

RETURN ASSESSMENT, REINTEGRATION AND RECOVERY SURVEY



(CHIMANIMANI, BUHERA, CHIPINGE)

February - March 2021



DTM Activities in Zimbabwe are supported:



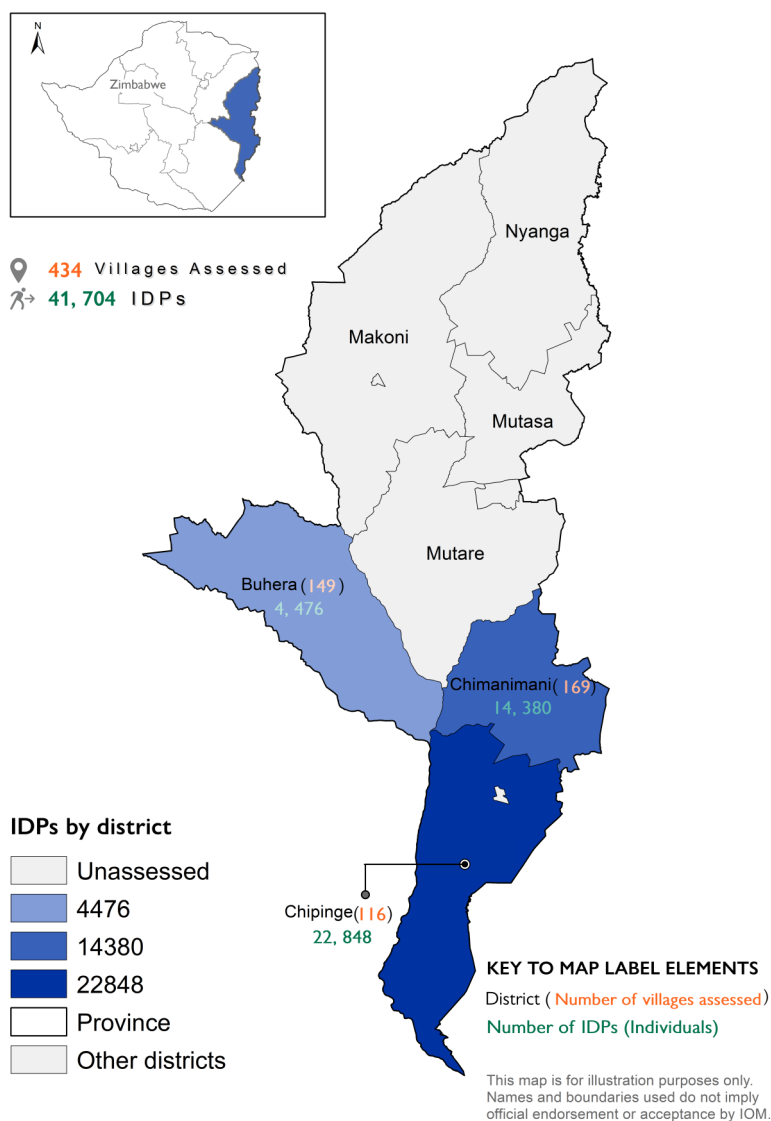
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BACKGROUND

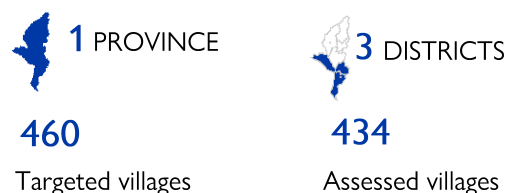
The eastern parts of Zimbabwe have in the recent years been prone to harsh weather conditions as evidenced by Tropical Cyclone IDAI, Chalane and Storm Eloise which affected a large number of people from 2019 to 2021. The cyclones, brought torrential rains and winds affecting mostly the provinces of Manicaland and Masvingo, causing flash flooding and subsequent destruction. From 22 February to 5 March 2021, in close coordination with the local authorities, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team conducted a return, reintegration and recovery survey in the form of a multisectoral location/village assessment in Chimanimani, Buhera and Chipinge districts.

The DTM teams interviewed key informants capturing population estimates, mobility patterns, and multi-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities. The following section of this report provides an analysis of the current situation of IDPs in the affected villages.



The main objective of the survey is to better understand the living conditions of the population in order to support recovery and reintegration efforts. Data is presented for each district assessed. Some indicators include multiple selection resulting in values exceeding 100 per cent in analysis.

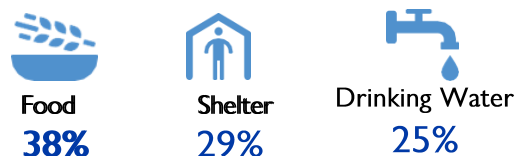
COVERAGE



KEY FINDINGS OF ALL DISTRICTS ASSESSED



Key informants interviewed cited the following as the most urgent needs for the IDPs in their respective villages as percentage of number of households.




METHODOLOGY

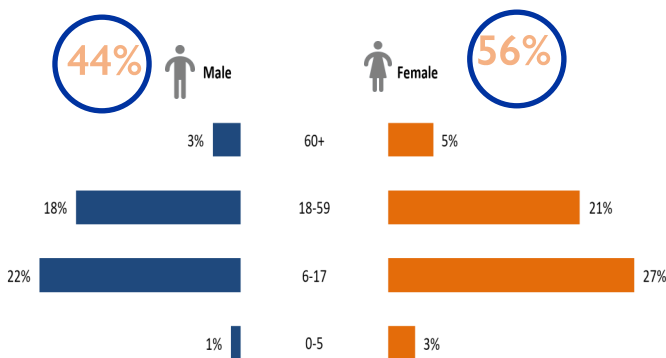
The assessments were done physically at village level targeting the villages in Chimanimani, Buhera and Chipinge districts of Manicaland province which recorded the most number of IDPs according to Baseline assessment. Due to heavy rains and damaged roads, some of the villages were not accessible resulting in the assessment of only 434 villages. The selected key informants included village heads, councillors, chiefs, headmen, village health workers, community child care workers, village secretaries and representatives of other civil groups and were responding according to the best of their knowledge. Local leadership and authorities were engaged throughout the whole process to ensure ownership and cooperation. As the methodology relied on key informant interviews, the results of the assessment can not be generalized to a larger population and are indicative of trends and patterns only.


The Return Assessment, Reintegration and Recovery survey was conducted from 24 February to 5 March 2021. A total of **14,380** Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were recorded from **23** administrative wards covering **169** villages in Chimanimani district.

IDP DEMOGRAPHICS

 **14,380** IDPs were recorded in the **169** villages assessed from **23** wards in the district. The IDP population comprised of **56 per cent** female and **44 per cent** male with the majority being from the **6—17 years** age group as shown below.

IDP Population breakdown by Age and Sex





 **3,462** IDP Households were recorded during the assessment period with an average household size of **5** members.

Out of the assessed 169 villages, 34 villages reported having a total of 188 IDP households who came from other villages in the same district. Only 1 village reported having one household who came from Chipinge district.


VULNERABILITIES

The village assessment also gathered information on the people with special needs within the district.

 **2,266** Pregnant women, with **16 per cent** below 18 years

 **4,469** Breastfeeding women, with **11 per cent** below 18 years

 **267** Unaccompanied minors

 **2,147** Physically/Mentally disabled persons

The following vulnerable groups were also identified from the **169** assessed villages:

3,515 Orphans **2,588** Separated minors

SHELTER TYPES

There are 39 villages that have IDPs staying with host families while 79 households are renting houses. In 51 villages, IDPs are staying in either original homesteads or makeshift structures.

