



**HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD INTENTION SURVEY
REPORT**
(MANICALAND | MASVINGO | MATABELELAND SOUTH PROVINCES)

NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANICALAND PROVINCE	3
Chimanimani district	4
Chipinge district	7
MASVINGO PROVINCE	10
Bikita district	11
Chiredzi district	14
Chivi district	17
MATABELELAND SOUTH PROVINCE	20
Beitbridge district	21
Bulilima district	24
Gwanda district	27

Overview

- 11 Wards covered in 2 districts
- 599 Households assessed in 92 villages
- 68% intend to start poultry project
- 264 Internally displaced persons (IDPs) households
- 335 Vulnerable Host households

Methodology

IOM, in partnership and close coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe, conducted DTM household intention assessments in villages assessed during the multisectoral village assessments in Chimanimani and Chipinge districts of Manicaland province in Zimbabwe. This exercise conducted between 9 November and 1 December 2021 collected data from a total of 599 households in all two districts combined.

The following report is an analysis of the data gathered from the assessment, covering household profiles, intentions, and livelihood situations. The main objective of the survey was to better understand the intentions and living conditions of the targeted population to support recovery and reintegration efforts by providing the support needed in terms of livelihoods. However, purposive sampling was used to select beneficiaries hence the results of the study cannot be generalized to a larger population and are indicative of trends and patterns only as the sample is not representative of the entire population in the two districts.

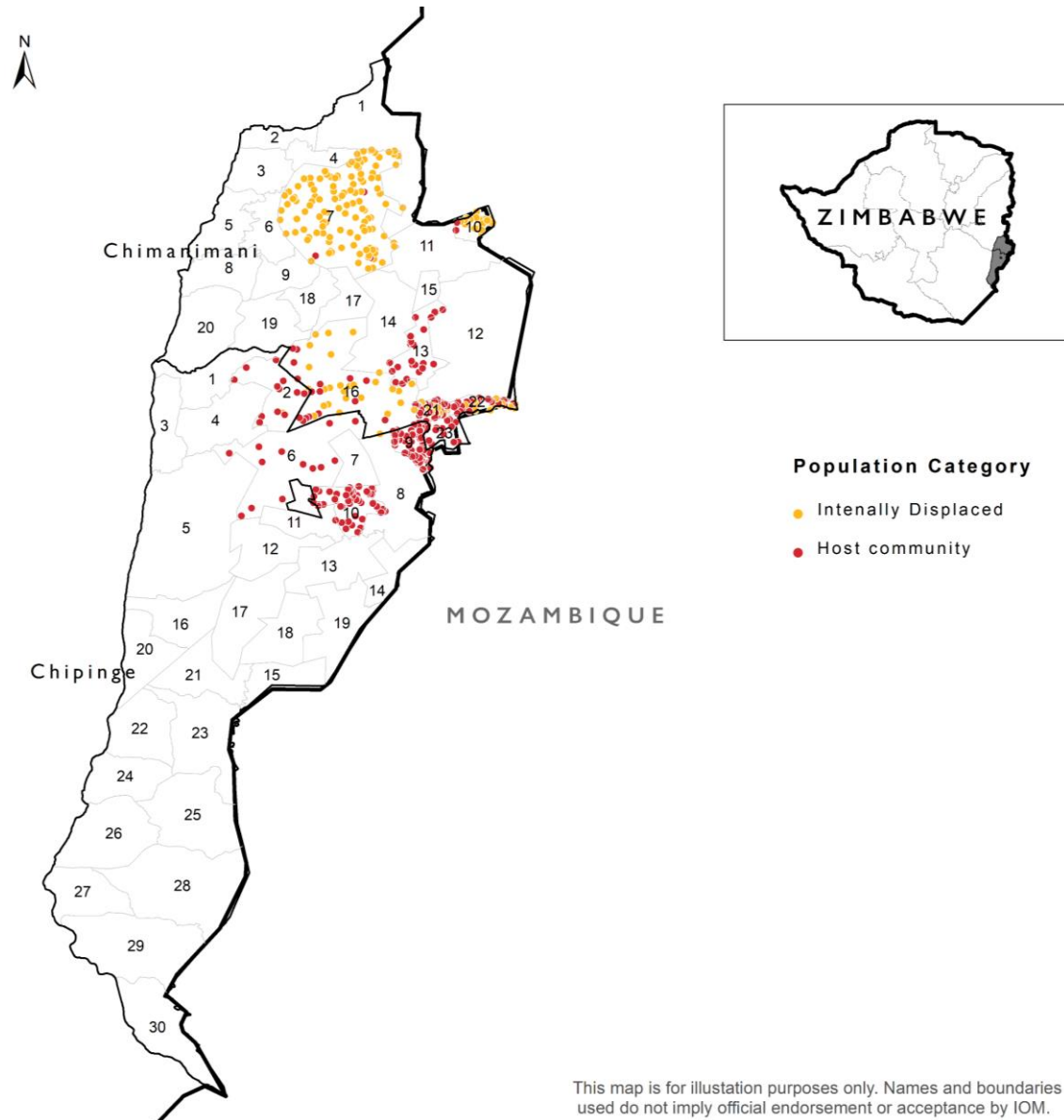
Limitations

The data is not representative of all wards and villages in the assessed districts since a purposive sample was used when conducting assessments, and because they only reflect the situation of assessed villages, cannot be generalized. The findings should be understood as mainly indicative.

Due to rounding and calculations, some demographic percentages are slightly below or above 100 per cent, as it also occurs when breaking down the figures of responses.

On some graphics, multiple answers were possible for the questions resulting in the percentages exceeding 100 per cent.

Map showing households distribution



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries used do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

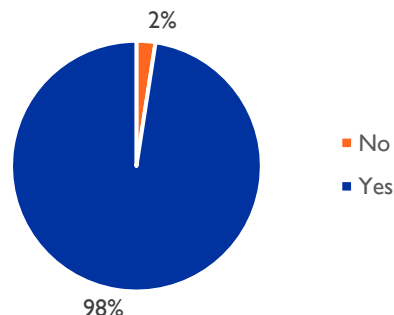
Overview



The majority of households assessed (64%) were IDP households. Of the 262 IDP households assessed, 43 per cent are currently residing in temporary shelter whilst 39 per cent were relocated to West End. Only seven per cent of these IDP households have intentions to relocate to West End. All of the displaced households reported that they were displaced by cyclone Idai. To reintegrate, the majority of the household assessed reported poultry as the most feasible livelihood activity.

Land ownership and Household size

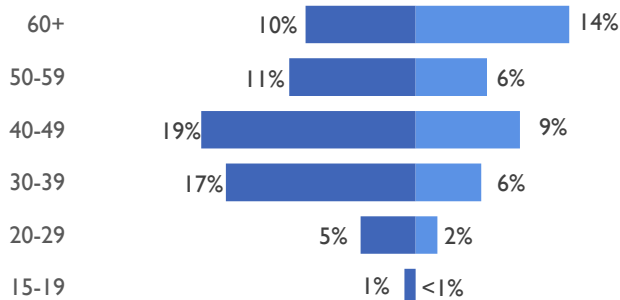
Do you own the land where you are currently residing?



On average, each household had **five** family members.

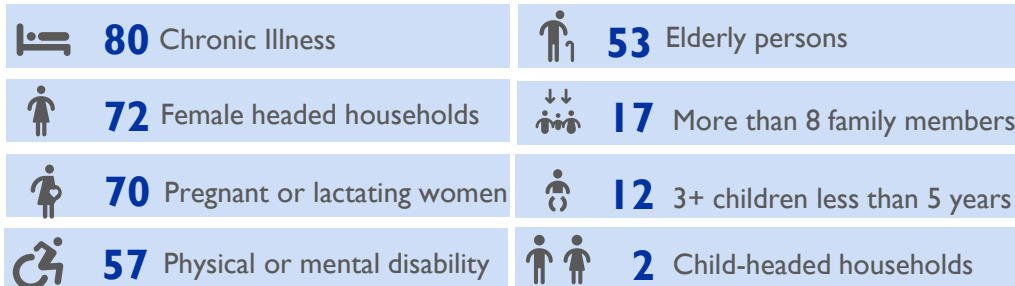
Ninety-eight per cent of the households own the land they are currently residing on. More than seven per cent of the respondents indicated that they were staying alone whilst the largest household sizes of 15 family members were reported in wards 16 and 22.

Respondents age-gender Breakdown



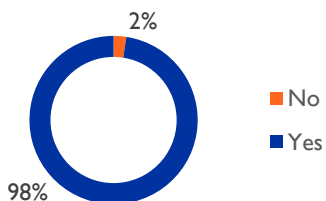
The majority of respondents are males (63%). Male categories were higher in all categories except the age group of 60 years and above in which the majority of respondents are widowed.

Vulnerabilities in the household

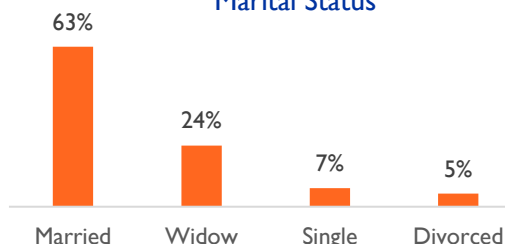


Among the households with persons living with disabilities, 58 per cent had physical disability, 26 per cent had mental health conditions, 14 per cent had visual impairments whilst nine per cent had difficulties in hearing. Other disabilities (4%) included inability to speak. Of the 80 people with chronic illnesses, 40 per cent had hypertension, 14 per cent were diabetic, 13 per cent had respiratory illnesses, cardiovascular (3%) whilst the majority (45%) had long period illnesses such as headaches and stomach aches.

