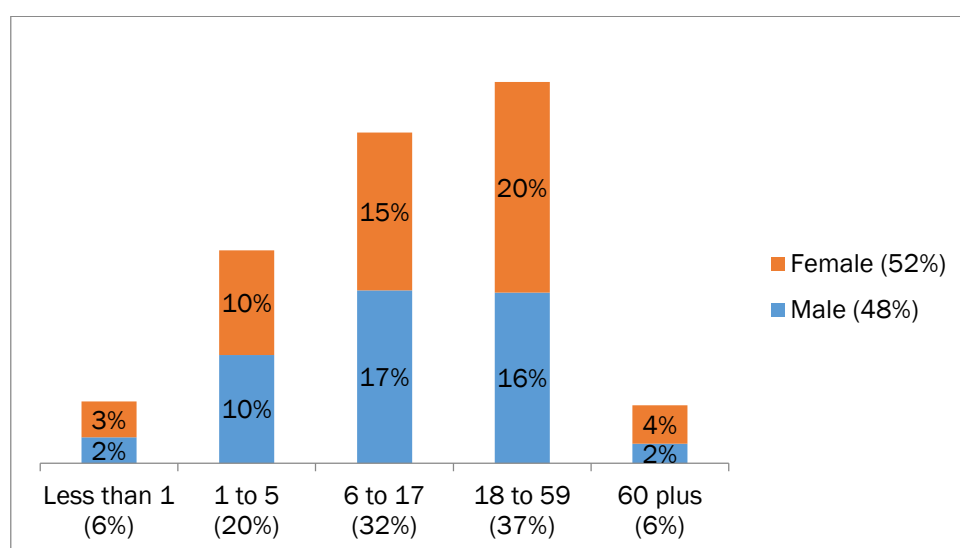


DEMOGRAPHICS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

There are 5454 families, comprising 23395 individuals, in Zomba District, where the average household size is 4.3.

More than half (58%) 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. Children under 5 years old constitute 26% of the total number of the individuals. Individuals more than 60 years old constitute 6% of the total number of the individuals. Approximately half of the individuals residing in camps are female (52%).

Breakdown of IDPs in the District by Age and Sex



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

Vulnerable groups	No. Of IDPs	%
Pregnant women	130	2.60%
Breastfeeding mothers	463	9.27%
Persons with Mental Disabilities	15	0.30%
Persons with Physical Disabilities	67	1.34%
Persons with Chronic Diseases	168	3.36%
Single female-headed households	345	6.91%
Single male-headed households	26	0.52%
Elderly persons	277	5.54%

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

In 23 sites there are no individuals living outside (without shelter), while in 2 sites less than 25% of individuals live outside. In 16 sites more than 75% of the individuals live indoors, in 5 sites – less than 75%, in 1 site – less 50%, and in 3 sites none of the individuals live indoors. Households in 5 sites reported blankets as the most needed NFI type, in 1 sites – mosquito nets, in another 1 site – bucket, in 9 sites – plastic sheeting, and in another 9 sites – other. In all 25 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 and in 9 sites the water source is located off-site within a 20 minute walk. In all sites there is more than 15 liters of water available per person and per day. Individuals in 23 sites reported that the drinking water is potable and residents in 22 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality.

**FOOD AND NUTRITION**

In 4 sites residents reported having access to food on-site and in 5 sites residents have access to food off-site, while in 16 sites residents do not have access to food. In 24 sites residents have access to a market near the site. In 13 sites residents reported receiving irregular food distribution, in 5 sites residents reported having never received food distribution, in 2 sites – once a week, in 3 months – every two weeks, in 1 site – once a month. There is no information about frequency of food distribution in 1 site. In 20 sites there is no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and in 18 sites there is no supplementary feeding for children. Screening for malnutrition is conducted in 13 sites.

**HEALTH**

In all 25 sites residents have regular access to health facilities and in 9 sites residents have regular access to medicine. In the majority of sites (20) health services are located off-site, requiring more than 3 km walk. Households in 13 sites reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem and in 9 – RTI. Government provides health services in 16 sites.

**EDUCATION**

In all sites households reported that children have access to formal and informal education. In the majority of sites (20) more than 75% of the children attend schools.

**PROTECTION**

In 19 sites there is security provided on sites. In 8 sites there have been security incidents reported at the sites. In all sites women and children do feel safe on sites.

9. ANNEX 2 RETURN INTENTION SURVEY FINDINGS

As the rainy season is coming to an end, some previously flooded areas are becoming safe for return and land for resettlement is being identified. On April 25, 2015, DTM launched a parallel Return Intention Survey (RIS) in order to provide decision-makers with accurate information on the intentions of IDPs as part of the implementation of the Durable Solutions Framework in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Mulanje, Zomba and Phalombe districts. Durable solutions are underscored by the freedom of choice and full participation by IDPs in any decision process regarding their safe and dignified return, resettlement or resettlement.

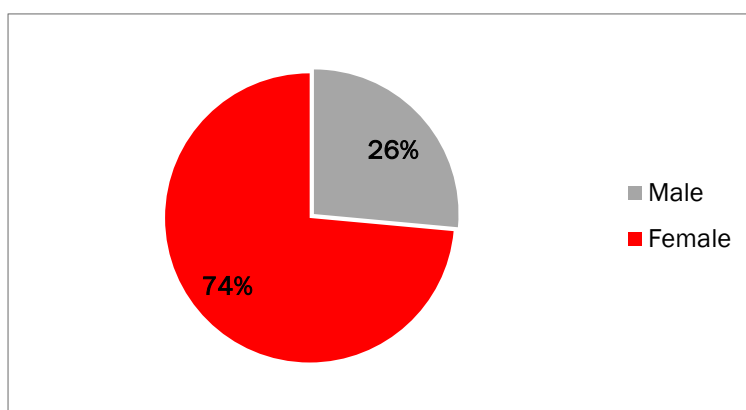
This section aims to provide the initial findings of the survey gathered through round 3 of DTM.

9.1. Preliminary findings of the RIS survey

SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A total of 1,050 displaced persons responded to the questionnaire in 6 districts in Malawi. As chart below demonstrates, 27% survey participants were men and 73% were women. The average age of survey participants is 45 years old. The majority of respondents (68%) are the head of households.

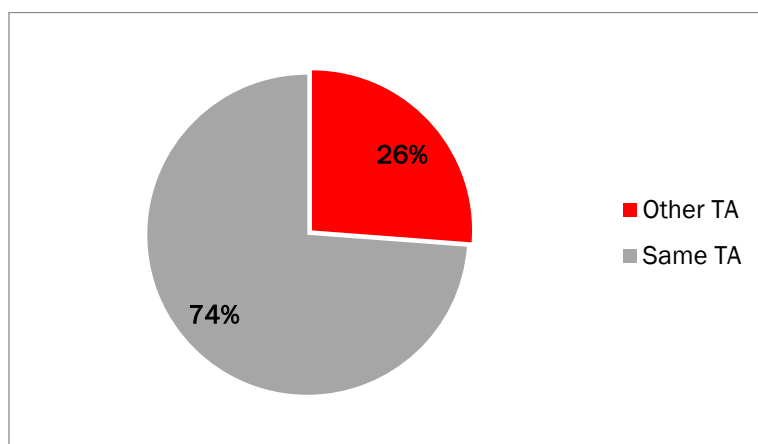
Survey Participants by Sex



AREAS OF ORIGIN

The majority of individuals (74%) have remained within their TA of origin during displacement, while approximately 26% have left their TA during displacement and moved to another TA.