SHELTER GAPS AND LIVELIHOODS

- Eighty three per cent (84%) of the IDP houses were partially damaged
- Sixteen per cent (16%) of the IDP houses were completely destroyed by the cyclones
- One per cent of the IDP households were residing in hazardous areas

The main issues with the partially damaged houses were reported as :

- More than half (**75%**) of the households have collapsed/damaged walls
- More than a quarter (**27%**) of the households are staying in houses with minor cracked walls.
- Eight per cent of the households had general structural risk
- Only one per cent of households are staying in hazardous areas

IDPs in need of shelter support

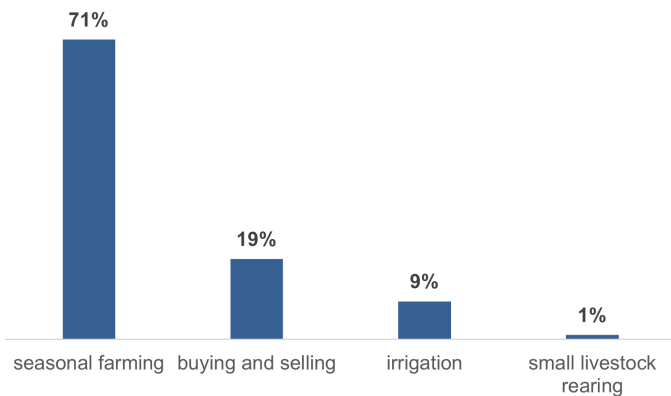
- Fifty two per cent of the villages reported that most IDPs (**78%**) still need shelter support
- Twenty one per cent of villages reported that about half (**48%**) still need shelter support
- Fourteen per cent of villages reported that a few IDPs (**18%**) were still in need of shelter support

Proportion of the affected population who are able to restart their livelihoods:

- Sixty two per cent of the villages reported that at least 25 per cent of the affected population were able to restart their livelihoods
- At least a third (33%) reported that more than three quarters (76%) of the IDPs can restart their livelihoods
- Only five per cent of the villages reported that none of the affected population were able to restart their livelihoods

Number of villages per livelihood activity

Majority of the villages (71%) indicated that seasonal farming was the livelihood, 19 per cent of the villages reported buying and selling as the major activity, 9 per cent reported irrigation and one (1) per cent reported that small scale livestock rearing was the livelihood activity of the majority of IDPs.



AGRICULTURE

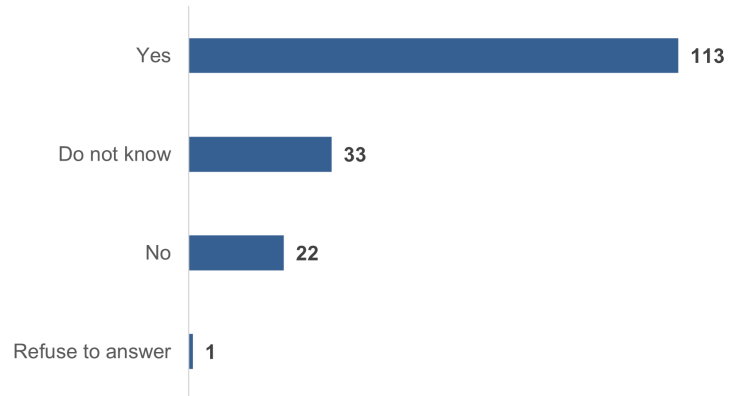
About a fifth (17%) of the total IDP households have access to agricultural inputs. The table below shows the proportion of IDP households who are unable to access the different types of agricultural inputs.

Inaccessible Input	Percentage of Households
Maize seed	87%
Small Seed	76%
Stock feeds	79%
Fertilizers	95%
Herbicides and Insecticides	99%
Livestock vaccines	45%

Out of the assessed villages, 36 per cent have agricultural markets available where farmers can sell their farm produce. Most of the villages reported that they travel to the district shopping centre for buying and selling.

RETURN INTENTIONS

Proportion of the return intentions of the affected IDPs



113 villages reported that most IDPs intend to return home as soon as possible.

The most important reasons why most IDPs intended to return home are:

- shelter renovations (97%)
- family reunification (96%)
- need to restart livelihood (86%)
- improving conditions in village (70%)
- insufficient assistance (43%)
- dispute with host community (35%)
- proximity to work premises (23%).

22 villages reported that IDPs who are unable to return home intend to remain where they are settled at the moment. The major reason for not returning is complete destruction of their original home.

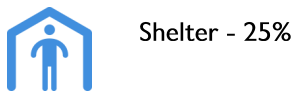
PRIORITY NEEDS

According to the survey, the top 3 priority needs in the district as reported by villages are:



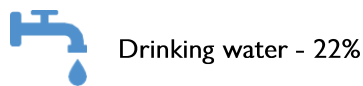
Problems with food include:

- expensive prices
- distance to the food market
- quantity of food available



Problems with shelter include:

- Expensive prices
- Housing inadequate
- Poor quality houses
- Unequal access to shelter



Problems with drinking water include:

- Water shortages
- Distance to water source

NFI NON FOOD ITEMS

All villages reported having difficulties in accessing Non-Food Items (NFIs). The common NFIs not accessible are:

- Sleeping items—72%
- Water containers—65%
- Hygiene products—63%
- Cooking items—43%
- Mosquito nets—32%
- Shoes and clothes—9%

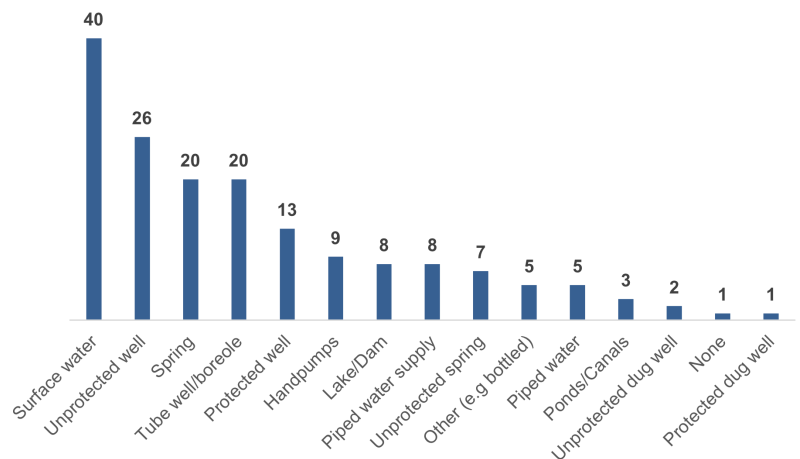
Challenges in accessing NFIs

Most of the Non food items are sold at the market place or shopping centre however there are a number of reasons reported by the villages as hindrances in getting them:

- items are sold, and there is access to the market, but they are too expensive/people do not have money (92%)
- no market or access to the market (4%)
- Items are poor in quality (3%)
- there is access to the market, but these items are not available (1%)

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Distribution of main water sources for drinking in the 169 villages



Distribution of HH with enough water to cook, bath, do laundry and for personal hygiene

- Sixty one per cent of villages indicated that at least half of their households had enough water to cook, bath, do laundry and for personal hygiene
- Thirty three per cent of villages indicated that only a quarter (25%) of their households had enough water to cook, bath, do laundry and for personal hygiene
- Only one per cent of the villages reported that no one had enough water for these activities.