Are you the household head?

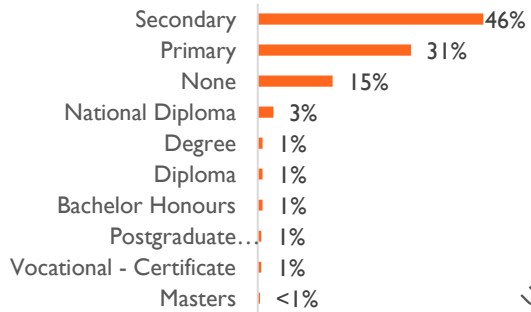


Marital Status

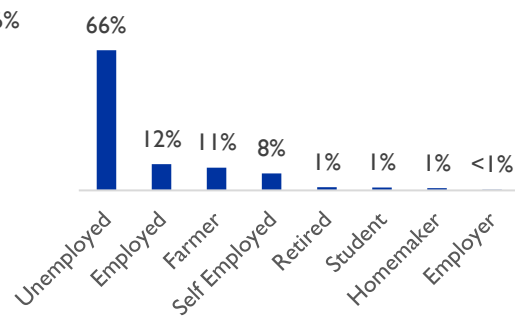


Socio-economic status

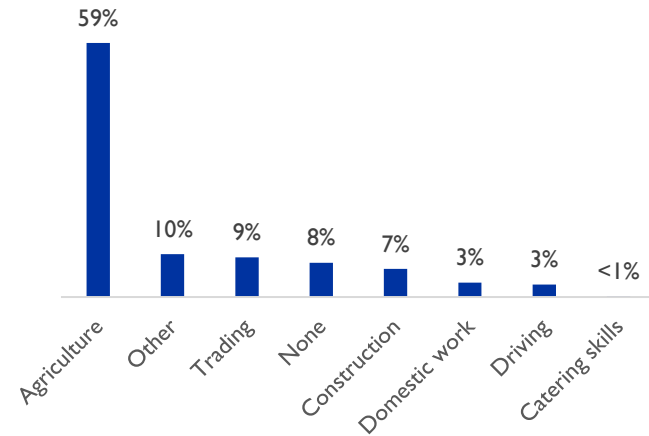
Highest level of education



Employment status

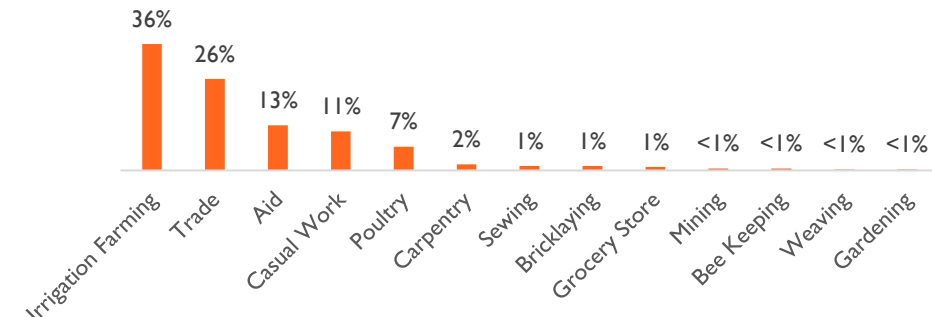


What work skills do you have?

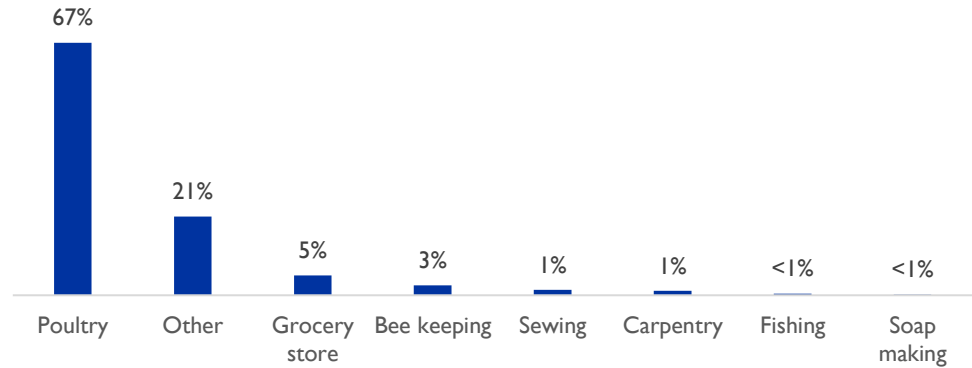


Eight per cent indicated that they do not have any work skills. The majority of households are skilled in agriculture (59%). Other (10%) skills which were indicated include mining and brick moulding.

Current source of livelihood

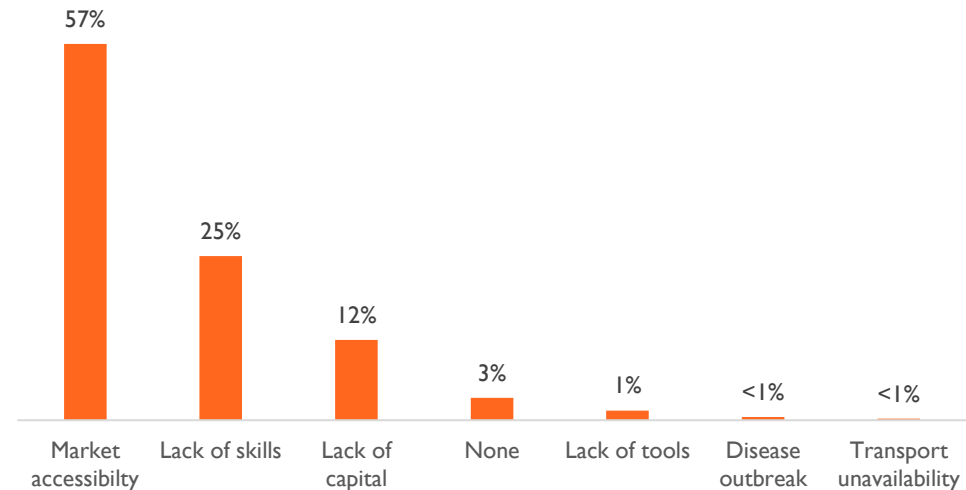


Intended livelihood activities



Poultry is the most viable and intended livelihood activity in Chimanimani due to easy management and skill availability. Other intended livelihood activities include gardening.

What challenges do you see in the implementation of the intended livelihood activity?



Requirements to undertake the intended project



Capital
95%



Skills Training
2%



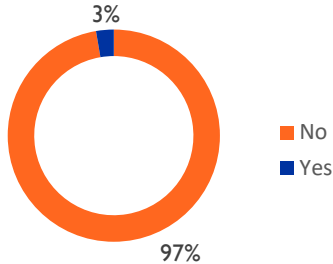
Tools
1%



Formalisation
1%

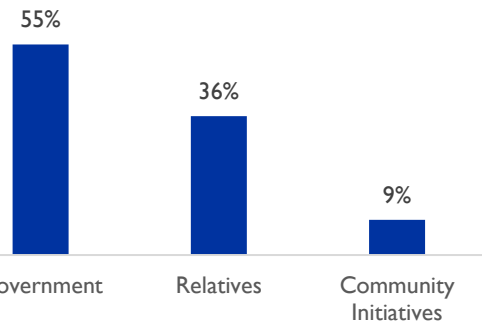
To undertake the intended livelihood activity, majority of respondents (**95%**) indicated capital as the major requirement. One per cent require assistance with formalisation.

Are you receiving any livelihood support?

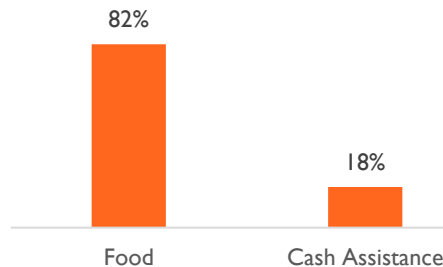


Most respondents (97%) indicated that they are not receiving any livelihood related support. The majority (55%) of the three per cent receiving support indicated the government as the source of support. Of the respondents receiving livelihood support, **82 per cent** indicated food as the form of support being received whilst **18 per cent** have benefited through cash based interventions.

Source of support

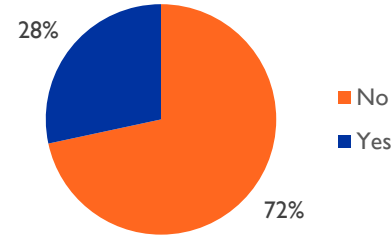


Form of support

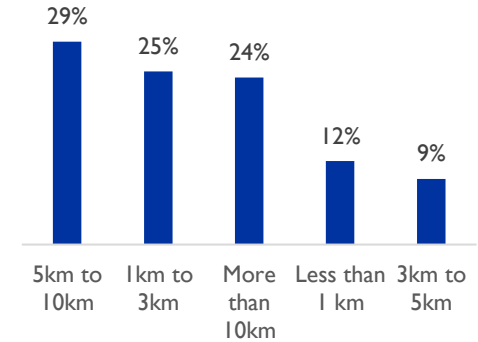


Market Accessibility

Access to a major market



Distance to a major market



Mode of transport to the market



Conclusions

This report analysed the findings of the responses that were obtained from households selected during the village assessment. A total of 262 Internally displaced households and 147 vulnerable households in wards 7,10,13,16,21,22 and 23 of Chimanimani district were interviewed.

Majority of respondents reported poultry as the most feasible activity due to skills availability, market availability and easy management.

The major requirement for the households to undertake the intended livelihood activity has been reported to be capital. Enough funding throughout the project lifecycle is key for the success of the project. Other necessities include tools and training and formalisation.

