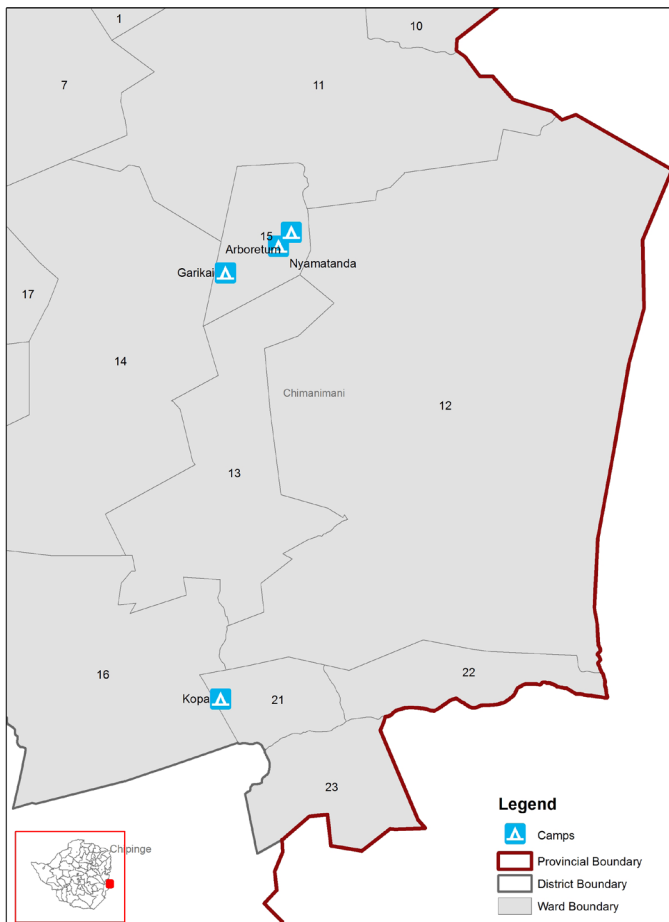


# TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE

## MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT (MSLA) - ROUND 6

### CHIMANIMANI, MANICALAND

When Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in Zimbabwe on 15 March 2019, the country experienced floods and sustained heavy rains. On 27 April 2020 IOM DTM, in close coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) and its partners, conducted remote DTM Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments in four displacement sites namely Arboretum, Garikai, Kopa and Nyamatanda in Chimanimani District, Manicaland Province for the purpose of tracking mobility of the displaced population in camps, assessing their living conditions, needs and gaps for intervention.



**224**  
IDP households



**4**  
Sites

#### Key Findings:

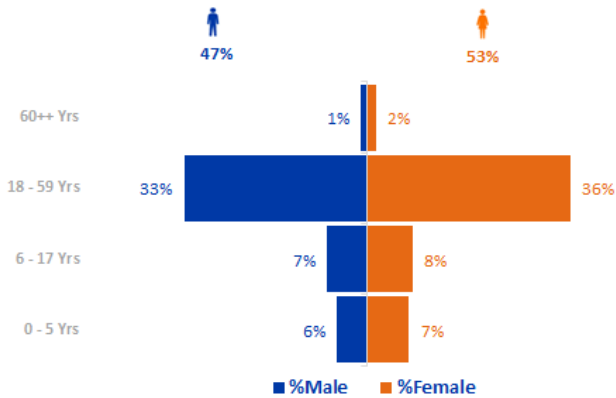
- Emergency shelter remains the only habitable option for IDPs more than a year after the devastating Cyclone IDAI which left many homeless whilst others lost their lives. There is need to support the IDPs with semi-permanent or permanent structures as well as to action on the relocation plan.
- Food remains an urgent need across the four camps as 75 per cent of IDPs are having less than three full meals a day hence need for urgent response.
- Protection issues are of concern in the camps as theft and violence against females and males were reported for example Garikai camp reported two under 18 pregnant teenagers.
- Non-Food Items remain essential needs e.g. closed water containers, soap detergent, mosquito nets. With winter approaching all four camps indicated the need for sleeping items, such as blankets, and winter clothing.