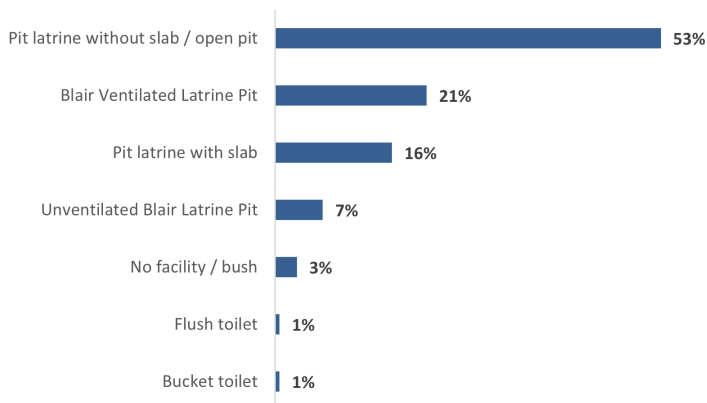
Proportion of HH with enough water to drink

- More than a third (36%) of the 169 villages indicated that less than twenty five per cent of the households had enough water to drink
- More than a quarter (28%) of the 169 villages indicated that 50 per cent of the households had enough water to drink
- Almost a quarter (23%) of the 169 villages reported that almost all households (<85%) had enough water to drink
- Only 14 per cent of the 169 villages indicated that all households had enough water to drink

Proportion of HH with enough water for other uses

- More than a third (35%) of the 169 villages indicated that less than twenty five per cent of the households had enough water for use in personal hygiene, laundry and other uses
- Almost a third (28%) of the 169 villages indicated that 50% of the households had enough water for use in personal hygiene, laundry and other uses
- A quarter of the villages (25%) of the 169 villages reported that almost all households (<85%) had enough water for use in personal hygiene, laundry and other uses
- Only 12 per cent of the 169 villages indicated that all households had enough water for uses other than drinking
- Only one per cent of the 169 villages indicated that none of the households had enough water for uses other than drinking

Distribution of ablution facilities



Proportion of IDPs living in areas with visible open defecation

- About 49 per cent of the 169 villages indicated that a few IDPs (<25%) live in areas with visible open defecation
- More than a third (33%) of the villages indicated that no IDPs live in areas with visible defecation
- More than a tenth (12%) of the villages indicated that half of the IDP population live in areas with visible open defecation
- Only a few (6%) of the villages indicated that more than 85% of IDPs live in areas with visible open defecation

Proportion of IDPs living in areas with visible dumped garbage

- Eighty six per cent (86%) of the 169 villages indicated that there were no IDPs living in areas with visible dumped garbage
- Fourteen per cent (14%) of the villages indicated that only a few (25%) of the IDPs are living in areas with visible dumped garbage.



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Proportion of HH that ate fewer than two meals a day in the past week

- About 37 per cent of the 169 villages indicated that less than a quarter of the IDP households had less than two meals a day
- More than a third (32%) of the villages indicated that most of the IDP households (<75%) had less than 2 meals a day
- Almost a third (28%) of the villages indicated that only half of the IDP households had less than 2 meals a day
- Two per cent reported that everyone of the IDP households in their villages had at least 2 meals a day.
- Only one per cent reported that none of the IDP household had less than 2 meals a day in the past week.

HEALTH

The survey indicated that 62 per cent of the households have no access to healthcare facilities.

Healthcare services that are mostly accessible in the 169 villages assessed are:

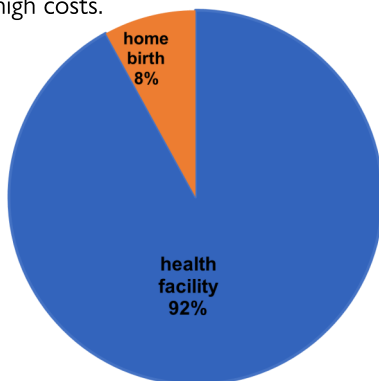
- minor ailments treatment (97%)
- family planning (97%)
- maternal and child health care (89%)
- treatment and management of chronic diseases (59%)
- emergency services (26%)

Seven per cent of the total number of villages have emergency transport available.

The analysis indicated that 18 per cent of villages highlighted that there were no reasons preventing people from accessing healthcare, but some of the reasons for failing to access healthcare include:

- lack of medicines (55%)
- lack of funds (52%)
- unreachable healthcare services (26%)
- partial availability (4%)

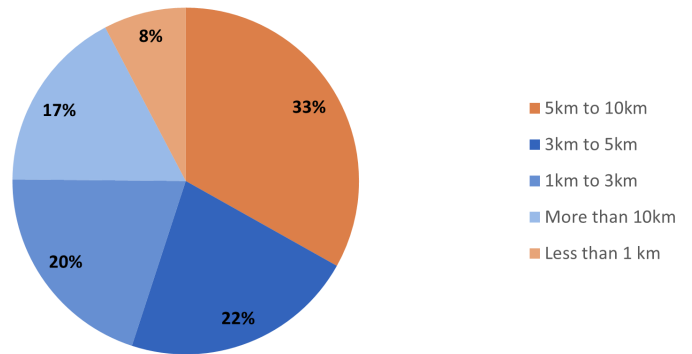
Most women in the villages (92%) gave birth at a health facility and the other 8 per cent had a home birth. The reasons for home births were long distance to medical facility and high costs.



Pregnant women in most of the villages (93%) visited a healthcare professional during their pregnancy.

Almost all villages (98%) reported that there are female healthcare workers available at the health facilities.

Distance to healthcare facility



- About 33 per cent of the 169 villages indicated that the distance to their nearest healthcare facility is between 5km to 10km
- Twenty two per cent (22%) indicated that they travel a distance between 3km to 5km to access the nearest health care facility
- A fifth (20%) of the assessed villages reported travelling between 1km to 3km to the nearest health facility
- Seventeen per cent reported travelling more than 10 km, whilst only 8 per cent reported travelling less than a kilometre to the nearest health facility.



EDUCATION

Education challenges for pre-school children

1. lack of money to pay school fees (84%)
2. bad terrain, distance or transport constraint (60%)
3. lack of learning materials (15%)

Education challenges for primary school children

1. lack of teaching/learning material (40%)
2. Insufficient infrastructure (e.g. classrooms) (11%)
3. lack of teachers (1%)

Education challenges for secondary school children

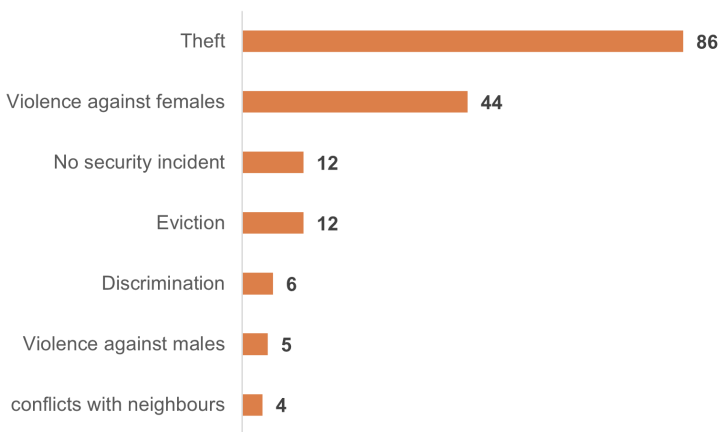
1. lack of money to pay school fees (76%)
2. families have other priorities (33%)
3. Insufficient infrastructure (e.g. classrooms) (33%)

PROTECTION

Proportion of communal places with adequate lighting

- Almost half (48%) of the 169 villages indicated that less than 25% of their households had adequate lighting
- About 44 per cent of the 169 villages reported that none of their households had adequate lighting
- Only 8 per cent of the villages indicated that more than half (50%) of their households had adequate lighting

Top ranked security incidents in the 169 villages



Of the 169 villages assessed, 72 per cent had security provision mechanisms that ensure safety of people in the villages.