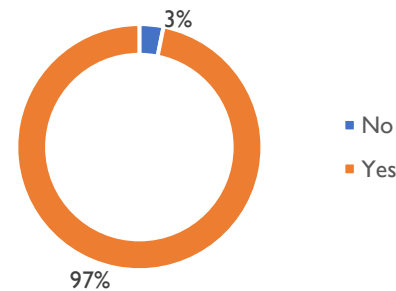
Overview



The majority of households assessed (99%) were vulnerable host communities. The two IDP households assessed are currently residing at their own homesteads. Heavy rains have been reported as the cause for displacement. The geographical location of Chipinge district exposes it to cyclones and heavy rains which in turn has destroyed crops and livestock of the residents. This has resulted in the district recording high numbers of vulnerable families which relied on agriculture as a source of livelihood. To reintegrate, the majority of the household assessed reported poultry as the most feasible livelihood activity.

Land ownership and Household size

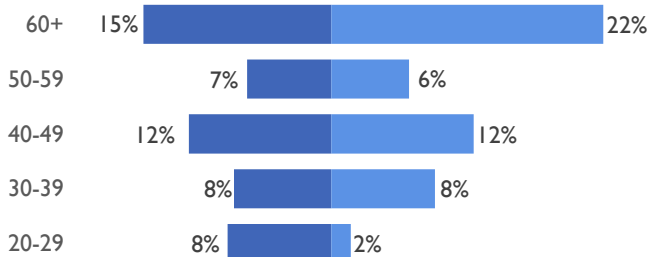
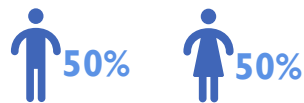
Do you own the land where you are currently residing?



On average, each household had **six** family members.

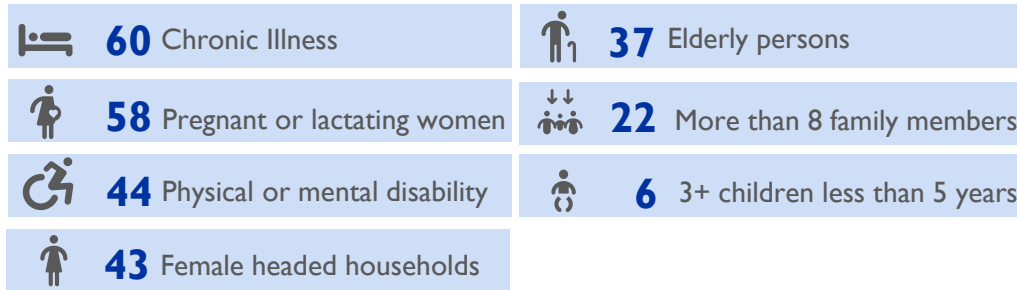
Ninety-seven per cent of the households own the land they are currently residing on. The largest family size of 17 was reported in ward 9.

Respondents age-gender Breakdown



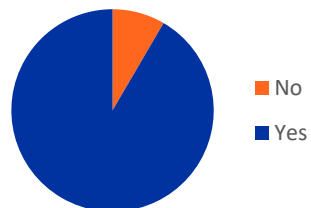
More than a third of the respondents were aged 60 years and above.

Vulnerabilities in the household

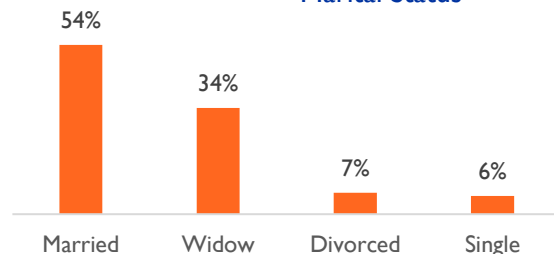


Among the households with persons living with disabilities, 57 per cent had physical disability, 20 per cent had mental health conditions, 16 per cent had visual impairments whilst nine per cent had difficulties in hearing. Of the 60 people with chronic illnesses, 18 per cent had respiratory illnesses, 15 per cent had hypertension, seven per cent had diabetes, cardiovascular (3%) whilst the majority (57%) had long period illnesses such as headaches and stomach aches.

Are you the household head?



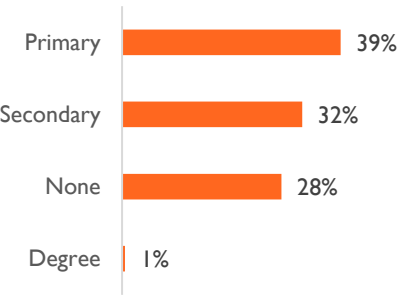
Marital Status



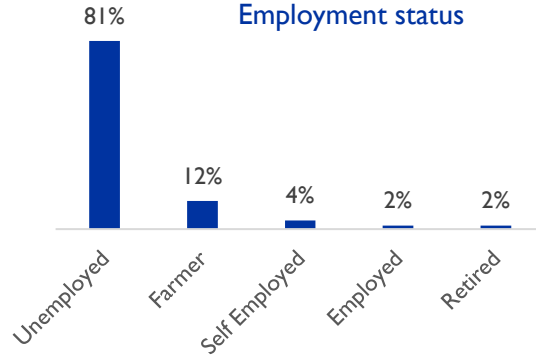
Chipinge district

Socio-economic status

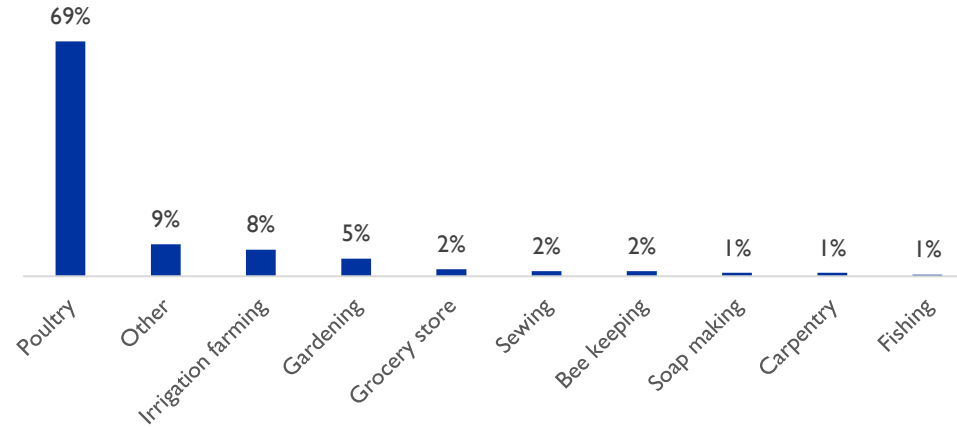
Highest level of education



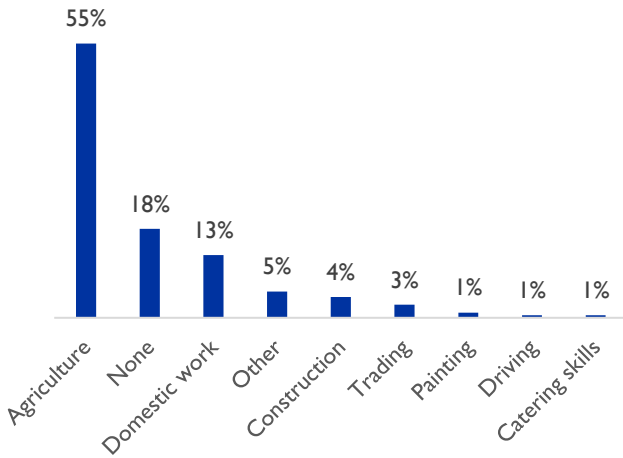
Employment status



Intended livelihood activities



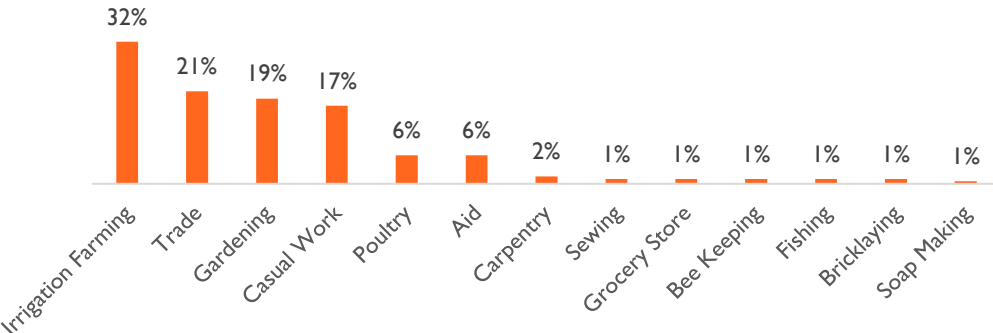
What work skills do you have?



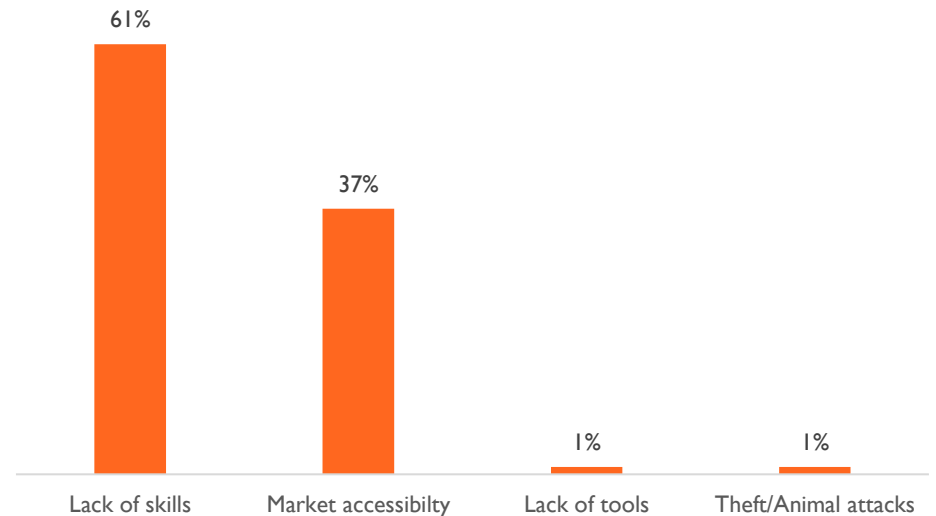
The majority of respondents are skilled in agriculture (55%). **Eighteen per cent** indicated that they do not have any work skills. Other (5%) skills which were indicated include mining and brick moulding.