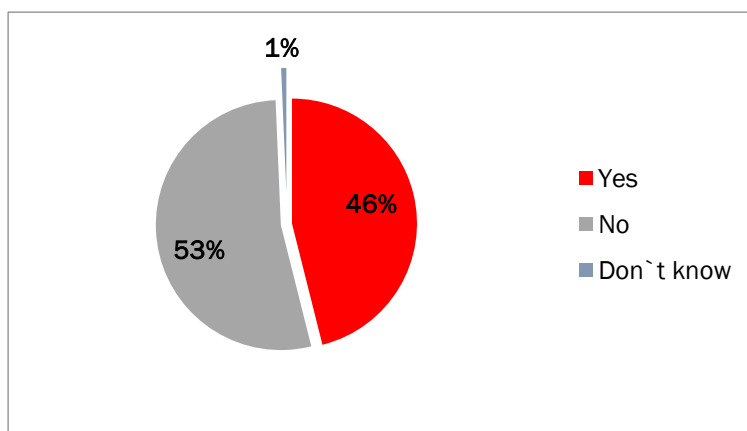
Area of Origin



RETURN INTENTIONS

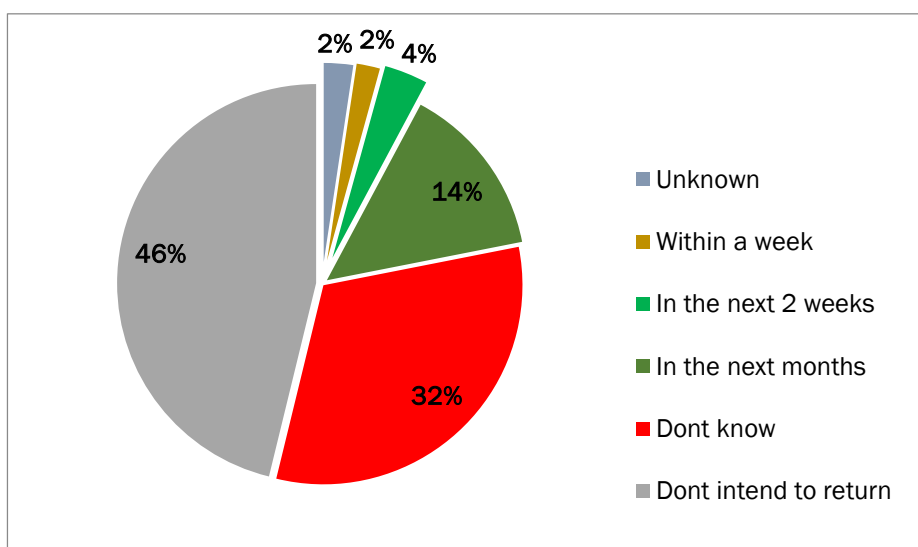
46% of the IDPs indicate their intentions to return to their place of origin while 53% of IDPs intend to stay at the displacement site unless the issues that they have raised below are raised and taken care of.

Return Intention



The IDPs reported that the decision to return was mainly based on family decision to return (39%) and government request to leave the displacement site (17%). Among the main reasons for returning home IDPs reported a need to rebuilt damaged homes (45% out of those IDPs who reported intention to return).

Expected Time of Returning Home



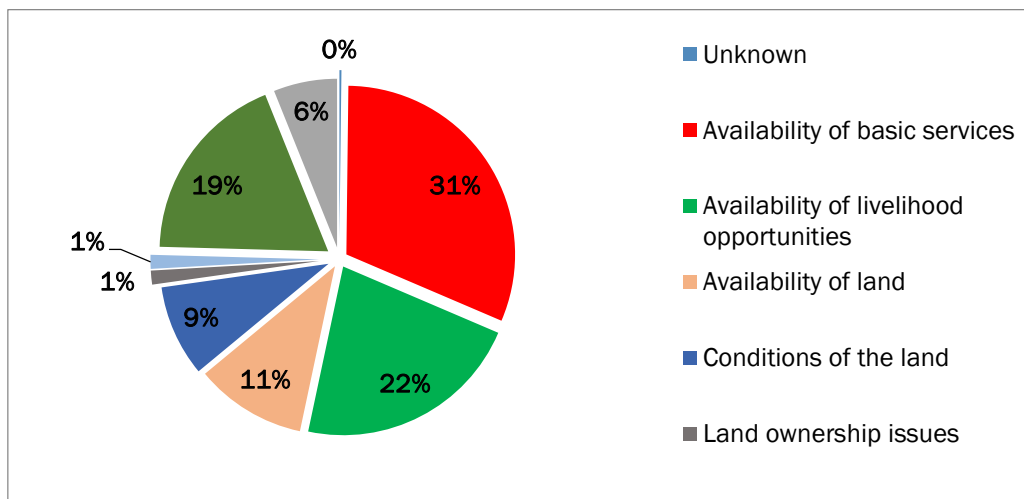
When asked where they would go if they leave the camp, approximately half of the IDPs (48%) reported intention to return to their homes.

32% of IDPs do not know when they are planning to return to their homes, 14% of IDPs reported intention to return in the next months, and 4% - in the next 2 weeks. Displaced persons reported risks of floods and hazards as the main reason preventing them and their families from returning home.

NEEDS

31% of the respondents reported availability of basic services as the most needed information necessary to make an informed decision whether or not to return home, 22% of the IDPs reported availability of livelihood opportunities as the most needed information, 11% - availability of land.

Most Needed Information to be Able to Make an Informed Decision to Return

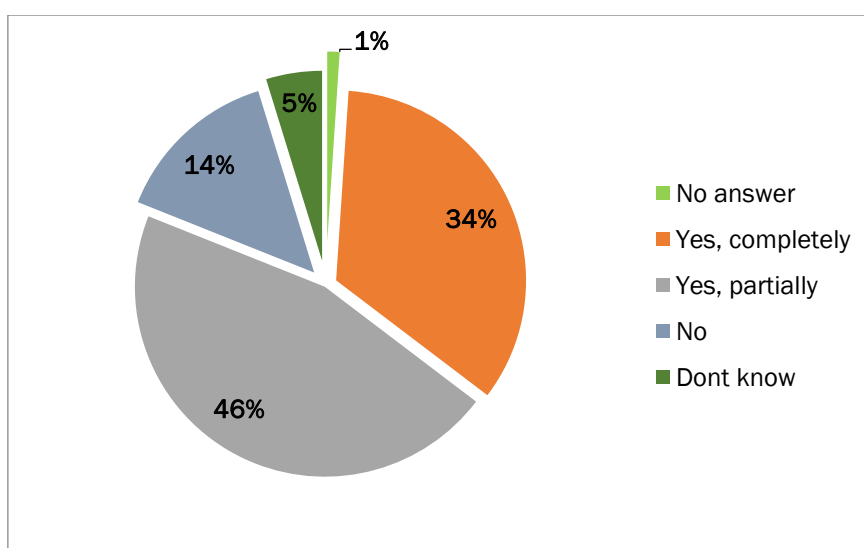


HOUSING AND PROPERTY

The majority of IDPs (64%) reported that their homes are completely destroyed, 21% - that their homes are badly damaged, and 11% - that their homes are partially damaged.

The majority of displaced persons (96%) reported that they owned the houses where they previously lived and 94% reported that they own the land they were previously living on. 80% of the IDPs reported that that are able to start their livelihood activities upon return to their areas of origin.