Of the 169 villages assessed, 98 per cent had child protection committees

There are community childcare workers in 97 per cent of the villages, 68 per cent of whom are female and 32 per cent are male.

Security incidents in the 169 villages are mostly reported to

- local leadership (56%)
- police (32%)
- community childcare workers (8%)

CONDITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE


The table below shows the condition of various types of infrastructure in the 169 assessed villages.

Type	Mostly damaged	Not damaged	There was none
Sewerage conditions	159	8	2
Roads	111	57	1
Electricity	102	54	13
Bridges	87	48	34
Water	61	84	24
Schools	18	102	49
Telecoms	11	63	95
Markets	11	116	42
Places of worship	10	150	9
Recreation	8	65	96
Police	7	37	125
Youth Centre	5	12	152
Medical facility	5	92	72
Fire Station	5	0	164

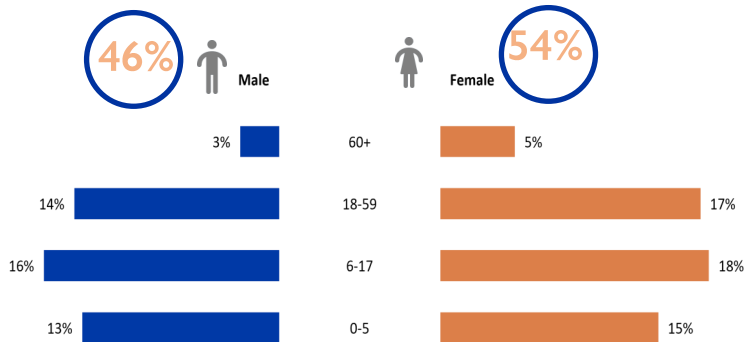
Rubbles cleaning, clearing the areas from Cyclone residue and rebuilding houses

- Almost all villages (76%) are cleaning on their own
- About a third (30%) are receiving support from the local authority in clearing of their area.
- Almost half (46%) of the assessed villages are receiving support from the humanitarian community
- Only a few villages (1%) reported that household members had not cleaned rubbles around their home areas

IDP DEMOGRAPHICS

 **4,476** IDPs were recorded in the **149** villages assessed from **33** wards in Buhera district. The IDP population comprised of **54 per cent** female and **46 per cent** male with the majority being from the **6—17 years** age group.

IDP Population breakdown by Age and Sex



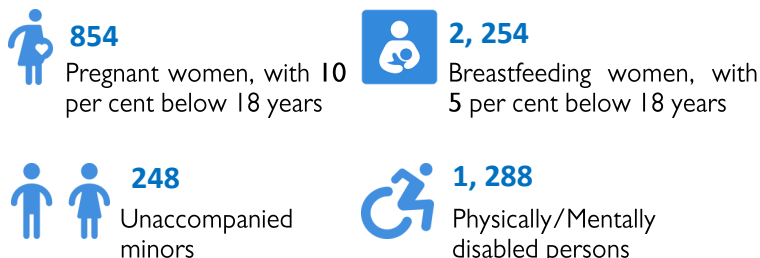
IDP households were recorded during the assessment period with an average household size of **5** members.

740 IDP Households

Out of the assessed 149 villages, only **1** villages reported having IDP household who came from other villages in the same district. One village reported having **2** IDP families from Chipinge and Chimanimani districts.

VULNERABILITIES

The village assessment also gathered information on the people with special needs within the district.



The following vulnerable groups were also identified from the **149** assessed villages:

1,730 Orphans **3,398** Separated minors

SHELTER TYPES

There are 52 villages that have IDPs staying with host families while one household is renting houses. In 92 villages, IDPs are staying in either original homesteads or makeshift structures

SHELTER GAPS AND LIVELIHOODS

- Sixty five per cent (**65%**) of the IDP houses were completely destroyed by the cyclones
- Thirty per cent (**30%**) of the IDP houses were partially damaged.
- Only five per cent of the IDP houses were not affected by the cyclone

The main issues with the partially damaged houses were reported as :

- More than half (**53%**) of the households had general structural risk
- More than a third (**35%**) of the household had collapsed/damaged walls
- Only one per cent (**1%**) of households are staying in hazardous areas
- Only one per cent (**1%**) of the households are staying in houses with minor cracked walls

IDPs in need of shelter support

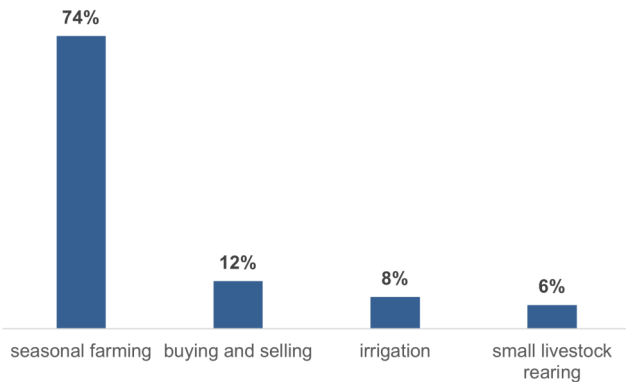
- About 50 per cent of the villages reported that most IDPs (**78%**) still need shelter support
- Eleven per cent of villages reported that about half (**48%**) still need shelter support
- Thirteen percent of villages reported that a few IDPs (**18%**) were still in need of shelter support
- Almost a third (**29%**) of the villages reported that all IDPs were still in need of shelter support

Proportion of the affected population who are able to restart their livelihoods:

- More than a third (37%) of the villages reported that at least 25 per cent of the affected population were able to restart their livelihoods
- 7 per cent reported that at least half (50%) of the IDPs can restart their livelihoods
- A fifth (20%) of the villages reported that almost all (<75%) of the IDPs can restart their livelihoods
- Only 3 per cent of the villages reported that none of the IDPs were able to restart their livelihoods

Number of villages per livelihood activity

Majority of the villages (74%) indicated that seasonal farming was the livelihood, 12 per cent of the villages reported buying and selling as the major activity, 8 per cent reported irrigation (8%) and 6 per cent reported small scale livestock rearing



AGRICULTURE

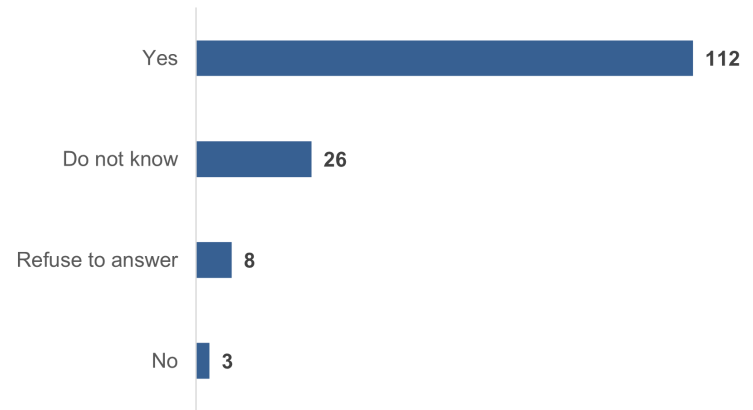
17 per cent of the total IDP households have access to agricultural inputs. The table below shows the proportion of IDP households who are unable to access the different types of agricultural inputs.

Inaccessible Input	Percentage of Households
Small seed	89%
Herbicides	88%
Fertilizers	81%
Maize seed	72%
Livestock vaccines	24%

Out of the 149 villages assessed, 54 per cent have agricultural markets available where farmers can sell their farm produce. Most of the villages reported that they travel to the district shopping centre for buying and selling.

RETURN INTENTIONS

Proportion of the return intentions of the affected IDPs in the 149 villages.