Poultry is the most viable and intended livelihood activity in Chipinge district due to easy management and skill availability. Other intended livelihood activities include goat rearing.

Current source of livelihood



What challenges do you see in the implementation of the intended livelihood activity?



Chipinge district

Requirements to undertake the intended project



Capital
78%



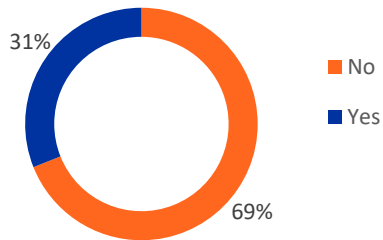
Skills Training
12%



Tools
9%

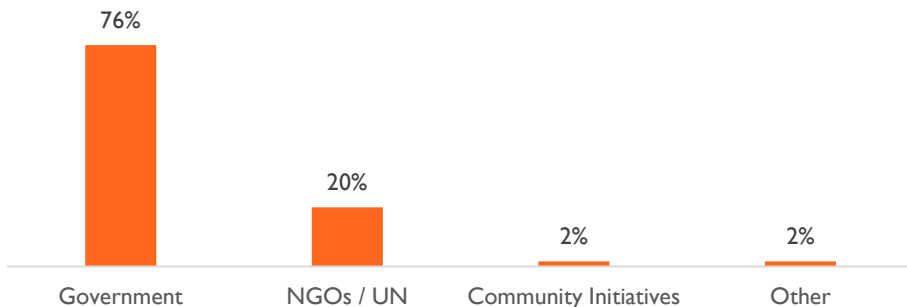
To undertake the intended livelihood activity, majority of respondents (78%) indicated capital as the major requirement. The majority reported that they have experimented poultry and have the skills required. However, additional refresher trainings are key during project implementation.

Are you receiving any livelihood support?



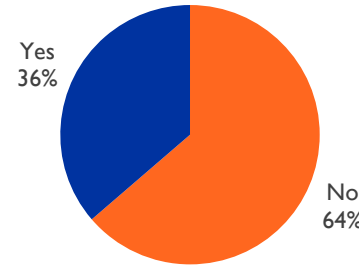
Most respondents (69%) indicated that they are not receiving livelihood related support. Among the respondents receiving support, the majority (76%) indicated that they obtained livelihood support from the government through the department of social development. **Ninety-seven per cent** indicated food as the form of support being received whilst **three per cent** were assisted through cash based interventions.

Source of support

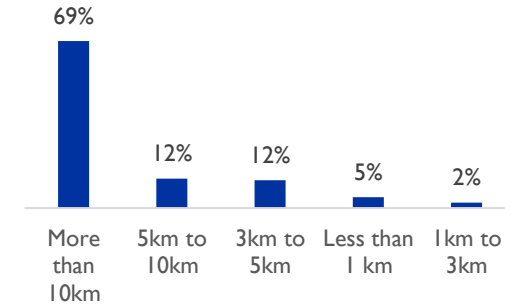


Market Accessibility

Access to a major market



Distance to a major market



Mode of transport to the market



Conclusions

This report analysed the findings of the responses that were obtained from households selected during the village assessment. A total of two Internally displaced households and 188 vulnerable households in wards 2,16,9 and 10 of Chipinge district were interviewed.

Majority of respondents reported poultry as the most feasible activity due to skills availability, market availability and easy management.

The major requirement for the households to undertake the intended livelihood activity has been reported to be capital. Enough funding throughout the project lifecycle is key for the success of the project. Other necessities include tools and training.

Masvingo

Overview

14 Wards covered
in **3** districts

740 Households
assessed in
223 villages

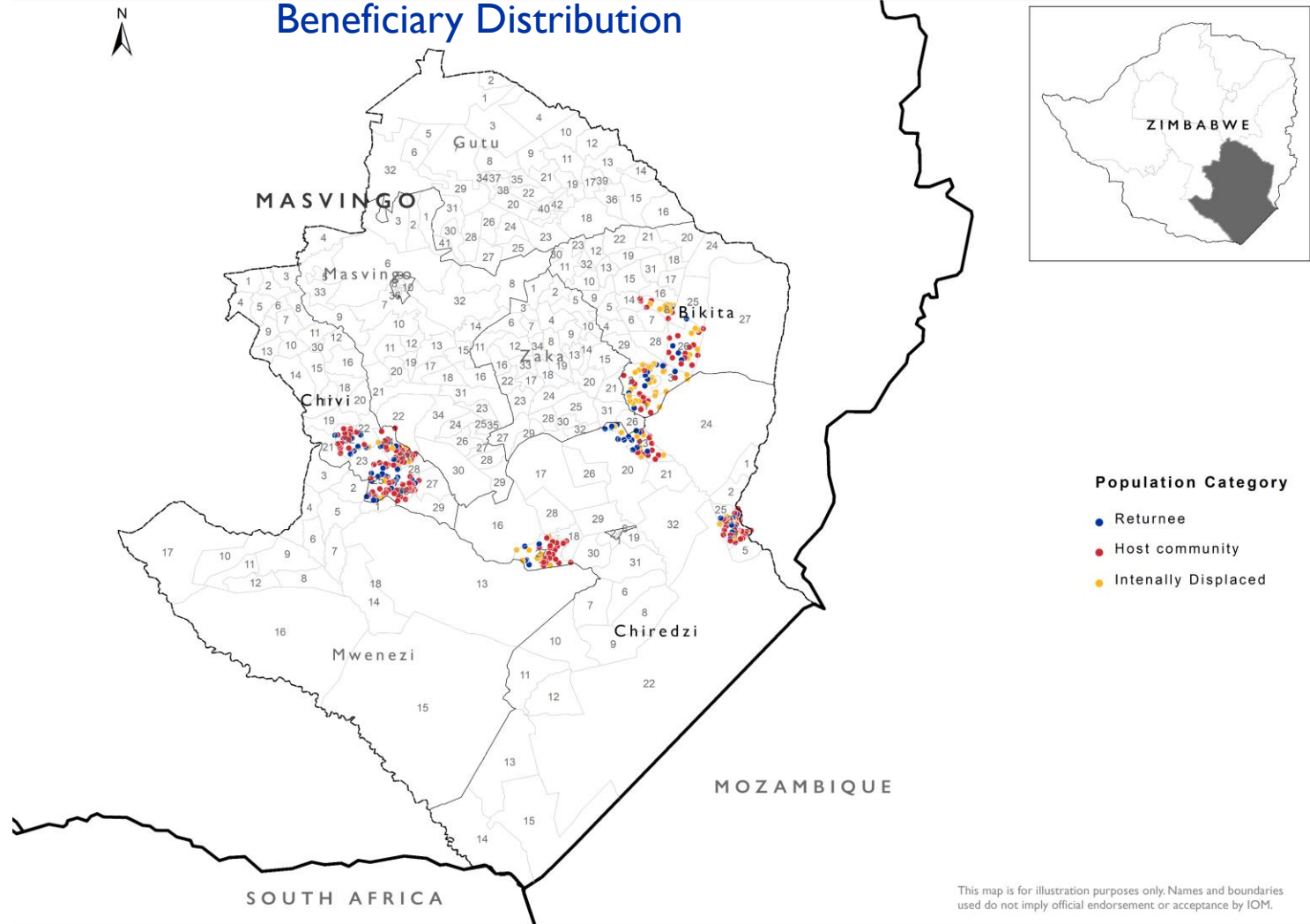
155 Migrant
returnees
households

414 Vulnerable
host households

171 Internally
displaced persons
(IDPs) households

56% intend to start
poultry project

Beneficiary Distribution



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries used do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

IOM, in partnership and close coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe, conducted DTM household intention surveys in villages assessed during the multisectoral village assessments in Bikita, Chiredzi and Chivi districts of Masvingo province in Zimbabwe. This exercise conducted between 9 November and 1 December 2021 collected data from a total of 740 households in all the three districts combined. The following report is an analysis of the data gathered from the assessment, covering household profiles, intentions, and livelihood situations. The main objective of the survey was to better understand the intentions and living conditions of the targeted population to support recovery and reintegration efforts by providing the support needed in terms of livelihoods. However, purposive sampling was used to select beneficiaries hence the results of the study cannot be generalized to a larger population and are indicative of trends and patterns only as the sample is not representative of the entire population in the three districts.

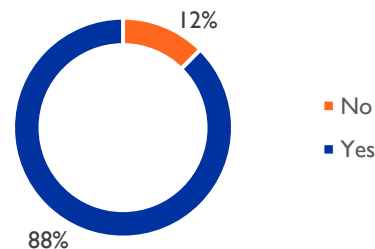
Beneficiary demographics



The majority of households assessed (46%) were vulnerable host communities. Of the 89 IDP households assessed, 16 per cent are currently residing with relatives whilst nine per cent are staying in temporary shelters. Only 13 per cent of these IDPs have intentions to relocate within the same village. Out of the 32 returnee households assessed, 25 per cent have got family members who are still outside the country. Of the 75 per cent that returned, 88 per cent were in South Africa. To reintegrate, 68 per cent of returnees were selling labour.