Ability to Start Livelihood Activities upon Return Home



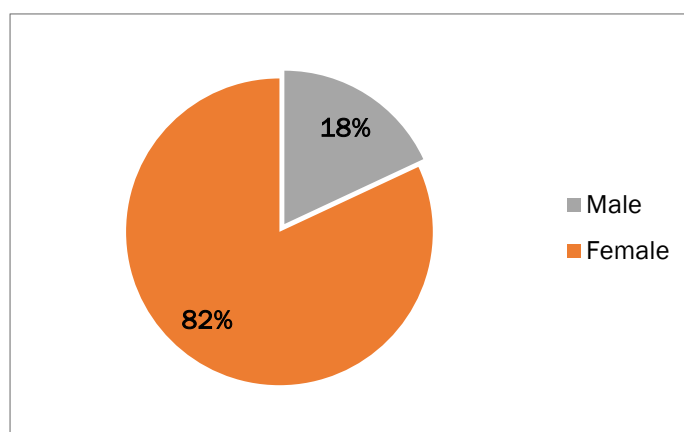
9.2. Findings by District

A. ZOMBA

SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A total of 194 displaced persons responded to the questionnaire in Zomba district in Malawi. As chart below demonstrates, 18% survey participants were men and 82% were women. The average age of survey participants is 45 years old. The majority of respondents (61%) are the head of households.

Survey Participants by Sex



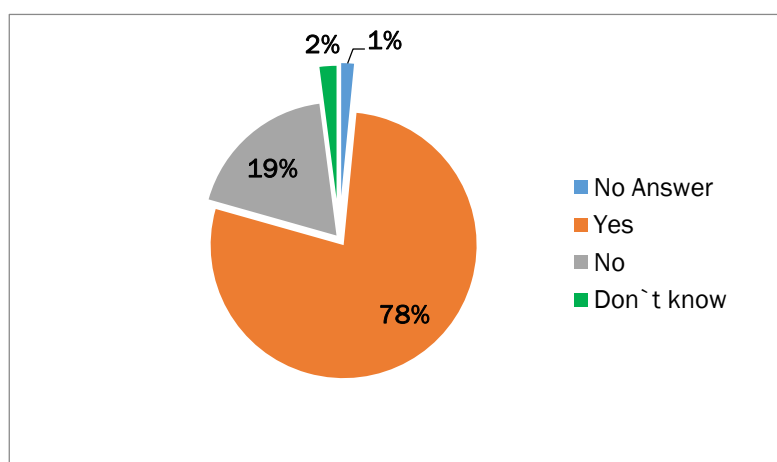
AREAS OF ORIGIN

The predominant majority of individuals (99%) have remained within their TA of origin during displacement, while only 1% have left their TA during displacement and moved to another TA.

RETURN INTENTIONS

78% of the IDPs indicate their intentions to return to their place of origin while 19% of IDPs intend to stay at the displacement site.

Return Intention

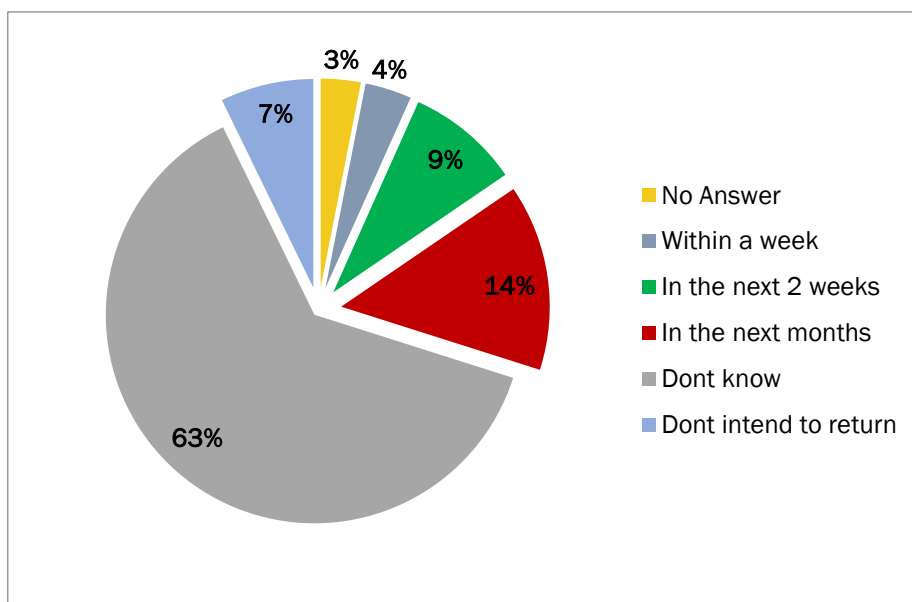


The IDPs reported that the decision to return was mainly based on family decision to return (37%) and government request to leave the displacement site (47%). Among the main reasons for returning home IDPs reported a need to rebuilt damaged homes (64% out of those IDPs who reported intention to return).

When asked where they would go if they leave the camp, the majority of the IDPs (95%) reported intention to return to their homes.

The majority of IDPs (63%) do not know when they are planning to return to their homes, 14% of IDPs reported intention to return in the next months, and 9% - in the next 2 weeks. Displaced persons reported lack of shelter and housing as the main reason preventing them and their families from returning home.

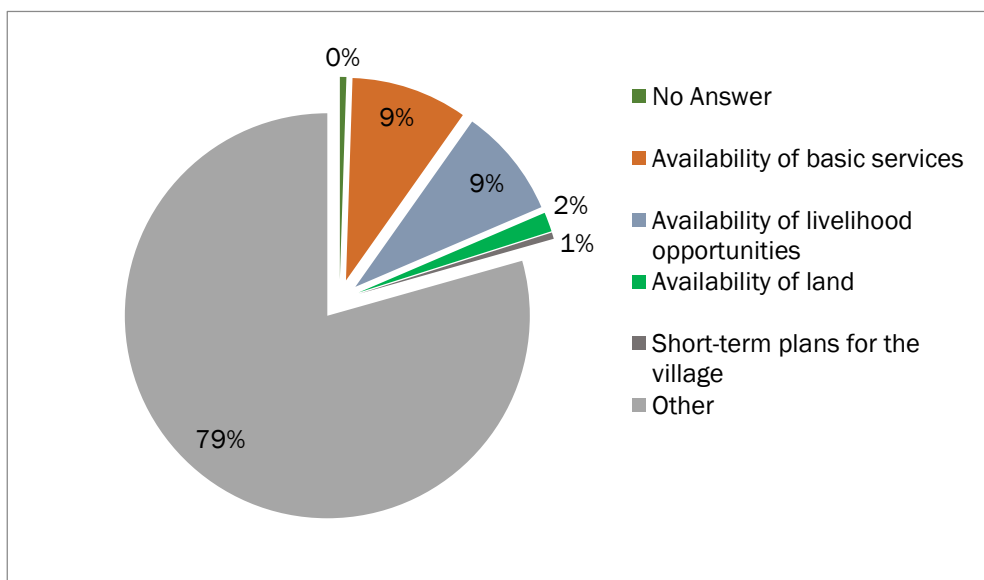
Expected Time of Returning Home



NEEDS

9% of the respondents reported availability of basic services as the most needed information necessary to make an informed decision whether or not to return home, 9% of the IDPs reported availability of livelihood opportunities as the most needed information, 79% - other information.