- Education levels remain high (around 75%), though most of the IDP families continue to face educational challenges such as distance, lack of money for school fees, lack of documentation.
- There has been an increase in livelihood activities such as chicken rearing, market gardening, casual labour, artisanal mining, working in timber sawmills, however the income remains inadequate.
- Some IDPs have recovered from cyclone induced injuries which were recorded as disabilities hence changes in statistics.
- There are some changes in IDP population due to births, new family member arrivals whilst other family members have departed the camps in search of livelihood activities.
- There is need to be alert on overcrowding which might have negative impacts on COVID-19.
- Relocation plan remains an integral part for future planning of the IDPs.

# ARBORETUM CHIMANIMANI, MANICALAND

## Multi-sectoral needs assessment - Round 6 Tropical Cyclone Idai Response

A total of **59** households, with **309** individuals, remain in this camp site. A demographic breakdown of the population is presented below.



### PSN statistics in Arboretum camp:



The following PSN (persons with specific needs) cases are present. There are **four** pregnant women (>18yrs), and **none** under 18. Similarly there are **six** breastfeeding mothers (>18yrs), and **none** under 18.



There is **one** male child-headed household. There are **no** separated, orphaned and unaccompanied children present. There are **two** female adults and **no** children with mental or physical disabilities.

### Return intentions in Arboretum camp:



The IDPs present do not intend to return to their homes. The main reasons for not intending to return in their places of origin are lack of shelter, lack of reconstruction materials and lack of access to land.

### Priority needs and associated problems in Arboretum camp:



Key informants cited shelter, food and Non-Food Items (NFIs) as the top three needs of the IDPs present.

Below is a table of associated problems of IDPs' general needs.

Need	Associated problems
Water (drinking)	No problems
Water (cooking/washing)	No problems
Food	Too expensive
Health	No problems
Sanitation/hygiene	No problems
Shelter/housing	Quantity of shelters
Education	No problems
Access to livelihoods	Insufficient income
NFIs	Too expensive
Legal aid	No problems
Psychosocial support	No problems

### Shelter



- Majority of IDPs' houses were completely destroyed
- All IDPs need shelter assistance
- No household members sleep outdoors without shelter
- All IDPs sleep in emergency shelters

### Livelihoods



- 25 per cent of IDPs have restarted livelihood activities
- Few jobs are available (casual labour, chicken rearing, market gardening etc) but income is insufficient

### NFIs



- IDPs need closed containers to transport and/or store water, sleeping items and soap/detergent
- IDPs are unable to access these NFIs as they are too expensive

### WASH



- All IDPs have enough drinking and non-drinking water
- 75 per cent of households have enough soap
- All IDPs have access to bathing facilities
- The common type of sanitation facilities being utilized are pit latrines

### Food



- 75 per cent of households do not have enough food
- Most people are able to fulfil their needs at the market

### Health



- The nearest health facility is less than 1 km away
- People are able to access healthcare services
- Women give birth at health facilities
- Most women see health professionals during their pregnancy

### Education



- 75 per cent of children (3-5 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of documentation birth certificates, money to pay fees and distance/transport
- 75 per cent of children (6-12 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of learning materials, money to pay school fees and distance/transport
- 75 per cent of children (13-17 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of money for school fees, lack of learning materials and distance/transport

### Protection and security incidents



- 75 per cent of communal areas are well lit
- Main security incident is theft
- There is one community child care worker
- Incidents are reported to Army, Local Leadership and Community Child Care Workers (CCCW)