Almost half (104) villages reported that most IDPs intend to return home as soon as possible.

The most important reasons why most IDPs intended to return home are:

- family reunification (92%)
- shelter renovations (92%)
- need to restart livelihood (90%)
- improving conditions in village (88%)
- insufficient assistance (48%)
- dispute with host community (25%)
- proximity to work premises (15%)

Three (3) villages reported that IDPs who are unable to return home intend to remain where they are settled at the moment. The major reason for not returning is complete destruction of original homes.

PRIORITY NEEDS

According to the survey, the top 3 priority needs in the district as reported by villages are:



Drinking water - 38%

Problems with drinking water include:

- Water shortages
- Distance to water source



Shelter - 29%

Problems with shelter include:

- Expensive prices
- Housing inadequate
- Poor quality houses
- Unequal access to shelter



Food - 18%

Problems with food include:

- expensive prices
- distance to the food market
- quantity of food available

NFI NON FOOD ITEMS

All villages reported having difficulties in accessing Non-Food Items (NFIs). The common NFIs not accessible are:

- Mosquito nets— 92%
- Water containers —87%
- Hygiene products—67%
- Blankets—63%
- Shoes and clothes—33%

Challenges in accessing NFIs

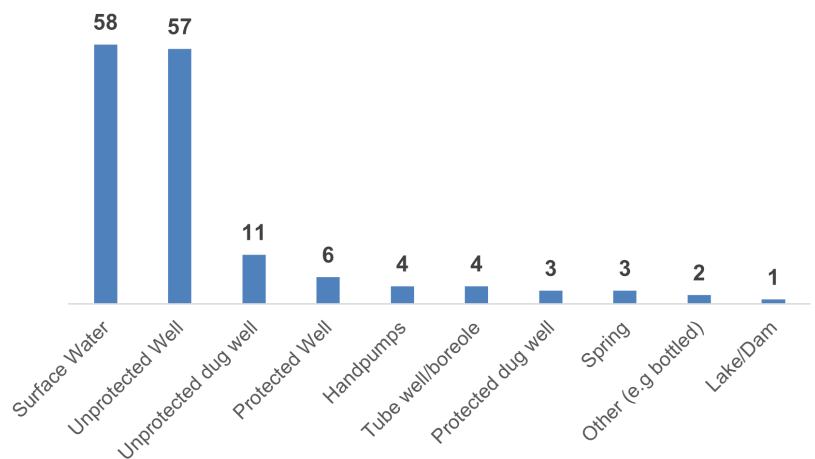
Most of the Non food items are sold at the market place or shopping centre however there are a number of reasons reported by the villages as hindrances in getting them:

- items are sold, and there is access to the market, but items are too expensive/people do not have money (88%)
- no market or access to the market (7%)
- there is access to the market, but these items are not available (5%)



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Distribution of main water sources for drinking



Distribution of HH with enough water to cook, bath, do laundry and for personal hygiene

- More than half (54%) of villages indicated that at least half of their households had enough water to cook, bath, do laundry and for personal hygiene
- Forty three per cent (43%) indicated that only a few (25%) households had enough water for other uses.
- Only three per cent (3%) of the villages reported that no one had enough water for these activities

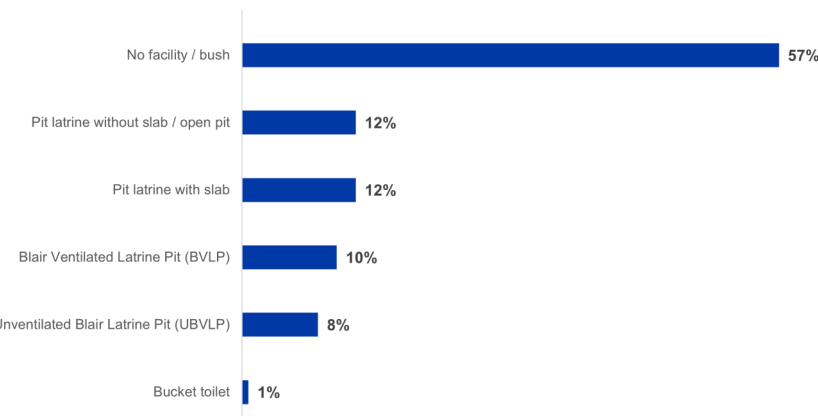
Proportion of Households with enough water to drink

- More than a third (**41%**) of the 149 villages indicated that less than twenty five per cent of the households had enough water to drink
- Twenty four per cent (**24%**) of the 149 villages indicated that none of the households had enough water to drink
- Almost a quarter (**23%**) of the 149 villages reported that almost all households (>85%) had enough water to drink
- Only **16** per cent of the 149 villages indicated that at least half of the households (50%) had enough water to drink

Proportion of Households with enough water for other uses

- About **50 per cent** of the 149 villages indicated that less than twenty five per cent of the households had enough water for use in personal hygiene, laundry and other uses
- Almost a quarter (**23%**) of the 149 villages indicated that none of the households had enough water for use to cook, to do personal hygiene, laundry and other uses
- Fifteen per cent (**15%**) of the villages reported that at least half of the households (50%) had enough water for use in personal hygiene, laundry, to cook and bath
- Only **12 per cent** of the 149 villages indicated that almost all households (<85%) had enough water for uses other than drinking

Distribution of ablution facilities



Proportion of IDPs living in areas with visible open defecation

- About **63** per cent of the 149 villages indicated that almost all IDPs (>85%) live in areas with visible open defecation
- Almost a fifth (**19%**) of the villages indicated that less than a quarter of the IDP population (<25%) live in areas with visible defecation
- More than a tenth (**14%**) of the villages indicated that half of the IDP population live in areas with visible open defecation
- Only a few (**4%**) of the villages indicated that none of the IDPs live in areas with visible open defecation

Proportion of IDPs living in areas with visible dumped garbage

- At least **70 per cent** of the 149 villages indicated that there were no IDPs living in areas with visible dumped garbage
- Almost a third (**30%**) of the villages indicated that less than a quarter of the IDPs are living in areas with visible dumped garbage



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Proportion of Households that ate fewer than two meals a day in the past week

- About 32 per cent of the 149 villages indicated that most of the IDP households had less than two meals a day
- Almost a quarter (24%) of the villages indicated that all IDP households had less than 2 meals a day
- Almost a quarter (**21%**) of the villages indicated that only half of the IDP households had less than 2 meals a day
- Around fifth (**21%**) of the villages reported that half of the IDP households in their villages had at least 2 meals a day
- Only **one per cent** reported that none of the IDP households had less than 2 meals a day in the past week

HEALTH

The survey indicated that **86** per cent of the households have no access to healthcare.

Healthcare services that are mostly accessible in the 149 villages assessed are:

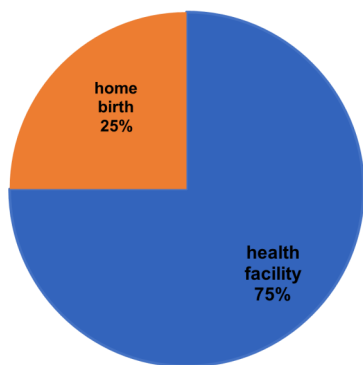
- family planning (**96%**)
- minor ailments (**88%**)
- maternal and child health care (**83%**)
- treatment and management of chronic diseases (**43%**)
- emergency services (**23%**)

Twelve per cent of the total number of villages have emergency transport available.