Land ownership and Household size

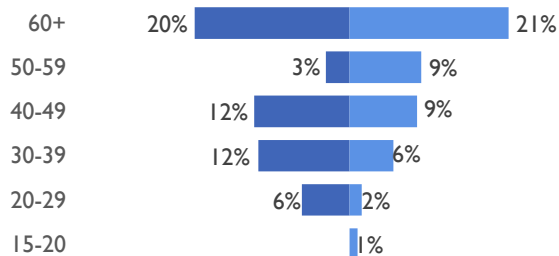
Do you own the land where you are currently residing?



On average, each household had **five** family members.

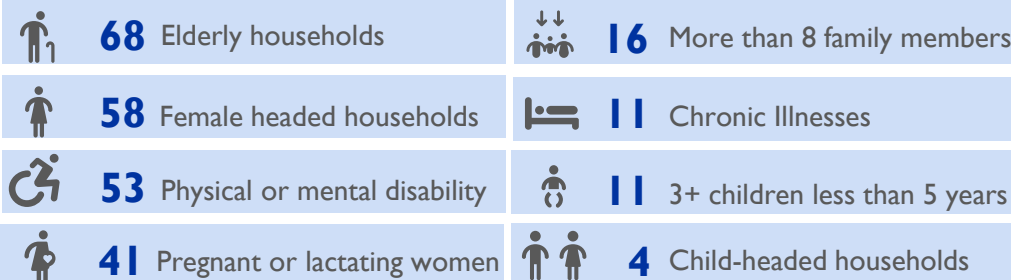
Eighty-eight per cent of the households own the land they are currently residing on. More than 20 respondents indicated that they were staying alone whilst the largest household sizes of 16 and 18 family members were reported in ward I.

Age-gender Breakdown



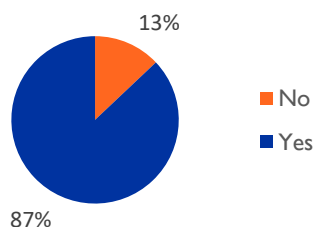
Fifty-four per cent of the respondents are males, the majority being 60 years of age and above. The majority of female respondents above 60 years of age indicated that they are widowed and they are the head of the household.

Vulnerabilities

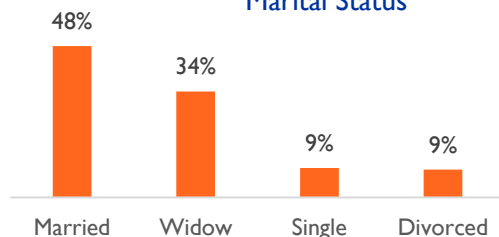


Among the households with persons living with disabilities, 36 per cent had visual impairment, 32 per cent had physical disability, 26% had mental health conditions, whilst 19 per cent had hearing disability. Other disabilities (8%) were inability to speak. Of the 11 people with chronic illnesses, 27 per cent were diabetic, nine per cent had hypertension, nine per cent had respiratory illnesses whilst the majority (64%) had long period illnesses such as headaches and stomach aches.

Are you the household head?

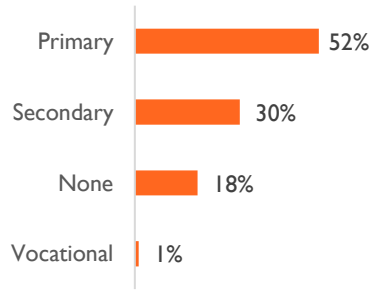


Marital Status

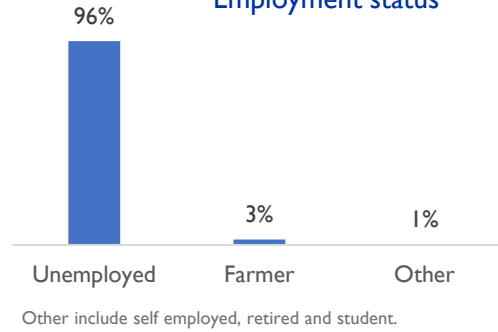


Socio-economic status

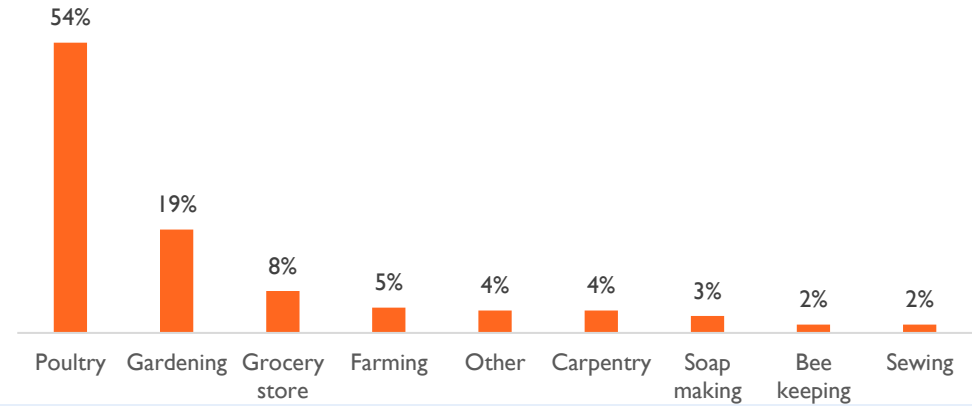
Highest level of education



Employment status

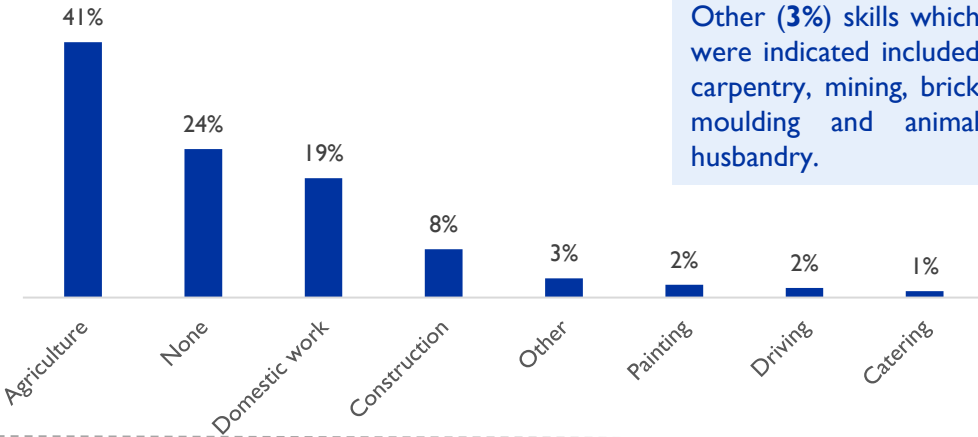


Intended livelihood activities



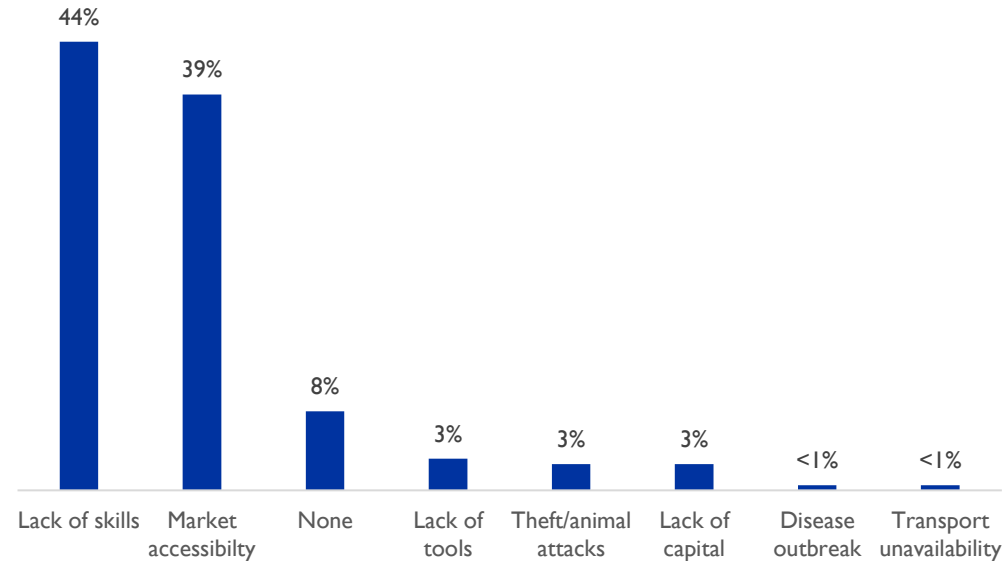
Due to easy management, skills availability and conducive environments, **poultry** was reported as the most viable and intended project.

What work skills do you have?

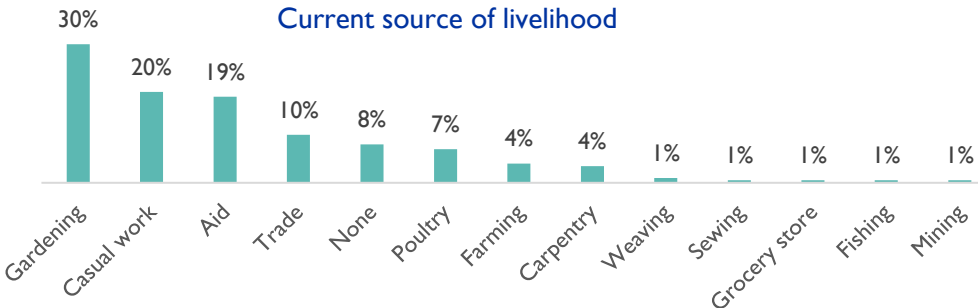


Other (3%) skills which were indicated included carpentry, mining, brick moulding and animal husbandry.