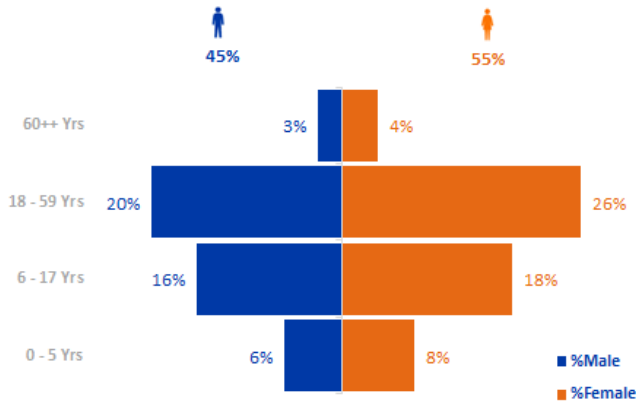


FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:  
Email: [dtmzimbabwe@iom.int](mailto:dtmzimbabwe@iom.int) / [dtmsupport@iom.int](mailto:dtmsupport@iom.int)  
<https://displacement.iom.int/zimbabwe>  
<https://globaldtm.info/zimbabwe>

# GARIKAI CHIMANIMANI, MANICALAND

## Multi-sectoral needs assessment - Round 6 Tropical Cyclone Idai Response

A total of **83** households, with **309** individuals, remain in this camp site. A demographic breakdown of the population is presented below.



### PSN statistics in Garikai camp:



The following PSN (persons with specific needs) cases are present. There are **no** pregnant women (>18yrs), and **two** under 18. There are **twelve** breastfeeding mothers (>18yrs), and **none** under 18.



There are **no** child-headed household and separated children present. There is **one** male child and **no** adults with mental and physical disabilities present in the camp.

### Return intentions in Garikai camp:



The IDPs present do not intend to return to their homes. The main reasons for not intending to return in their place of origin are lack of shelter, food, access to land, reconstruction material and livelihood activities.

### Priority needs and associated problems in Garikai camp:



Key informants cited shelter, food, and Non-Food Items (NFIs), as the top three needs of the IDPs present.

Below is a table of associated problems of IDPs' general needs.

Need	Associated problems
Water (drinking)	No problem
Water (cooking/washing)	No problem
Food	Too expensive
Health	No problem
Sanitation/hygiene	No problem
Shelter/housing	Too expensive
Education	No problem
Access to livelihoods	Availability of work
NFIs	Too expensive
Legal aid	No problem
Psychosocial support	No problem

### Shelter



- Majority of IDPs' houses were completely destroyed
- All IDPs need shelter assistance
- No household members sleep outdoors without shelter
- All IDPs sleep in emergency shelters

### Livelihoods



- 25 percent of the IDPs have restarted livelihood activities
- Few jobs are available (casual labour, artisanal mining, timber industry etc), but income is insufficient

### NFIs



- IDPs need mosquito nets, sleeping items, cooking items and closed water containers
- IDPs are unable to access these NFIs as they are too expensive

### WASH



- All IDPs have enough drinking and non-drinking water
- 50 per cent of IDPs have enough soap
- All IDPs have access to bathing facilities
- No IDPs live in areas with open defecation

### Food



- 75 per cent of households do not have enough food
- Most people cannot fulfil their needs at the market
- Items at the market are too expensive and usually unavailable

### Health



- The nearest health facility is 1-3 km away
- People are able to access healthcare services
- Women give birth at health facilities
- Most women see health professionals during their pregnancy

### Education



- 50 per cent of children (3-5 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of documentation eg birth certificate, money for school fees and distance/transport
- 75 per cent of children (6-12 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of documentation eg birth certificates, money for school fees, distance/transport
- 75 per cent of children (13-17 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of documentation, money for school fees and families have other priorities for children

### Protection and security incidents



- 50 per cent of the communal areas are well lit
- Main security incidents are theft and violence against females and males
- There are four community child care workers
- Incidents are reported to police, local leadership and CCCWs