The analysis indicated that 13 per cent of villages highlighted that there were no reasons preventing people from accessing healthcare, but some of the reasons for failing to access healthcare include:

- lack of medicines (**76%**)
- lack of funds (**74%**)
- unreachable healthcare services (**32%**)
- partial availability (**6%**)

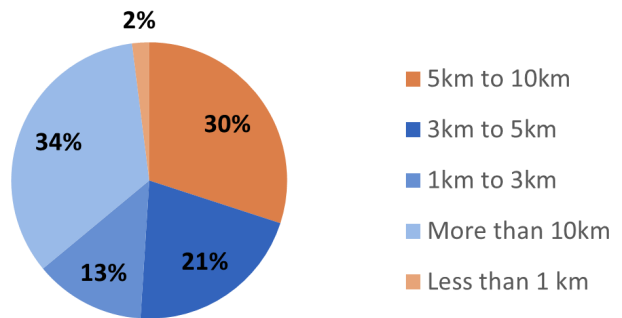
Most women in the villages (**75%**) gave birth at a health facility and the other **25** per cent had a home birth. The reasons for home births were long distance to medical facility and high costs.



Pregnant women in most of the villages (**87%**) visited a healthcare professional during their pregnancy.

Almost all villages (**98%**) reported that there are female healthcare workers available at the health facilities.

Distance to healthcare facility



- About 34 per cent of the 149 villages indicated that the distance to their nearest healthcare facility is more than 10km
- Almost a third (30%) indicated that they travel a distance between 5 km to 10 km to access the nearest health care facility
- About a fifth (21%) of the assessed villages reported travelling between 3 km to 5 km to the nearest health facility
- About 13 per cent reported travelling between 1 km to 3 km, whilst only two per cent reported travelling less than a kilometre to the nearest health facility



EDUCATION

Education challenges for pre-school children

1. lack of money to pay school fees (**87%**)
2. bad terrain ,distance or transport constraint (**54%**)
3. lack of learning materials (**9%**)

Education challenges for primary school children

1. lack of teaching/learning material (**42%**)
2. Insufficient infrastructure (e.g. classrooms) (**23%**)
3. lack of teachers (**5%**)

Education challenges for secondary school children

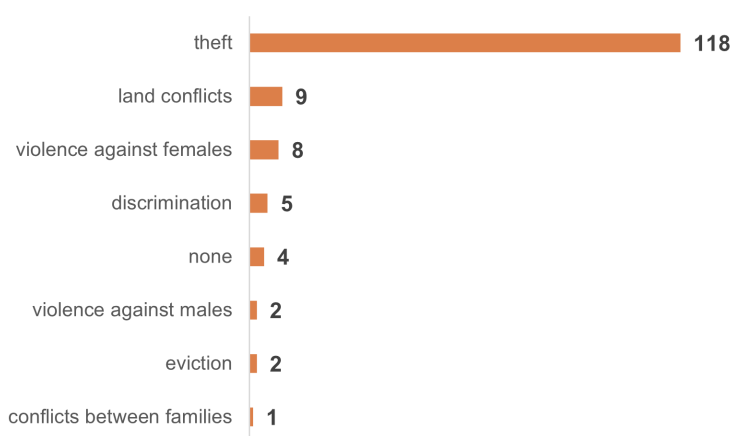
1. lack of money to pay school fees (**77%**)
2. families have other priorities (**42%**)
3. lack of teachers (**22%**)

PROTECTION

Proportion of communal places with adequate lighting

- Almost half (47%) of the 149 villages indicated that none of their households had adequate lighting
- About 43 per cent of the 149 villages reported that less than a quarter (<25%) of their households had adequate lighting
- Only seven per cent (7%) of the villages indicated that more than half of their households (50%) had adequate lighting

Top ranked security incidents in the 149 villages



Of the 149 villages assessed, 88 per cent had security provision mechanisms that ensure safety of IDPs in the villages. Fifty seven per cent had child protection committees.

There are community childcare workers in 64% of the villages, 55 per cent of whom are female and 45 per cent are male.

Security policies in the 149 villages are mostly reported to

- local leadership (60%)
- police (17%)
- community childcare workers (14%)
- community health care workers (7%)

CONDITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE


The table below shows the condition of various types of infrastructure in the 149 assessed villages.

Type	Mostly damaged	Not damaged	There was none
Roads	124	14	11
Bridges	64	24	61
Police	55	0	94
Schools	51	65	33
Water	36	28	85
Electricity	6	11	102
Telecoms	5	0	144
Medical facility	5	88	56
Places of worship	5	63	81
Recreation	3	0	146
Youth Centre	2	0	147
Sewerage conditions	1	0	148
Markets	1	83	65
Fire Station	0	0	149

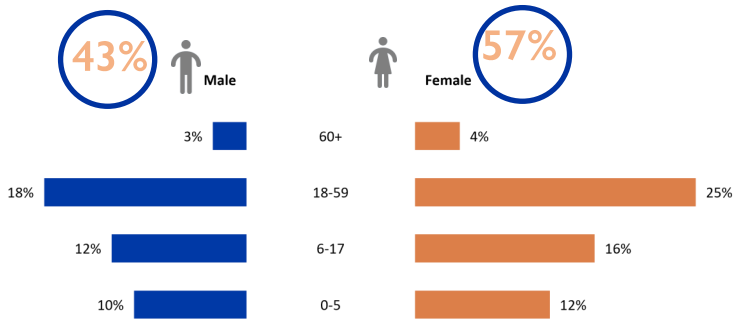
Rubbles cleaning, clearing the areas from Cyclone residue and rebuilding houses

- Almost all villages (84%) are cleaning on their own
- More than a third (38%) are receiving support from the local authority
- More than half (55%) of the assessed villages are receiving support from the humanitarian community
- At least two per cent of the villages are not cleaning rubble


IDP DEMOGRAPHICS

 **4,476** IDPs were recorded in the **116** villages assessed from **30** wards in Chipinge district. The IDP population comprised of **57 per cent** female and **43 per cent** male with the majority being from the 18—59 years age group.

IDP Population breakdown by Age and Sex



IDP households were recorded during the assessment period with an average household size of **5** members.

 **4,142** IDP households were reported in Chipinge district. Out of the assessed 116 villages, 12 villages reported having IDP households who came from other villages in the same district.

VULNERABILITIES

The village assessment also gathered information on the people with special needs within the district.

 **1,604** Pregnant women, with **25 per cent** below 18 years

 **5,260** Breastfeeding women, with **14 per cent** below 18 years

 **567** Unaccompanied minors

 **1,982** Physically/Mentally disabled persons

The following vulnerable groups were also identified from the **116** assessed villages:

4,738 Orphans **4,598** Separated minors

SHELTER TYPES

There are 28 villages that have IDPs staying with host families while three households are renting houses. In 85 villages, IDPs are staying in either original homesteads or makeshift structures.



