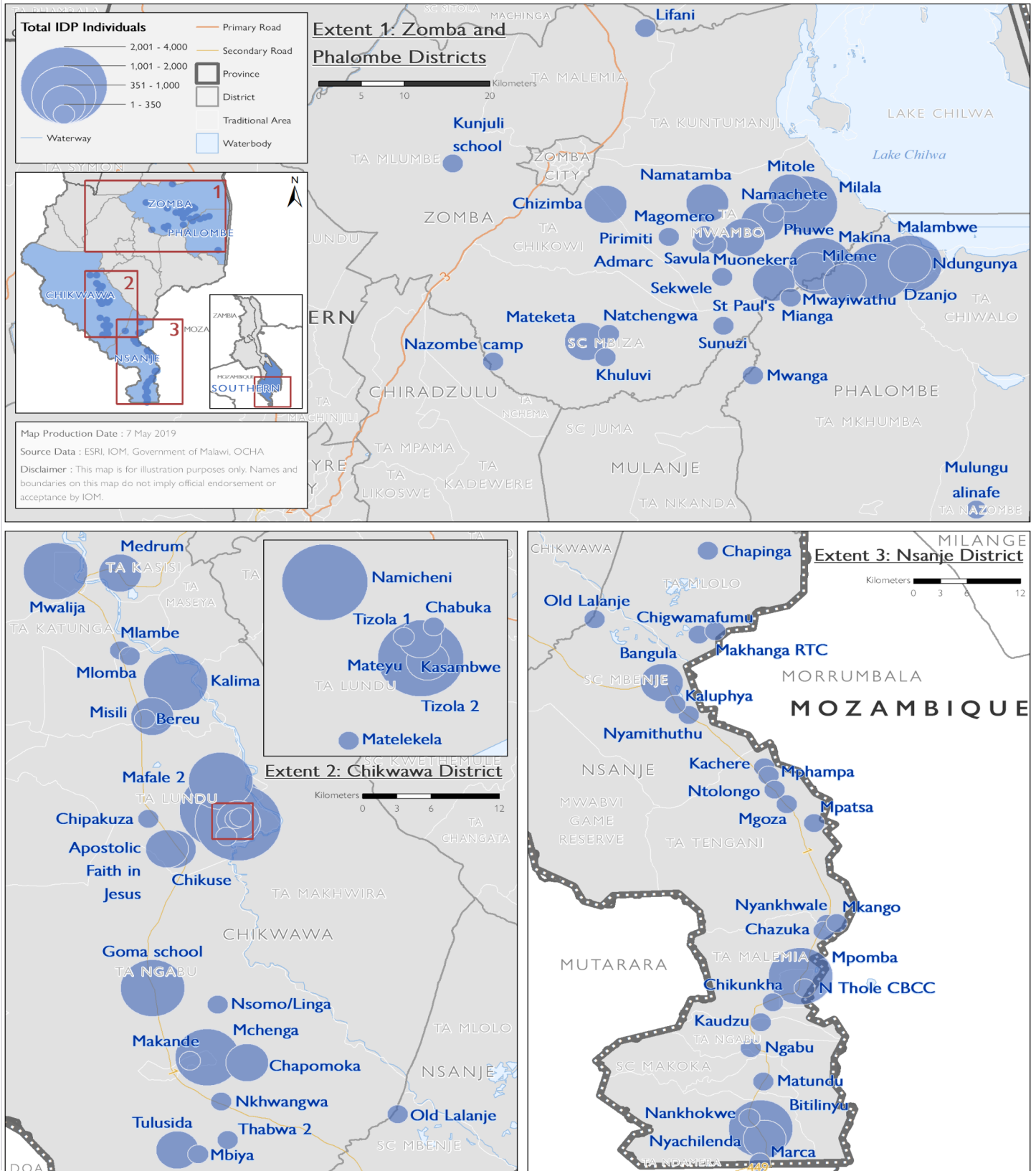


OVERVIEW

Since the beginning of March 2019, Malawi experienced floods and sustained heavy rains caused by the tropical cyclone Idai weather system. From 25 — 28 April 2019 IOM, in close coordination with the Government of Malawi through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), conducted DTM Round III multi-sectoral location assessments in 81 displacement sites in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Zomba districts.



SUMMARY

An estimated 53,237 internally displaced persons (IDPs), approximately 12,470 households, are currently residing in 81 displacement sites within the Southern Region districts of Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, and Zomba as a result of Cyclone Idai in Malawi, 2019.