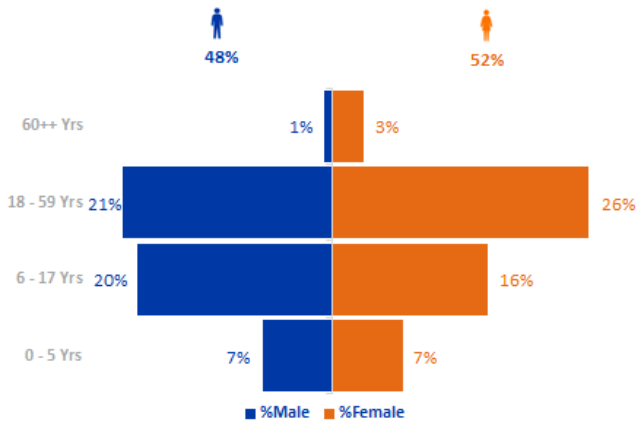


FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:  
 Email: [dtmzimbabwe@iom.int](mailto:dtmzimbabwe@iom.int) / [dtmsupport@iom.int](mailto:dtmsupport@iom.int)  
<https://displacement.iom.int/zimbabwe>  
<https://globaldtm.info/zimbabwe>

# KOPA CHIMANIMANI, MANICALAND

## Multi-sectoral needs assessment - Round 6 Tropical Cyclone Idai Response

A total of **53** households, with **128** individuals, remain in this camp-like site centre. A demographic breakdown of the population is presented below.



### PSN statistics in Kopa camp-like site:



The following PSN (persons with specific needs) cases are present. There are **two** pregnant women (>18yrs), and **none** under 18. There are **five** breastfeeding mother (>18yrs), and **none** under 18.



There are **no** child-headed households and separated children present. There are **two** children and **two** adults with mental or physical disabilities present in the camp.

### Return intentions in Kopa camp-like site:



The IDPs present do not intend to return to their homes. The main reasons for not intending to return in places of origin are lack of shelter and lack of reconstruction materials.

### Priority needs and associated problems in Kopa CC:



Key informants cited shelter, food and access to income as the top three needs of the IDPs present.

Below is a table of associated problems of IDPs' general needs.

Need	Associated problems
Water (drinking)	No problem
Water (cooking/washing)	No problem
Food	Too expensive
Health	No problem
Sanitation/hygiene	No problem
Shelter/housing	Too expensive
Education	No problem
Access to livelihoods	Availability of work
NFIs	Too expensive
Legal aid	No problem
Psychosocial support	No problem

### Shelter



- Majority of IDPs' houses were completely destroyed
- All IDPs need shelter assistance
- No household members sleep outdoors without shelter
- All IDPs sleep in emergency shelters

### Livelihoods



- 25 percent of IDPs have restarted livelihood activities
- Few jobs are available (fruit selling-bananas, oranges, non casual labour etc) but income is insufficient

### NFIs



- IDPs need closed water containers, sleeping items, cooking items and soap/detergent
- IDPs are unable to access these NFIs as they are too expensive

### WASH



- All IDPs have enough drinking water
- 25 per cent have enough non-drinking water
- 25 per cent of the households have enough soap
- All IDPs have access to bathing facilities
- The common type of sanitation facilities being utilized are pit latrines

### Food



- 75 per cent of households do not have enough food
- Most people cannot fulfil their needs at the market
- Items at market are too expensive, and are usually unavailable

### Health



- The nearest health facility is less than 1 km away
- There are no healthcare barriers
- Women give birth at health facilities
- Most women see health professional during their pregnancy

### Education



- 75 per cent of children (3-5 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of documentation, money for school fees and lack of learning materials
- 75 per cent of children (6-12 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of learning material, money for school fees and lack of documentation
- 75 per cent of children (13-17 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are money for school fees, lack of learning materials and families have other priorities

### Protection and security incidents



- 25 per cent of the communal areas are well lit
- Main security incidents are theft and discrimination
- There are no community child care workers
- Incidents are reported to police, local leadership and CCCWs