What challenges do you see in the implementation of the intended livelihood activity?



Current source of livelihood



Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

Requirements to undertake the intended project



Capital
86%



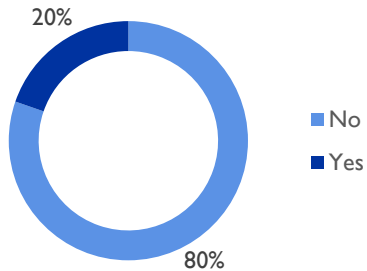
Tools
11%



Skills Training
2%

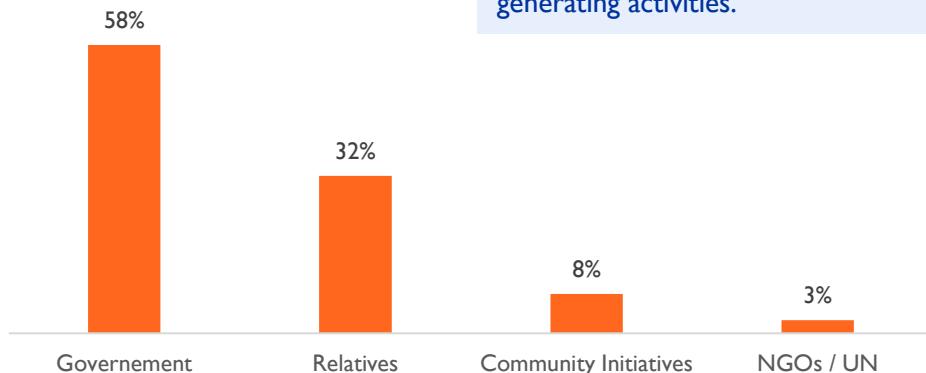
To undertake the intended livelihood activity, majority of respondents (**86%**) indicated capital as the major requirement. Respondents indicated that capital will be used to buy materials and other necessities for start-up of the project.

Are you receiving any livelihood support?



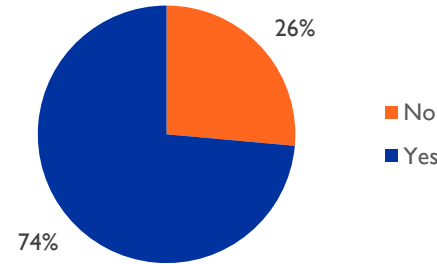
Twenty per cent of the respondents reported that they were receiving livelihood support. Most respondents (**58%**) indicated that they obtained livelihood support from the government through the department of social development. **Eighty-nine per cent** indicated food as the form of support being received, **eight per cent** have benefited through cash based interventions whilst **three per cent** were assisted through income generating activities.

Source of support

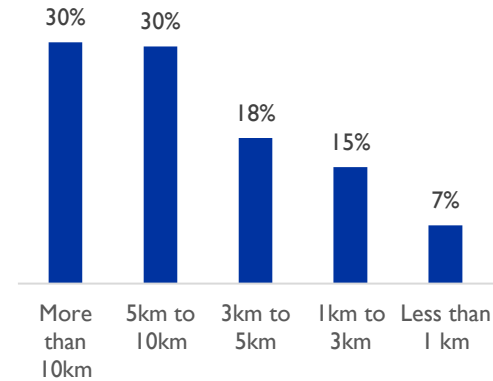


Market Accessibility

Access to a major market



Distance to a major market



Mode of transport to the market



82%
Foot



17%
Public transport



1%
Private vehicle

Conclusions

This report analysed the findings of the responses that were obtained from beneficiaries selected during the village assessment. A total of 89 IDP households, 32 migrant returnees households and 72 vulnerable households in ward 1 and ward 8 of Bikita district were interviewed.

Majority of the respondents reported that poultry is the most feasible and intended activity due to skills availability, market availability and easy management.

The major requirement for the households to undertake the intended livelihood activity has been reported to be capital. Enough funding throughout the project lifecycle is key for the success of the project. Other necessities include tools and training.

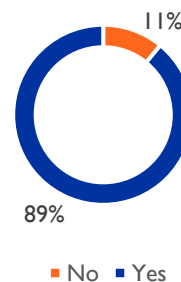
Beneficiary demographics



The majority of households assessed (58%) were vulnerable host communities. Of the 57 IDP households assessed, 15 per cent are currently residing with relatives whilst 12 per cent are staying in temporary shelters. Only 26 per cent of these IDPs have intentions to relocate within the same village. Out of the 57 returnee households assessed, 82 per cent have got family members who are still outside the country. Of the 18 per cent that returned, all were in South Africa. To reintegrate, 55 per cent of returnees were selling labour.

Land ownership and Household size

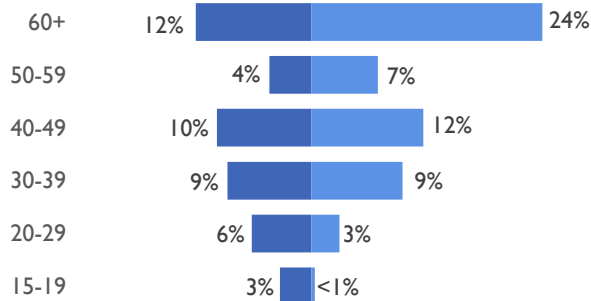
Do you own the land where you are currently residing?



On average, each household had **six** family members.

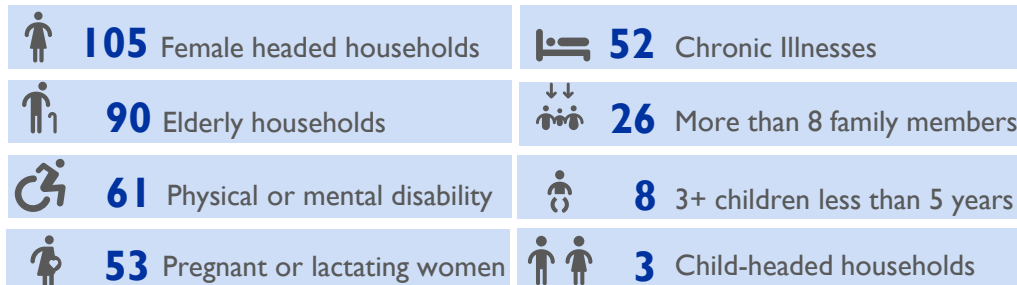
Eighty-nine per cent of the households own the land they are currently residing on. More than 20 respondents indicated that they were staying alone whilst the largest household sizes of 28 family members was reported in ward 23.

Age-gender Breakdown



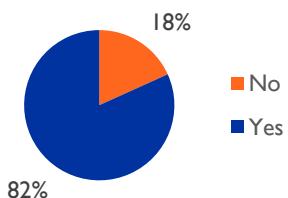
Fifty-five per cent of the respondents are females, the majority being 60 years of age and above. The majority of female respondents above 60 years of age indicated that they are widowed and they are the head of the household.

Vulnerabilities

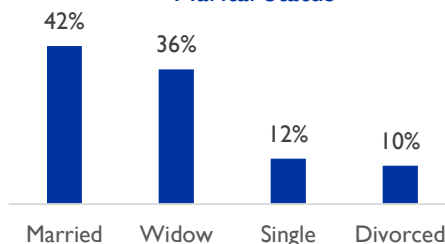


Among the households with persons living with disabilities, 54 per cent had physical disability, 33 per cent had mental health conditions, 20 per cent had visual impairment whilst 16 per cent had hearing disability. Other disabilities (7%) were inability to speak. Of the 52 people with chronic illnesses, 25 per cent had respiratory illnesses, eight per cent had hypertension, two per cent had cardiovascular, two per cent were diabetic whilst the majority (69%) had long period illnesses such as headaches and stomach aches.

Are you the household head?