THE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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 March 2019 to gather specific information regarding the status and location of IDPs, and the conditions within displacement sites, in the context of the current humanitarian crisis. DTM is an IOM information management tool that is regularly used in emergencies which aims to strengthen and enhance the multi-sectoral data, detailing the current displacement trends and needs of the population for the government and humanitarian partners.

ROUND III REPORT

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 from 25 to 28 April 2019 in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba as part of the DTM program. As the rainy season is coming to an end, some previously flooded areas are becoming safe to return to, and some land for relocation and resettlement are being identified.

The third round focused on identifying open and closed displacement sites, adjusting population figures, mapping what assistance has been provided by which partner and what sector this falls within, assessing unfulfilled assistance in all sectors. Additionally, it aimed to assess IDPs return intention and what information was needed/necessary for the population to make an informed decision whether to return home.

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), and IOM Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism (MEFM) fund.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

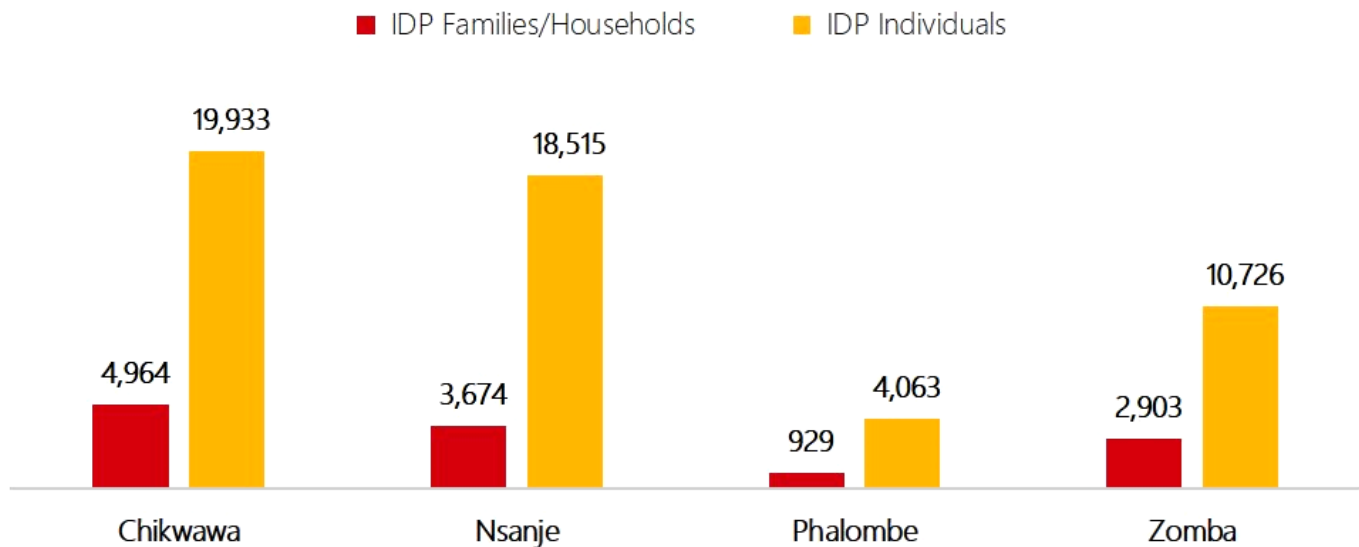
Through the reporting period, DTM recorded instances of new displacement, secondary displacements and returns in the four districts. In the second round of DTM, 103 displacement sites were identified. This number has been decreasing as the rainy season ends and IDPs begin to return to their places of origin while others resettle in newly identified land. In the third round, DTM identified an estimated 53,237 IDPs, approximately 12,470 households, dispersed in 81 open displacement sites across the four aforementioned districts. Chikwawa district has the highest number of open sites (27), followed by Nsanje (25).

The decrease in the number of open IDP sites between Round II and Round III DTM reports (from 103 to 81 sites) is due to the fact that IDPs have started to return to their places of origin while others are resettling. The district with the highest percentage of site closures since the start of the cyclone Idai displacement is Phalombe, where 13 sites out of 20 sites assessed in Round II have closed, see Table 1. This represents a decrease of 65 per cent of the number of open sites in Phalombe during Round III compared to Round II.

Table 1: The number of open and closed sites compared with DTM Round II

District	Open sites R2	Open sites R3	Closed sites	Percentages of sites now closed
Chikwawa	32	27	5	16%
Nsanje	27	25	2	7%
Phalombe	20	7	13	65%
Zomba	24	22	2	8%
Total	103	81	22	21%

Figure 1: The number of IDP households and individuals per district



IDP POPULATION

For all the four districts assessed, the total IDP population comprises approximately 12,470 families, equivalent to a total number of 53,237 individuals. The districts with the highest number of IDPs are Chikwawa (19,933 IDPs) and Nsanje (18,515 IDPs), see Figure 1. This represents 37 per cent and 35 per cent of the total IDP population, respectively. The average household size is four people.