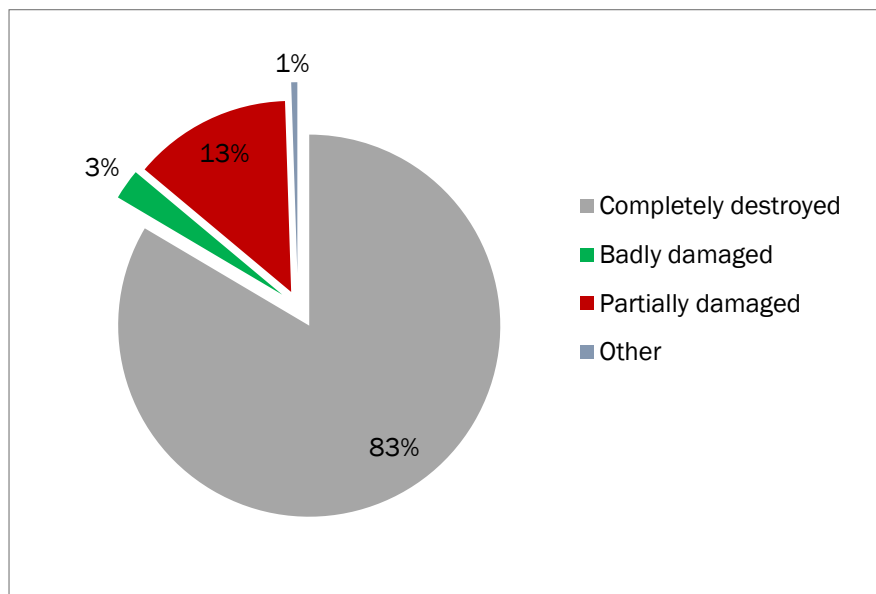
Most Needed Information to be able to make an Informed Decision to Return



HOUSING AND PROPERTY

The majority of IDPs (83%) reported that their homes are completely destroyed, 13% - that their homes are partially damaged, and 3% - that their homes are badly damaged.

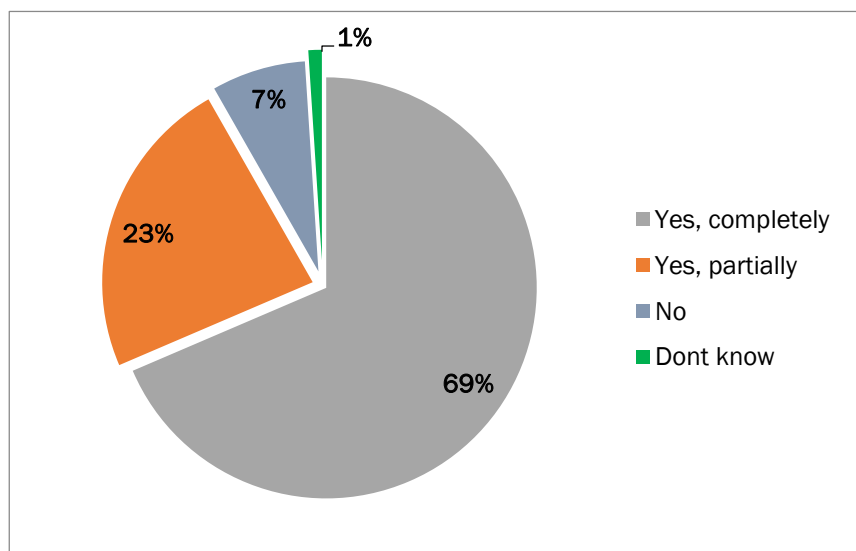
Conditions of IDPs' Homes



The majority of displaced persons (99%) reported that they own the houses where they previously lived and 98% reported that they own the land they were previously living on.

69% of the IDPs reported that they are completely able to start their livelihood activities upon return to their areas of origin; 23% of IDPs reported that they are partially able to start livelihood upon return home.

Ability to Start Livelihood upon Return Home



B. BLANTYRE

SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A total of 117 displaced persons responded to the questionnaire in Blantyre district in Malawi. 21% survey participants were men and 79% were women. The average age of survey participants is 44 years old. The majority of respondents (60%) are the head of households.

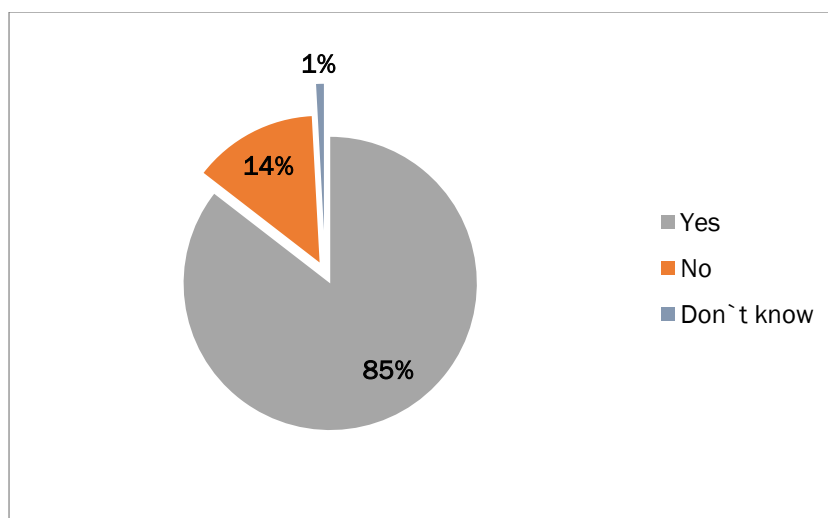
AREAS OF ORIGIN

The majority of individuals (89%) have remained within their TA of origin during displacement, while 11% have left their TA during displacement and moved to another TA.

RETURN INTENTIONS

85% of the IDPs indicate their intentions to return to their place of origin while 14% of IDPs intend to stay at the displacement site.

Return Intention

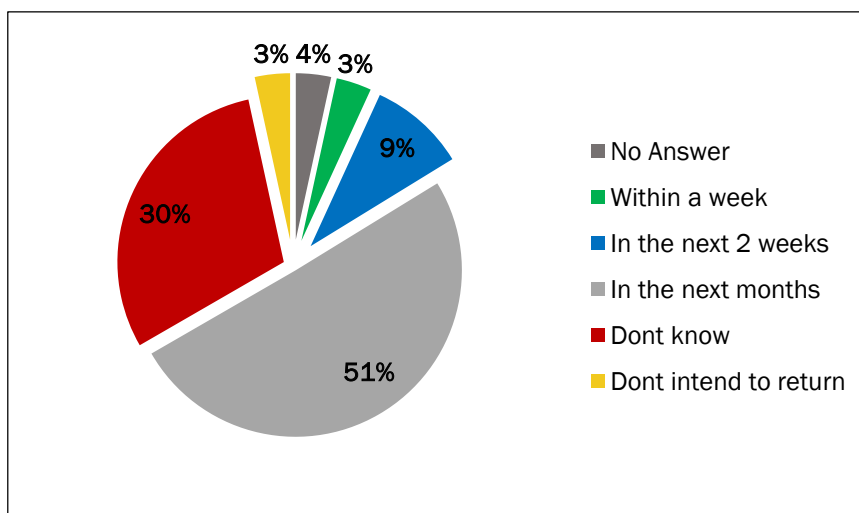


The IDPs reported that the decision to return was mainly based on family decision to return (74%). Among the main reasons for returning home IDPs reported a need to rebuilt damaged homes (35% out of those IDPs who reported intention to return) and the need to restart livelihood (20%).