SHELTER GAPS AND LIVELIHOODS

- More than three quarter (**76%**) of the IDP houses were partially damaged
- Almost a quarter (**22%**) of the IDP houses were completely destroyed by the 3 cyclones in total.
- Only a few (**3%**) of the IDP houses were not destroyed by the cyclones

The main issues with the partially damaged houses were reported as :

- **Sixty five per cent** of the household have collapsed/damaged walls
- general structural risk on **20 per cent** of the households
- Around **10 per cent** of households are staying in houses with collapsed roof
- About **two per cent** of the households are staying in houses with minor cracked walls

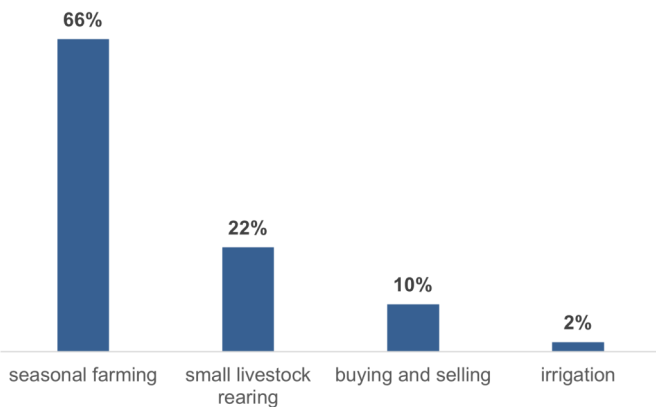
IDPs in need of shelter support

- About **35 per cent** of the villages reported that most IDPs (**75%**) still need shelter support
- About **28 per cent** of villages reported that about half (**50%**) still need shelter support
- Almost a fifth (**18%**) of the villages reported that all IDPs were still in need of shelter support
- About **16 per cent** of villages reported that a few IDPs (<25%) were still in need of shelter support
- Only **two per cent** of villages reported that none of the IDPs needed shelter support

Proportion of the affected population who are able to restart their livelihoods:

- More than half (56%) of the villages reported that at least 25 per cent of the affected population were able to restart their livelihoods
- About 28 per cent reported that at least half (50%) of the IDPs can restart their livelihoods
- About 14 percent of the villages reported that almost all (<75%) of the IDPs can restart their livelihoods
- Only three per cent of the villages reported that none of the IDPs were able to restart their livelihoods

Number of villages per livelihood activity.



Majority of the villages (66%) indicated that seasonal farming was their main livelihood, 22 per cent of the villages reported small livestock rearing, 10 per cent reported buying and selling and two per cent reported irrigation.

AGRICULTURE

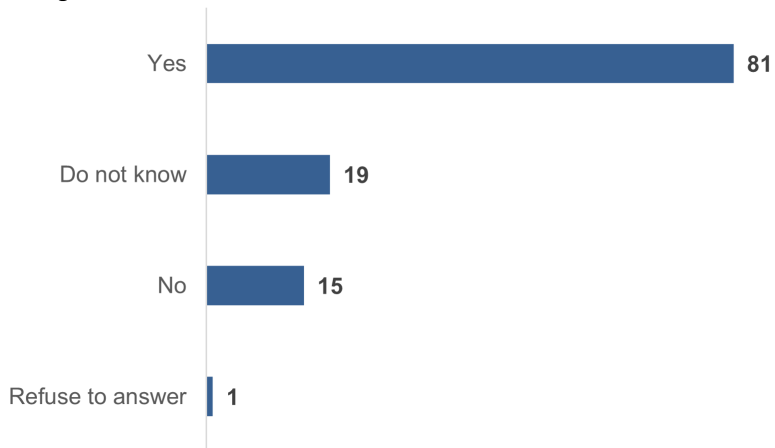
Almost half (48%) of the total IDP households have access to agricultural inputs. The table below shows the proportion of IDP households who are unable to access the different types of agricultural inputs.

Inaccessible Input	Percentage of Households
Small seed	68%
Herbicides	47%
Fertilizers	46%
Maize seed	42%
Livestock vaccines	40%

Out of the 116 villages assessed, 74 per cent have agricultural markets available where farmers can sell their farm produce. Most of the villages reported that they travel to the district shopping centre for buying and selling.

RETURN INTENTIONS

Proportion of the return intentions of the affected IDPs in the 116 villages.



76 villages reported that most IDPs intend to return home as soon as possible.

The most important reasons why most IDPs intended to return home are:

- family reunification (91%)
- shelter renovations (90%)
- need to restart livelihood (90%)
- improving conditions in village (68%)
- insufficient assistance (28%)
- dispute with host community (27%)
- proximity to work premises (15%).

Two villages reported that IDPs who are unable to return home intend to remain where they are settled at the moment. The major reason for not returning is good and sufficient arable land found in the current location.

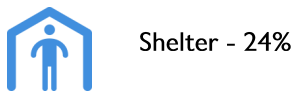
PRIORITY NEEDS

According to the survey, the top 3 priority needs in the district as reported by villages are:



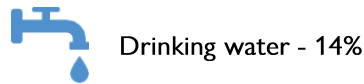
Problems with food include:

- expensive prices
- distance to the food market
- quantity of food available



Problems with shelter include:

- Expensive prices
- Housing inadequate
- Poor quality houses
- Unequal access to shelter



Problems with drinking water include:

- Water shortages
- Distance to water source

NFI Non Food Items

Villagers reported having difficulties in accessing Non-Food Items (NFIs). The common NFIs not accessible are:

- Mosquito nets—96%
- Water containers—88%
- Hygiene products—67%
- Blankets—62%
- Shoes and clothes—11%

Challenges in accessing NFIs

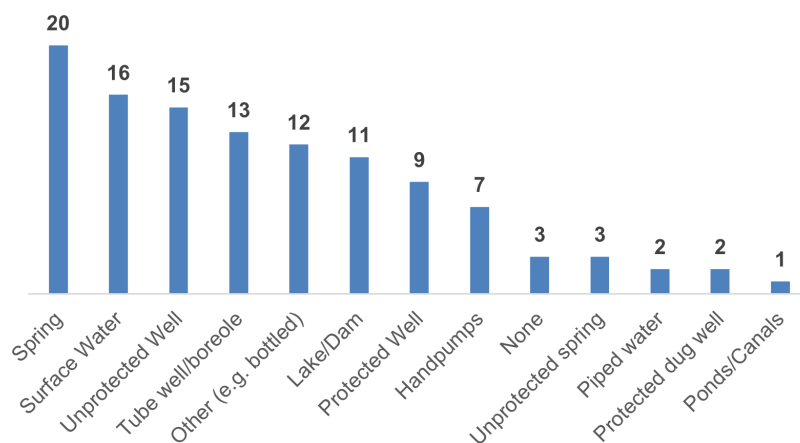
Most of the non food items are sold at the market place or shopping centre however there are a number of reasons reported by the villages as hindrances in getting them:

- items are sold, and there is access to the market, but items are too expensive or people do not have money (93%)
- no market or access to the market (12%)
- there is access to the market, but these items are not available (3%)



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Distribution of main water sources for drinking



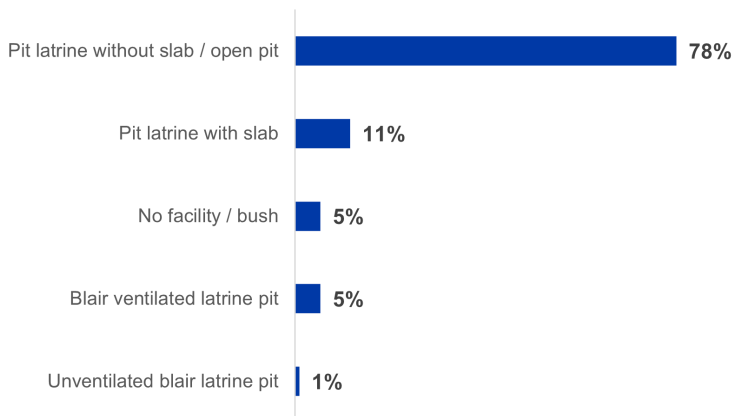
Proportion of Households with enough water to drink

- More than a third (41%) of the 116 villages indicated that less than twenty five per cent of the households had enough water to drink
- More than a quarter (27%) of the 116 villages reported that almost all households (>85%) had enough water to drink
- Only 19 per cent of the 116 villages indicated that at least half of the households (50%) had enough water to drink
- Only three per cent of the 116 villages indicated that none of the households had enough water to drink