The majority of individuals are women (58%). Overall, there are approximately 30,616 females (58%) and 22,621 males (42%). More than half (51%) of the total number of the individuals residing in displacement sites are children aged 17 years old and below. Individuals between 18-59 years old constitute 42 per cent of the total number of individuals. Individuals aged 60 years and above constitute six per cent of the total number of individuals. Children aged five years and below constitute 20 per cent of the total number of individuals, see Table 2. There are 1,451 pregnant women and 3,636 breastfeeding mothers.

Table 2: IDPs separated into age and sex from the four districts

Sex	Age (years)					Total	Percentage
	< 1	1 - 5	6 - 17	18 - 59	>60		
Male	1,147	3,669	7,180	9,251	1,374	22,621	42%
Female	1,740	4,403	9,442	13,028	2,003	30,616	58%
Total	2,887	8,072	16,622	22,279	3,377	53,237	100%
Percentage	5%	15%	31%	42%	6%	100%	

ORIGIN AND MAIN INTENTION OF POPULATIONS

The majority of individuals (94%) have remained within their Traditional Authority (TA) of origin during displacement, while approximately six per cent have left their TA during displacement and moved to another TA, see Table 3.

Table 3: Percentages of IDPs residing within and outside of their TA of origin by district

District	Residing in TA other than TA of Origin	Remaining in TA of Origin
Chikwawa	15%	85%
Nsanje	4%	96%
Phalombe	0%	100%
Zomba	0%	100%
Total	6%	94%

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR

In 80 sites (representing 99% of sites) the food and nutrition sector was reported as the main sector of humanitarian assistance which has been provided in the displacement sites. The health sector has been active in 40 sites (representing 49% of sites) and shelter/Non-food items (NFI)/ Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector has been active in 35 sites (representing 43% of sites). Other sectors of humanitarian assistance include: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection, Logistics, Livelihood, etc.

Humanitarian partners that are providing support in the sectors mentioned above include: the Government of Malawi through relevant ministries and departments, the Office of the Residence Coordinator, the United Nations Agencies including (UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, among others), ADRA, Unilever, CADECOM, Save the Children, Plan Malawi, World Vision, Islamic Relief Services, CARD, Action Aid, Care International, Norwegian church aid, Hindu Association, Mybeck Organisation, Illovo, Eagles, United purpose, water mission, New Apostolic Church, St Egidionfipan, Action Aid, UNCR, Tiyamike Orphanage, Moseko, Future Vision, Habitat for humanity, Red cross, The Salvation Army, World Bible Church, Korean Church Relief, Dorcas Education Trust,

Kucheni Women Forum, Irish aid, Trocare, Macoha, JICA, Majete World Life Reserve.

RETURN INTENTIONS

In 72 sites out of 81 open sites, the majority of the IDPs indicated that they intended to return to their place of origin. However, in eight sites the majority of the IDPs said they intended to stay at the displacement site.

The majority of the IDPs who intend to return in the 72 sites reported that the decision to return was mainly based on a family decision to return (in 48 sites) and the government requesting the population to leave the displacement site (in 9 sites). Among the main reasons for returning home IDPs reported village decision to return (in 15 sites).

When asked where the majority of the IDPs would go if they leave the camp, 68 IDPs sites reported the intention to return to their homes while in four sites, the majority of the IDPs reported intention to relocate.

In two sites, the majority of the IDPs did not know when they were planning to return to their homes, in 45 sites they reported the intention to return in the next few months and in 23 sites they reported the intention to return in the next two weeks.

In nine sites the populations have no intention of returning home, this is due to the majority of the IDPs (in 5 sites) reporting their house was damaged, so they have no form of shelter. This was listed as the main reason which would prevent them and their families from returning home.

NEEDS

In 28 sites, the majority of the IDPs reported details regarding the availability of basic services as the most needed information necessary to make an informed decision whether to return home. 18 sites reported the availability of livelihood opportunities as the most needed information, 17 sites reported the availability of land as the most needed information and nine sites reported information concerning the condition of land as being the most needed information.

The primary unfulfilled need reported in 43 sites was food/nutrition. The most reported secondary unfulfilled need was shelter/NFI/CCCM in 38 sites. In 43 sites livelihood access/opportunities were most cited as the most important secondary need.

DTM in Malawi is supported by:



For information, please visit: <https://displacement.iom.int/malawi>, or contact us at dtmsupport@iom.int