When asked where they would go if they leave the camp, approximately half of the IDPs (80%) reported intention to return to their homes.

30% of IDPs do not know when they are planning to return to their homes, 51% of IDPs reported intention to return in the next months, and 9% - in the next 2 weeks.

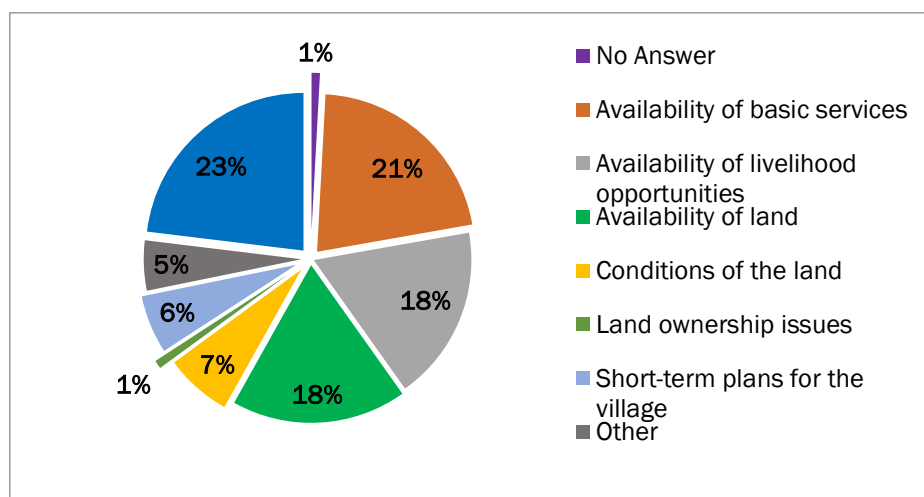
Expected Time of Returning Home



NEEDS

21% of the respondents reported availability of basic services as the most needed information necessary to make an informed decision whether or not to return home, 18% of the IDPs reported availability of livelihood opportunities as the most needed information, 18% - availability of land, 7% - conditions of land.

Most Needed Information to be able to make an Informed Decision to Return



HOUSING AND PROPERTY

The majority of IDPs (52%) reported that their homes are completely destroyed, 29% - that their homes are badly damaged, and 19% - that their homes are partially damaged.

The majority of displaced persons (97%) reported that they owned the houses where they previously lived and 95% reported that they own the land they were previously living on.

36% of the IDPs reported that they are completely able to start their livelihood activities upon return to their areas of origin; 52% of IDPs reported that they are partially able to start livelihood upon return home.

C. MULANJE

SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A total of 48 displaced persons responded to the questionnaire in Mulanje district in Malawi. As chart below demonstrates, 17% survey participants were men and 83% were women. The average age of survey participants is 47 years old. The majority of respondents (98%) are the head of households.

AREAS OF ORIGIN

The majority of individuals (83%) have remained within their TA of origin during displacement, while approximately 17% have left their TA during displacement and moved to another TA.

RETURN INTENTIONS

83% of the IDPs indicate their intentions to return to their place of origin while 15% of IDPs intend to stay at the displacement site.

The IDPs reported that the decision to return was mainly based on family decision to return (58%), village decision to return (13%), and government request to leave the camp (13%). Among the main reasons for returning home IDPs reported a need to rebuild damaged homes (54% out of those IDPs who reported intention to return), as well as pressure to leave the camp (17%) and desire to guard home based valuables (11%).

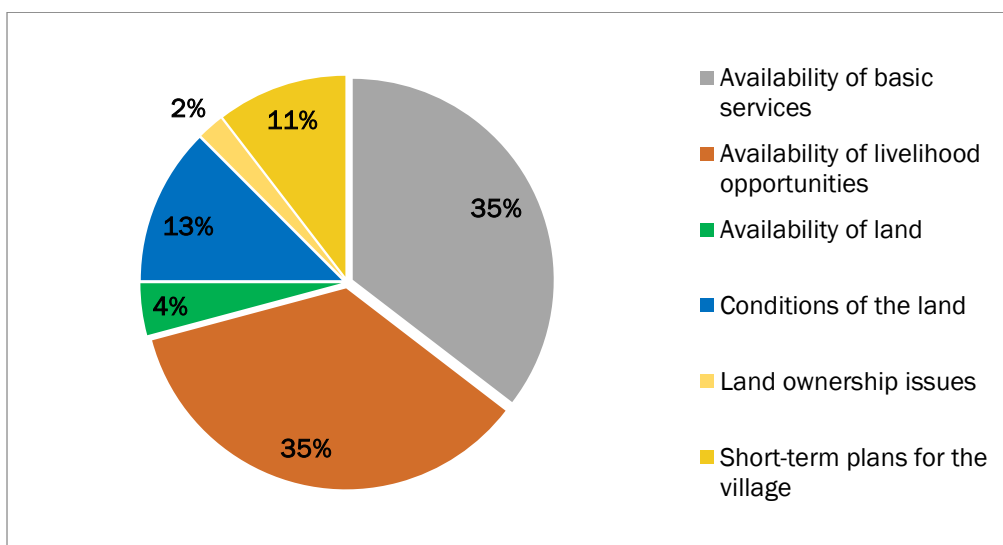
When asked where they would go if they leave the camp, approximately half of the IDPs (86%) reported intention to return to their homes.

44% of IDPs do not know when they are planning to return to their homes, 44% of IDPs reported intention to return in the next months.

NEEDS

35% of the respondents reported availability of basic services as the most needed information necessary to make an informed decision whether or not to return home, 35% of the IDPs reported availability of livelihood opportunities as the most needed information, 11% - short term plans for village.

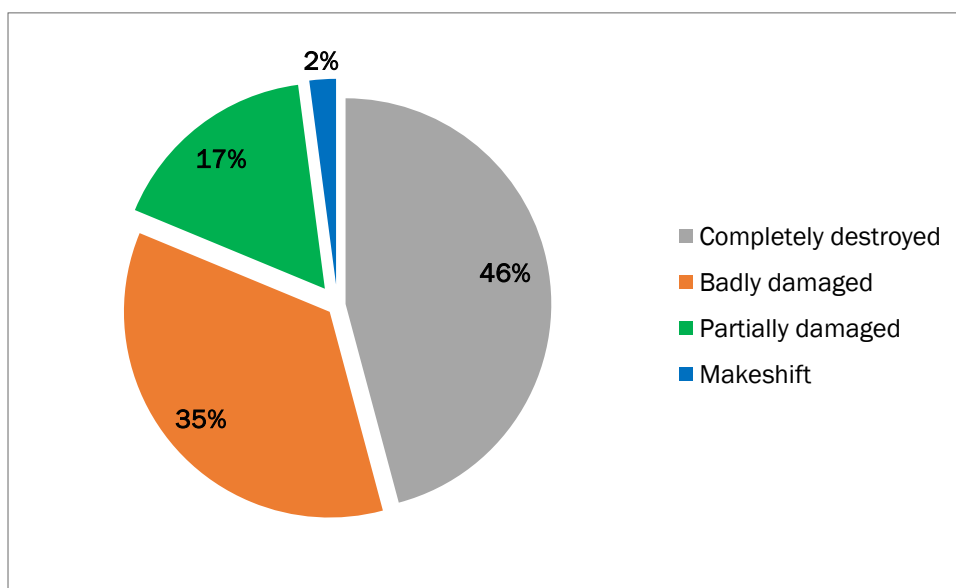
Most Needed Information to be able to make an Informed Decision to Return