Proportion of Households with enough water for other uses

- About **53 per cent** of the 116 villages indicated that at least a quarter (25%) of the households had enough water for use in personal hygiene, laundry and other uses
- About **24 per cent** of the 116 villages indicated that almost all households (<85%) had enough water for uses other than drinking
- Nineteen per cent (**19%**) of the villages reported that at least half of the households (50%) had enough water for use in personal hygiene, laundry, to cook and bath
- Only a few (**4%**) of the 116 villages indicated that none of the households had enough water for use for cooking, personal hygiene, laundry and other uses

Distribution of ablution facilities



Proportion of IDPs living in areas with visible open defecation

- Almost half (**47%**) of the villages indicated that less than a quarter of the IDP population (<25%) live in areas with visible defecation
- About a fifth (**20%**) of the villages indicated that none of the IDPs live in areas with visible open defecation
- Almost a fifth (**19%**) of the villages indicated that half of the IDP population live in areas with visible open defecation
- About **14 per cent** of the 149 villages indicated that almost all IDPs (>85%) live in areas with visible open defecation

Proportion of IDPs living in areas with visible dumped garbage

- At least **66 per cent** of the 116 villages indicated that there were no IDPs living in areas with visible dumped garbage
- About a third (**34%**) of the villages indicated that less than a quarter of the IDPs are living in areas with visible dumped garbage



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Proportion of households that ate fewer than two meals a day in the past week

- About **41 per cent** of the 116 villages indicated that only a few (25%) of the IDP households had less than two meals a day in the past week
- More than a third (**36%**) of the villages indicated that almost all IDP households (75%) had less than 2 meals a day
- Only a fifth (**20%**) of the villages indicated that at least half of the IDP households had less than 2 meals a day
- Only **2 per cent** reported that all of the IDP households in their villages had at least 2 meals a day
- Only one per cent (**1%**) reported that none of the IDP households had less than 2 meals a day in the past week

HEALTH

The survey indicated that **64 per cent** of the households have no access to adequate healthcare services.

Healthcare services that are mostly accessible in the 116 villages assessed are:

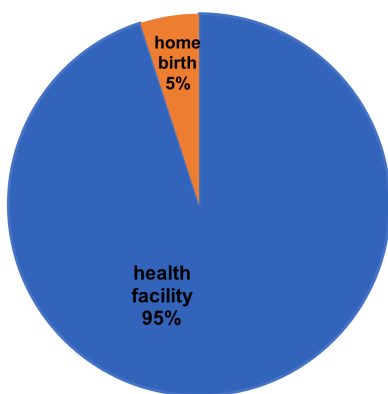
- family planning (92%)
- minor ailments (90%)
- maternal and child health care (81%)
- treatment and management of chronic diseases (40%)
- emergency services (35%)

Almost a fifth (18%) of the total number of villages had emergency transport available in case of health emergency.

The analysis shows that **18 per cent** of villages reported that there were no reasons preventing people from accessing healthcare, but some of the reasons for failing to access healthcare include:

- lack of funds (84%)
- unreachable healthcare services (38%)
- lack of medicines (36%)

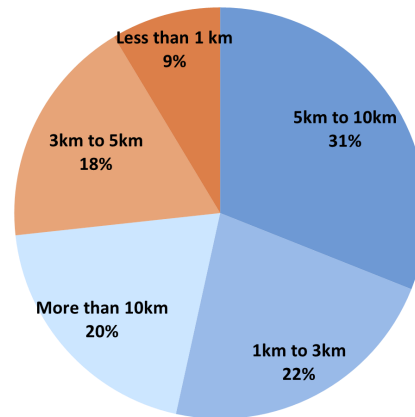
Most women in the villages (95%) gave birth at a health facility and the other five per cent had a home birth. The reasons for home births were fear of COVID-19 infections and long distance to the healthcare facility.



Pregnant women in most of the villages (97%) visited a healthcare professional during their pregnancy.

Almost all villages (97%) reported that there are female healthcare workers available at the health facilities.

Distance to healthcare facility



- About **31 per cent** of the 116 villages indicated that the distance to their nearest healthcare facility is between 5 km and 10 km
- Almost a quarter (22%) indicated that they travel a distance between 1km to 3 km to access the nearest health care facility
- A fifth (20%) of the assessed villages reported travelling more than 10 km to the nearest healthcare facility
- About **18 per cent** reported travelling between 3 km to 5 km, whilst only nine per cent reported travelling less than a kilometre to the nearest health facility

EDUCATION

Education challenges for pre-school children

1. lack of money to pay school fees (93%)
2. bad terrain ,distance or transport constraint (55%)
3. lack of learning materials (14%)

Education challenges for primary school children

1. lack of money (62%)
2. Lack of teaching or learning material (64%)
3. lack of teachers (22%)

Education challenges for secondary school children

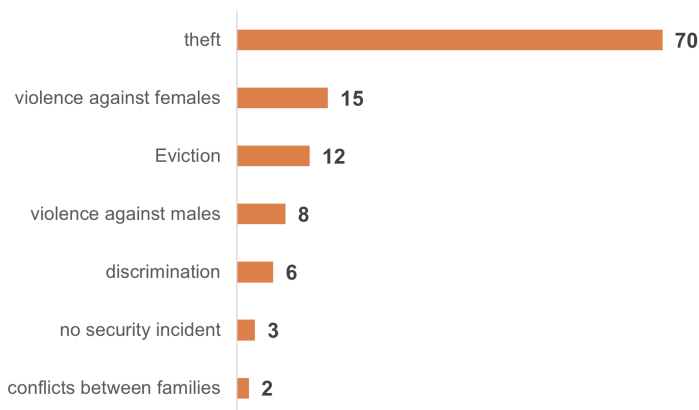
1. lack of money to pay school fees (89%)
2. families have other priorities (76%)
3. lack of teaching or learning material (22%)

PROTECTION

Proportion of communal places with adequate lighting

- About 70 per cent of the 116 villages reported that none of their households had adequate lighting
- About 23 per cent of the 116 villages reported that less than 25% of their Households had adequate lighting
- Only seven per cent of the villages indicated that more than half (50%) of their households had adequate lighting
- None of the villages reported having adequate lighting for every household

Top ranked security incidents in the 149 villages



Of the 116 villages assessed, **87 per cent** had security provision mechanisms that ensure safety of IDPs in the villages. About 90 per cent of the villages had child protection committees.

There are community childcare workers in **81 per cent** of the villages, **64 per cent** of whom are female and **36 per cent** are male.

Security policies in the 116 villages are mostly reported to

- local leadership (**44%**)
- police (**39%**)
- community childcare workers (**10%**)
- community health care workers (**4%**)

CONDITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

The table below shows the condition of various types of infrastructure in the 116 assessed villages.

Type	Mostly damaged	Not damaged	There was none
Roads	81	27	8
Bridges	50	23	43
Water	47	43	26
Schools	30	67	19
Telecoms	16	42	58
Electricity	12	23	81
Markets	10	49	57
Places of worship	9	61	46
Recreation	5	12	99
Medical facility	3	58	55
Sewerage conditions	2	5	109
Youth Centre	2	9	105
Fire Station	2	0	114
Police	1	32	83

Rubbles cleaning, clearing the areas from Cyclone residue and rebuilding houses

- Almost all villages (**92%**) are cleaning on their own
- More than a third (**36%**) are receiving support from the local authority
- More than half (**53%**) of the assessed villages are receiving support from the humanitarian community
- Only one per cent (**1%**) of the villages reported not clearing the rubbles

ADDRESS

International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

4 Duthie Road

Alexandra Park

Harare

Zimbabwe

Tel: +263 242 704 285/88/90

Website: www.zimbabwe.iom.int

For more information kindly contact DTM Zimbabwe at dtmzimbabwe@iom.int

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