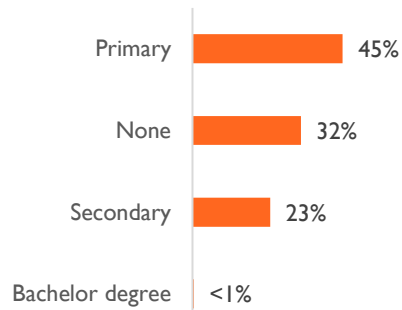


Marital Status

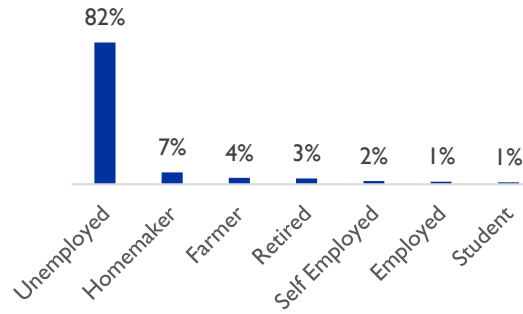


Socio-economic status

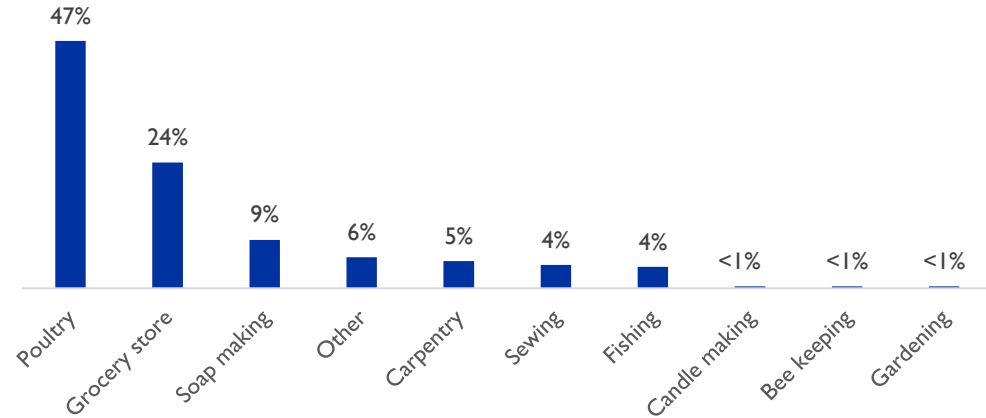
Highest level of education



Employment status

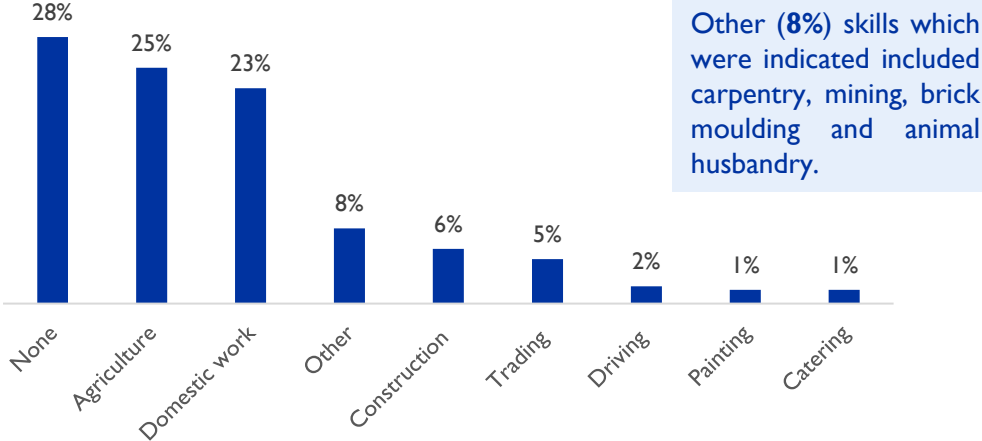


Intended livelihood activities

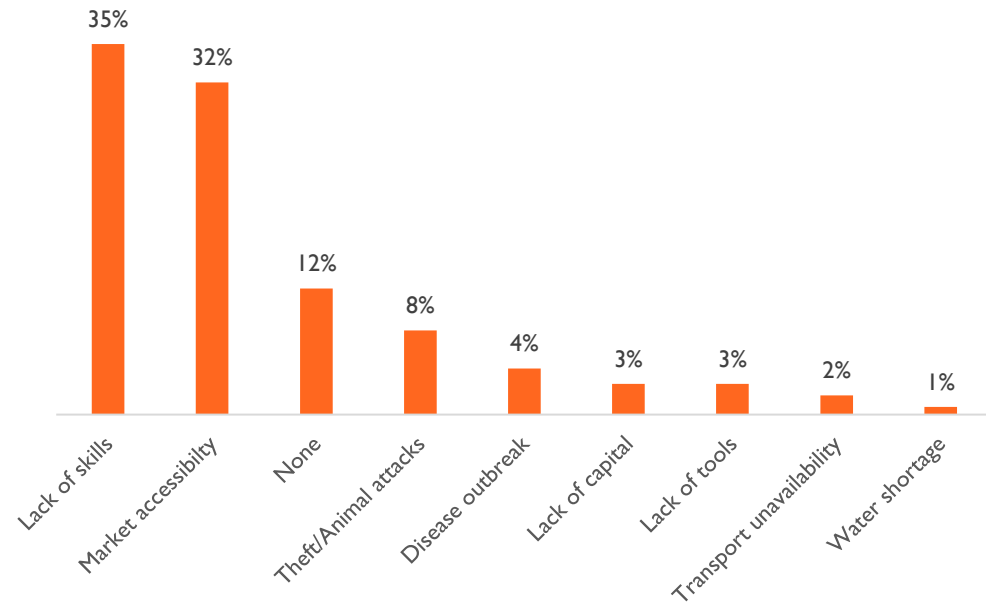


Due to easy management, skills availability and conducive environments, **poultry** was reported as the most viable and intended project.

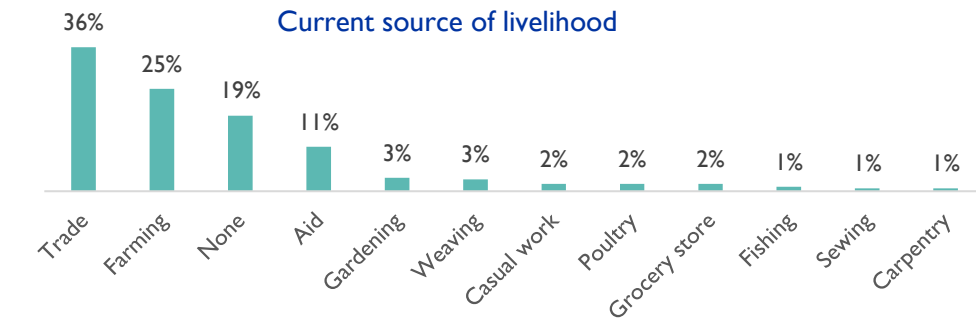
What work skills do you have?



What challenges do you see in the implementation of the intended livelihood activity?



Current source of livelihood

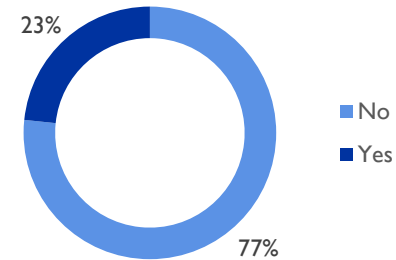


Requirements to undertake the intended project



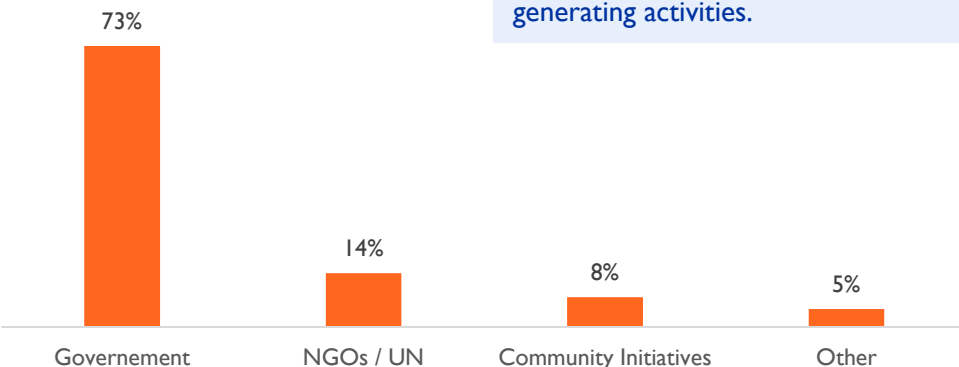
To undertake the intended livelihood activity, majority of respondents (**83%**) indicated capital as the major requirement. Respondents indicated that capital will be used to buy materials and other necessities for the project to commence.

Are you receiving any livelihood support?



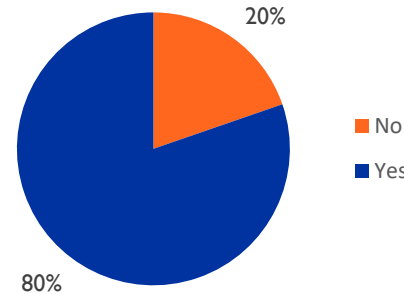
About **23 per cent** of the respondents reported that they were receiving livelihood support. Most respondents (**73%**) indicated that they obtained livelihood support from the government through the department of social development. **Ninety-two per cent** indicated food as the form of support being received, **five per cent** have benefited through cash based interventions whilst **three per cent** were assisted through income generating activities.

Source of support

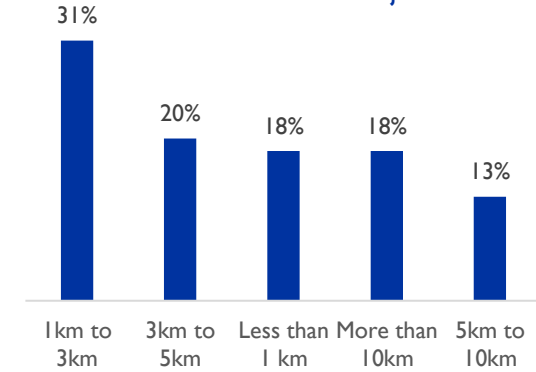


Market Accessibility

Access to a major market



Distance to a major market



Mode of transport to the market



Conclusions

This report analysed the findings of the responses that were obtained from beneficiaries selected during the village assessment. A total of 57 Internally displaced persons, 57 migrant returnees and 160 vulnerable family members in wards 3,4,23 and 27 of Chiredzi district were interviewed.

Majority of the respondents reported that poultry is the most feasible and intended activity due to skills availability, market availability and easy management.

The major requirement for the households to undertake the intended livelihood activity has been reported to be capital. Enough funding throughout the project lifecycle is key for the success of the project. Other necessities include tools and training.