HOUSING AND PROPERTY

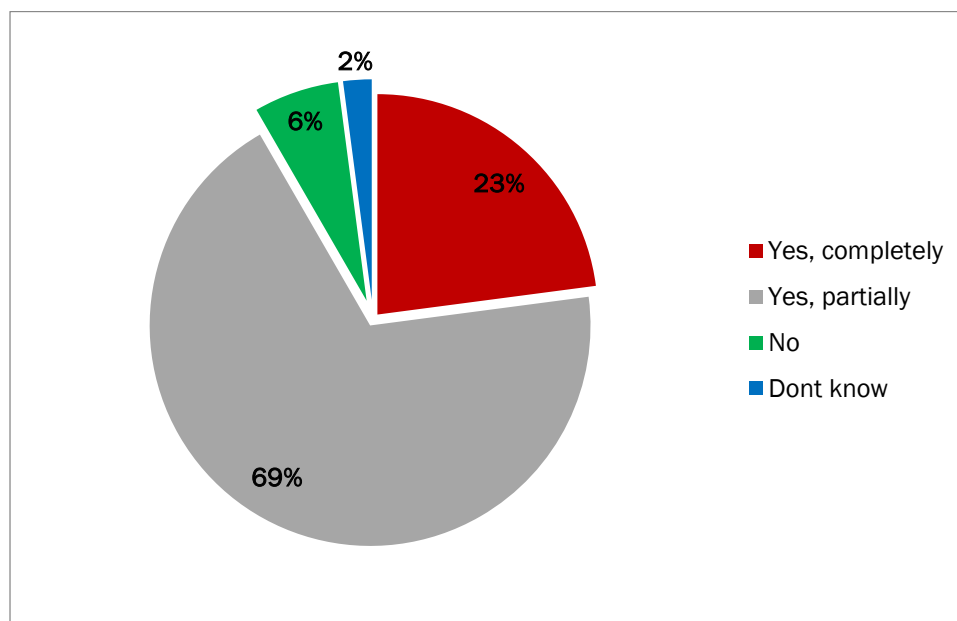
The majority of IDPs (46%) reported that their homes are completely destroyed, 35% - that their homes are badly damaged, and 17% - that their homes are partially damaged.

Conditions of IDPs' Homes



23% of the IDPs reported that they are completely able to start their livelihood activities upon return to their areas of origin; 69% of IDPs reported that they are partially able to start livelihood upon return home.

Ability to Start Livelihood upon Return Home



D. PHALOMBE

SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A total of 115 displaced persons responded to the questionnaire in Phalombe district in Malawi. As chart below demonstrates, 9% survey participants were men and 91% were women. The average age of survey participants is 45 years old. The majority of respondents (73%) are the head of households.

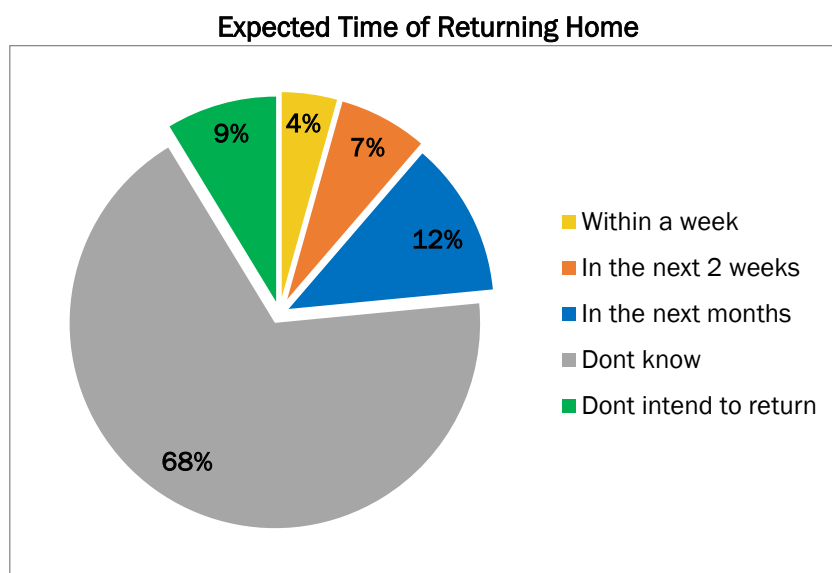
AREAS OF ORIGIN

The majority of individuals (77%) have remained within their TA of origin during displacement, while approximately 23% have left their TA during displacement and moved to another TA.

RETURN INTENTIONS

82% of the IDPs indicate their intentions to return to their place of origin while 18% of IDPs intend to stay at the displacement site.

The IDPs reported that the decision to return was mainly based on family decision to return (48%) and government request to leave the displacement site (35%). Among the main reasons for returning home IDPs reported a need to rebuilt damaged homes (40% out of those IDPs who reported intention to return), need to restart livelihood (25%), and family reunification (13%).



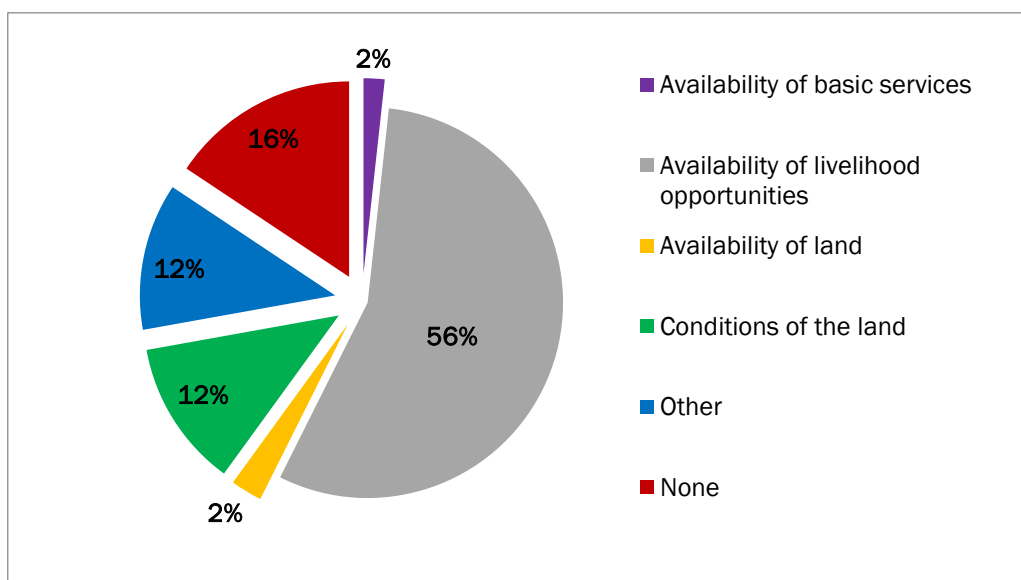
When asked where they would go if they leave the camp, majority of the IDPs (86%) reported intention to return to their homes.

68% of IDPs do not know when they are planning to return to their homes, 12% of IDPs reported intention to return in the next months, and 7% - in the next 2 weeks.

NEEDS

2% of the respondents reported availability of basic services as the most needed information necessary to make an informed decision whether or not to return home, 56% of the IDPs reported availability of livelihood opportunities as the most needed information, 12% - conditions of the land.