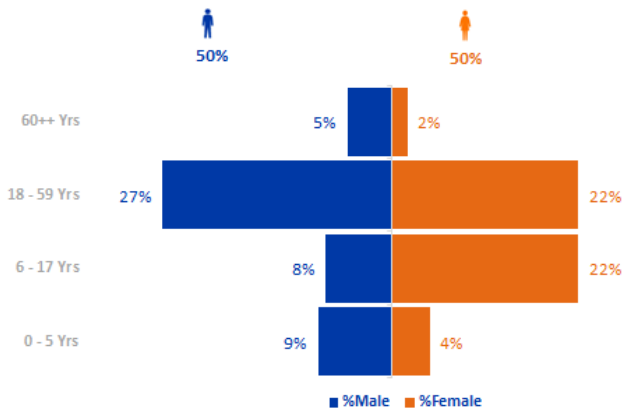


FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:  
 Email: [dtmzimbabwe@iom.int](mailto:dtmzimbabwe@iom.int) / [dtmsupport@iom.int](mailto:dtmsupport@iom.int)  
<https://displacement.iom.int/zimbabwe>  
<https://globaldtm.info/zimbabwe>

# NYAMATANDA CHIMANIMANI, MANICALAND

## Multi-sectoral needs assessment - Round 6 Tropical Cyclone Idai Response

A total of **29** households, or **113** individuals, remain in this camp site. A demographic breakdown of the population is presented below.



### PSN statistics in Arboretum camp:



The following PSN (persons with specific needs) cases are present. There is **one** pregnant woman (>18yrs), and **none** under 18. There are **three** breastfeeding mothers (>18yrs), and **one** under 18.



There are **no** child-headed households and separated children present. There are **two** children with mental or physical disabilities and there are **no** adults with mental or physical disabilities present in the camp.

### Return intentions in Arboretum camp:



The IDPs present do not intend to return to their homes. The main reasons for not intending to return in places of origin are lack of shelter, lack of access to land and lack of reconstruction materials.

### Priority needs and associated problems in Arboretum camp:



Key informants cited food, shelter/housing and Non-Food Items (NFIs) as the top three needs of the IDPs present.

Below is a table of associated problems of IDPs' general needs.

Need	Associated problems
Water (drinking)	No problems
Water (cooking/washing)	No problems
Food	Too expensive
Health	No problems
Sanitation/hygiene	No problems
Shelter/housing	Too expensive
Education	No problem
Access to livelihoods	Availability of work
NFIs	Too expensive
Legal aid	No problems
Psychosocial support	No problems

### Shelter



- Majority of IDPs' houses were completely destroyed
- All IDPs need shelter assistance
- No household members sleep outdoors without shelter
- All IDPs sleep in emergency shelters

### Livelihoods



- 25 per cent of IDPs have restarted livelihood activities
- Few jobs are available (artisanal mining, timber industries, casual labour) but income is insufficient

### NFIs



- IDPs need mosquito nets, closed water containers, sleeping items, cooking items and mosquito nets
- IDPs are unable to fulfil these needs due to high costs combined with lack of income

### WASH



- All IDPs have enough drinking and non-drinking water
- 50 per cent of IDPs have enough soap
- All IDPs have access to bathing facilities
- The common type of sanitation facilities being utilized are pit latrines

### Food



- 75 per cent of households do not have enough food
- Most people cannot fulfil their needs at the market
- Items at the market are too expensive

### Health



- The nearest health facility is 1-3 km away
- There are no healthcare barriers
- Women give birth at health facilities
- Most women see health professionals during their pregnancy

### Education



- All children (3-5 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of infrastructure and school buildings or classes
- All children (6-12 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of documentation, lack of money for school fees and distance/ transport
- All children (13-17 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of infrastructure and school buildings or class

### Protection and security incidents



- 75 per cent of communal areas are well lit
- Main security incidents are theft and violence against males
- There are four community child care workers
- Incidents are reported to police, local leadership and CCCWs



FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:  
Email: [dtmzimbabwe@iom.int](mailto:dtmzimbabwe@iom.int) / [dtmsupport@iom.int](mailto:dtmsupport@iom.int)  
<https://displacement.iom.int/zimbabwe>  
<https://globaldtm.info/zimbabwe>