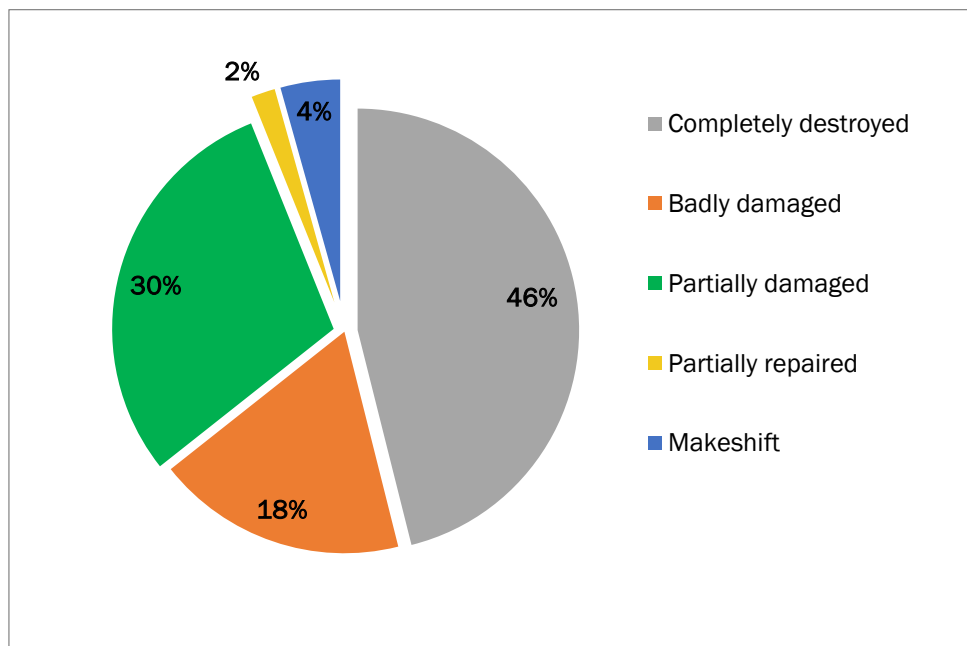
Most needed Information to be Able to make an Informed Decision to Return



HOUSING AND PROPERTY

The majority of IDPs (46%) reported that their homes are completely destroyed, 18% - that their homes are badly damaged, and 30% - that their homes are partially damaged.

Conditions of IDPs' Homes



The majority of displaced persons (98%) reported that they owned the houses where they previously lived and 99% reported that they own the land they were previously living on.

43% of the IDPs reported that they are completely able to start their livelihood activities upon return to their areas of origin; 36% of IDPs reported that they are partially able to start livelihood upon return home.

E. CHIKWAWA

SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A total of 177 displaced persons responded to the questionnaire in Chikwawa district in Malawi. As chart below demonstrates, 41% survey participants were men and 59% were women. The average age of survey participants is 47 years old. The majority of respondents (82%) are the head of households.

AREAS OF ORIGIN

The majority of individuals (66%) have remained within their TA of origin during displacement, while approximately 34% have left their TA during displacement and moved to another TA.

RETURN INTENTIONS

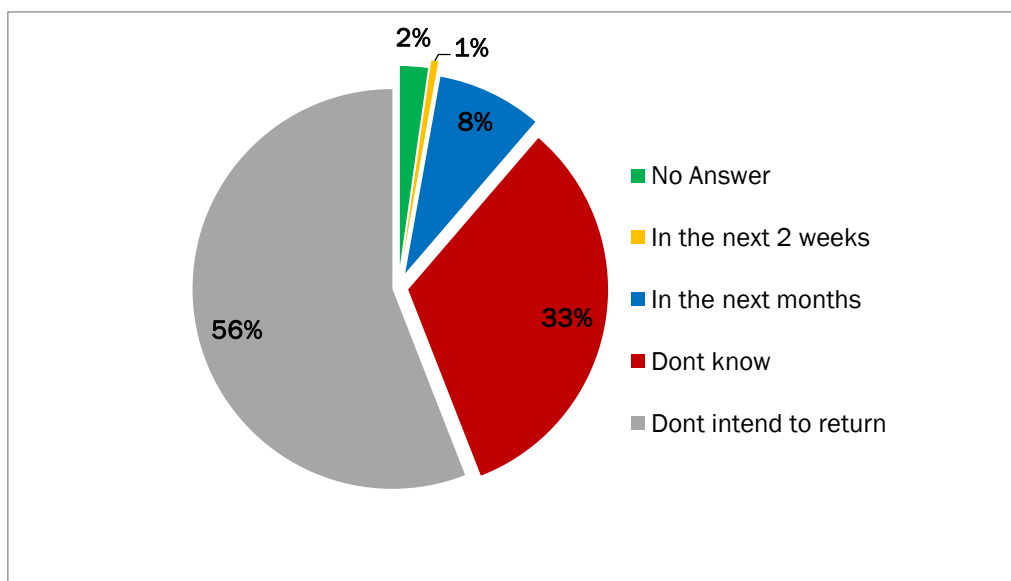
41% of the IDPs indicate their intentions to return to their place of origin while 58% of IDPs intend to stay at the displacement site.

The IDPs reported that the decision to return was mainly based on family decision to return (69%). Among the main reasons for returning home IDPs reported a need to rebuilt damaged homes (28% out of those IDPs who reported intention to return) and need to restart livelihood (19%).

When asked where they would go if they leave the camp, approximately half of the IDPs (36%) reported intention to return to their homes.

33% of IDPs do not know when they are planning to return to their homes, 8% of IDPs reported intention to return in the next months. Displaced persons reported risks of floods and hazards as the main reason preventing them and their families from returning home.

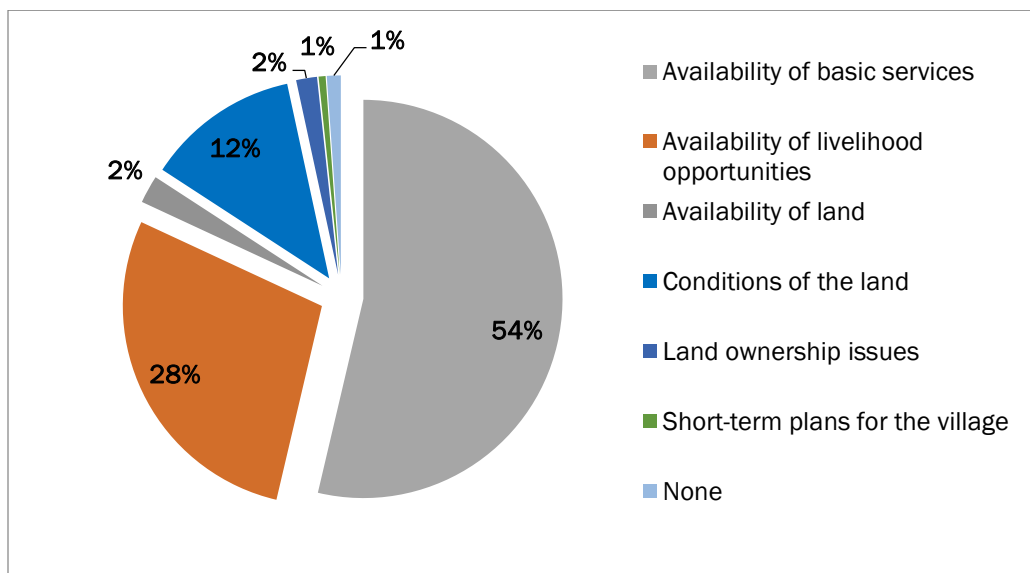
Expected Time of Returning Home



NEEDS

54% of the respondents reported availability of basic services as the most needed information necessary to make an informed decision whether or not to return home, 28% of the IDPs reported availability of livelihood opportunities as the most needed information, 12% - conditions of the land.

Most needed Information to be Able to make an Informed Decision to Return



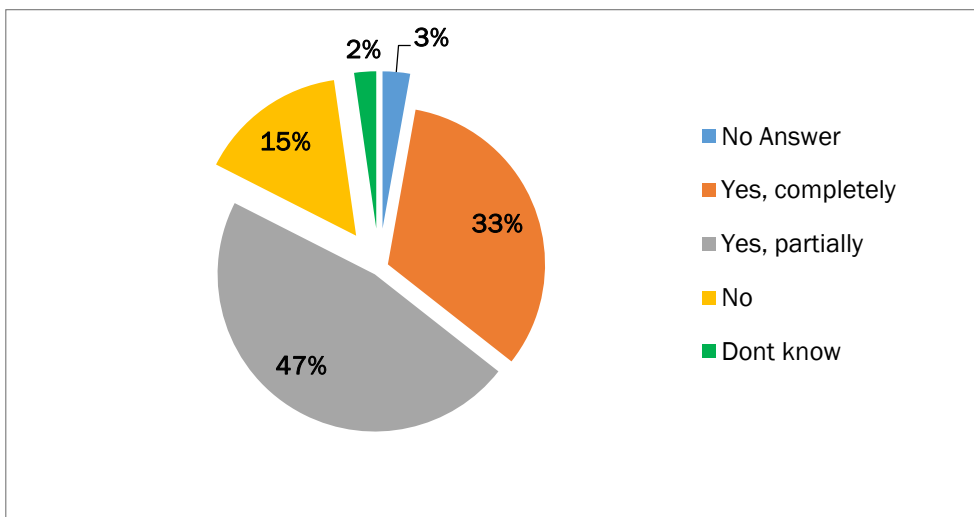
HOUSING AND PROPERTY

The majority of IDPs (78%) reported that their homes are completely destroyed, 13% - that their homes are badly damaged.

The majority of displaced persons (98%) reported that they owned the houses where they previously lived and 93% reported that they own the land they were previously living on.

33% of the IDPs reported that they are completely able to start their livelihood activities upon return to their areas of origin; 47% of IDPs reported that they are partially able to start livelihood upon return home.

Ability to Start Livelihood Activities upon Return Home



F. NSANJE

SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A total of 399 displaced persons responded to the questionnaire in Nsanje district in Malawi. As chart below demonstrates, 32% survey participants were men and 68% were women. The average age of survey participants is 45 years old. The majority of respondents (64%) are the head of households.

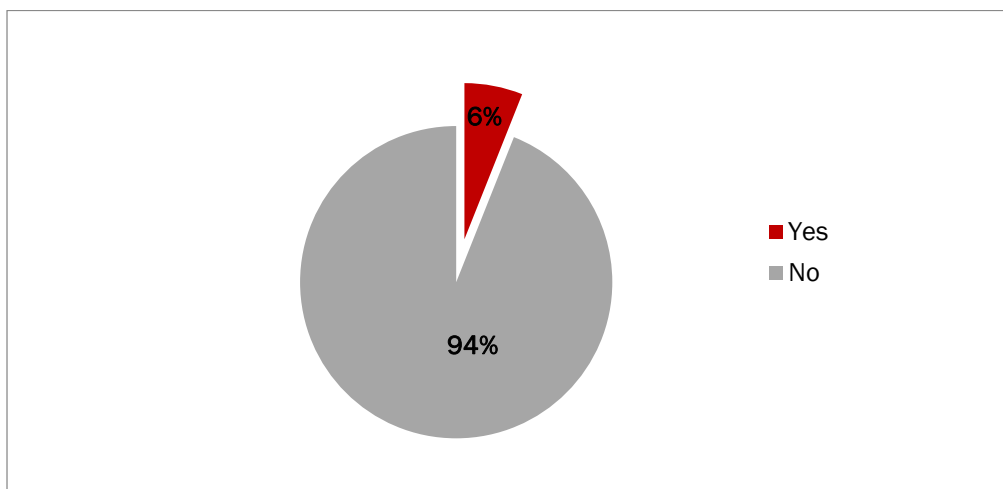
AREAS OF ORIGIN

The majority of individuals (69%) have remained within their TA of origin during displacement, while approximately 31% have left their TA during displacement and moved to another TA.

RETURN INTENTIONS

6% of the IDPs indicate their intentions to return to their place of origin while 94% of IDPs intend to stay at the displacement site.

Return Intention



The IDPs reported that the decision to return was mainly based on government request to leave the displacement site (80%). Among the main reasons for returning home IDPs reported a need to restart livelihood (35% out of

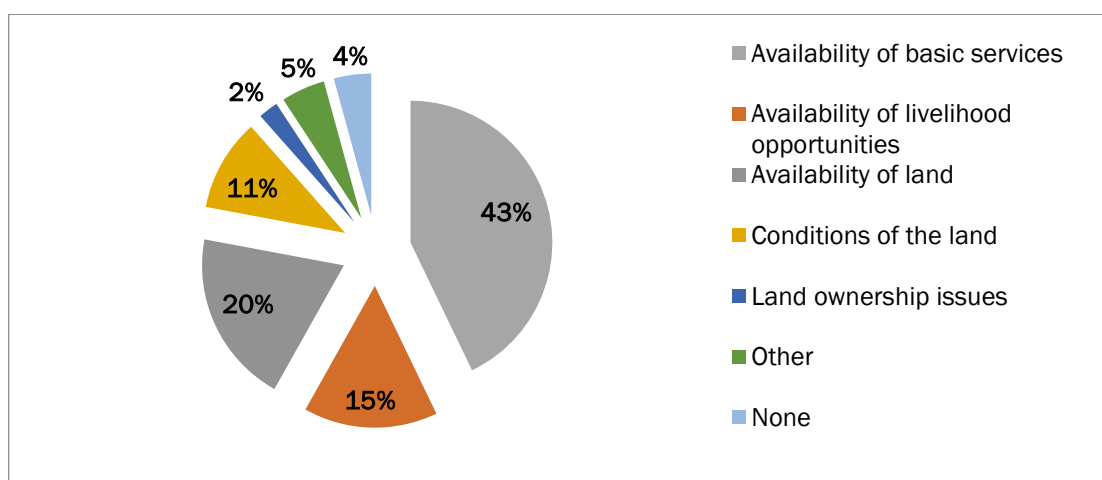
those IDPs who reported intention to return), need to rebuilt home (18%), desire to guard home based valuables (17%), and pressure to leave the camp (17%).

Displaced persons reported risks of floods and hazards as the main reason preventing them and their families from returning home.

NEEDS

43% of the respondents reported availability of basic services as the most needed information necessary to make an informed decision whether or not to return home, 15% of the IDPs reported availability of livelihood opportunities as the most needed information, 20% - availability of land, 11% - conditions of the land.

Most needed Information to be Able to make an Informed Decision to Return



HOUSING AND PROPERTY

The majority of IDPs (58%) reported that their homes are completely destroyed, 31% - that their homes are badly damaged.

The majority of displaced persons (96%) reported that they owned the houses where they previously lived and 95% reported that they own the land they were previously living on.

33% of the IDPs reported that that are completely able to start their livelihood activities upon return to their areas of origin; 47% of IDPs reported that they are partially able to start livelihood upon return home.

Ability to Start Livelihood Activities upon Return Home