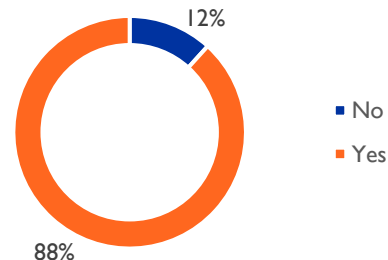
Beneficiary demographics



The majority of households assessed (66%) were vulnerable host communities. Of the 25 IDP households assessed, 28 per cent are currently residing with relatives whilst 20 per cent are staying in temporary shelters. Only 32 per cent of these IDPs have intentions to relocate within the same village. Out of the 66 returnee households assessed, 67 per cent have got family members who are still outside the country. Of the 33 per cent that returned, 93 per cent were in South Africa. To reintegrate, 35 per cent of returnees were selling labour.

Land ownership and Household size

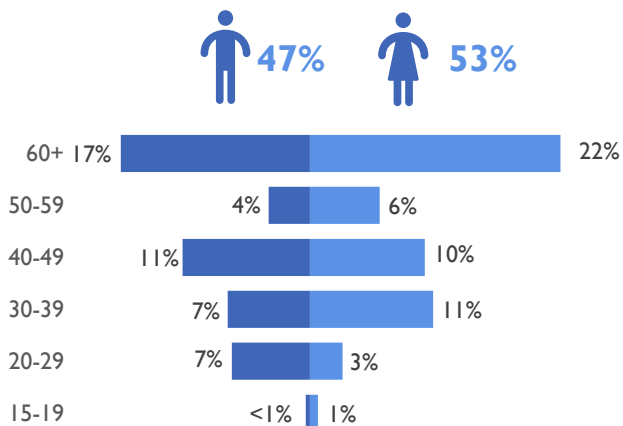
Do you own the land where you are currently residing?



On average, each household had **six** family members.

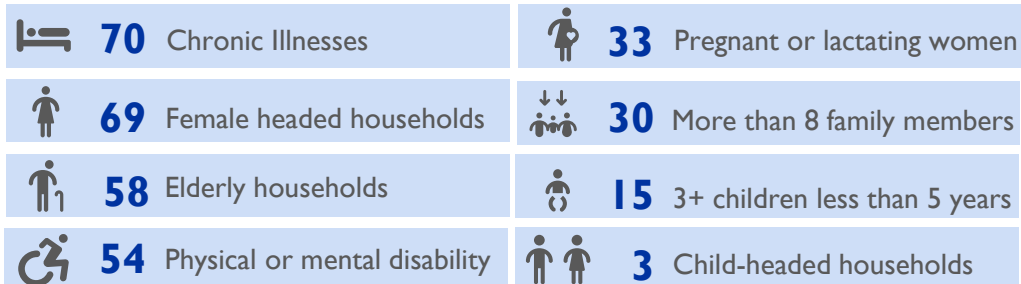
Eighty-eight per cent of the households own the land they are currently residing on. Thirteen respondents indicated that they were staying alone whilst the largest household sizes of 19 and 20 family members were reported in ward 25.

Age-gender Breakdown



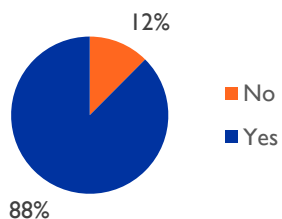
Forty-seven per cent of the respondents are males, the majority being 60 years of age and above. The majority of female respondents above 60 years of age indicated that they are widowed and they are the head of the household.

Vulnerabilities

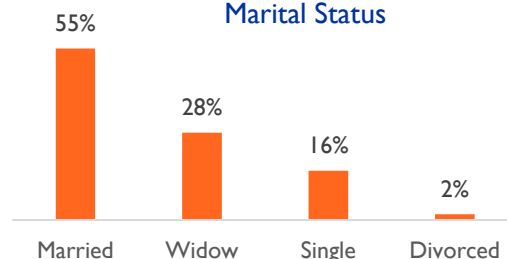


Among the households with persons living with disabilities, 52 per cent had physical disability, 30 per cent had visual impairment, 24 per cent had mental health conditions, whilst 20 per cent had hearing disability. Of the 70 people with chronic illnesses, 23 per cent respiratory illnesses, 11 per cent had hypertension, 11 per cent were diabetic, three per cent were diabetic whilst the majority (61%) had long period illnesses such as headaches and stomach aches.

Are you the household head?

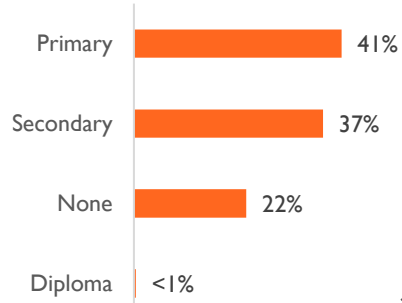


Marital Status

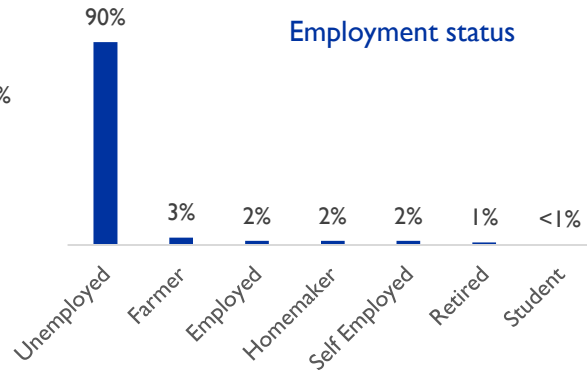


Socio-economic status

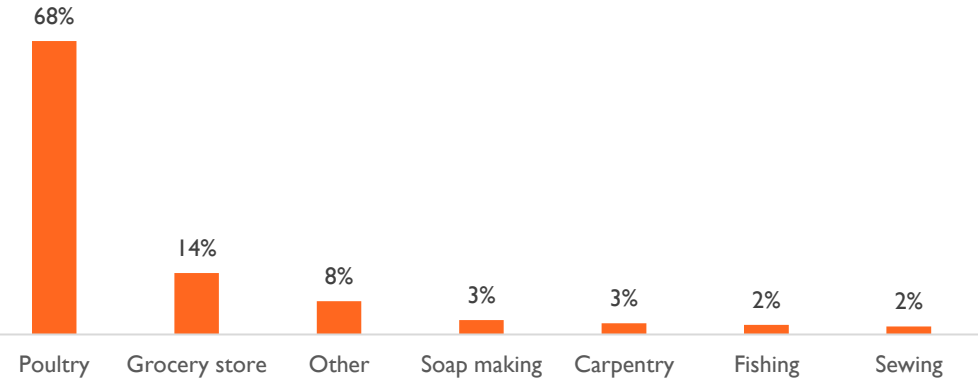
Highest level of education



Employment status

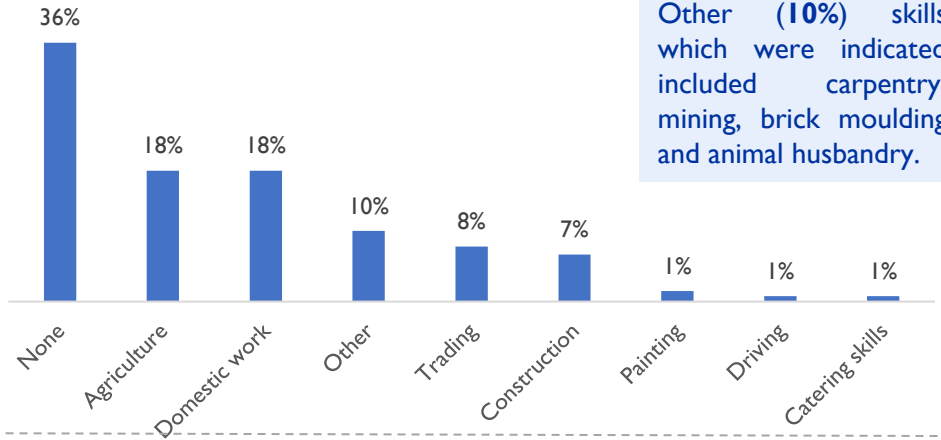


Intended livelihood activities



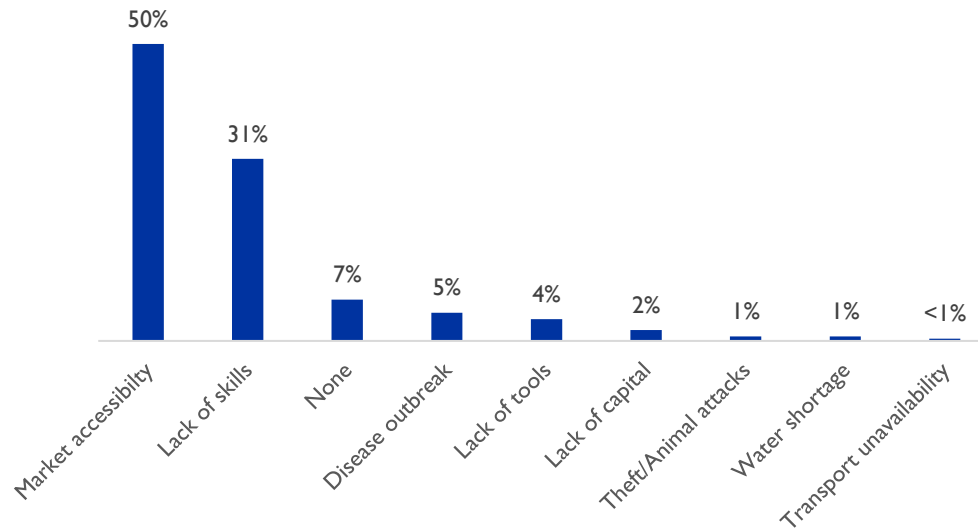
Due to easy management, skills availability and conducive environments, **poultry** was reported as the most viable and intended project.

What work skills do you have?

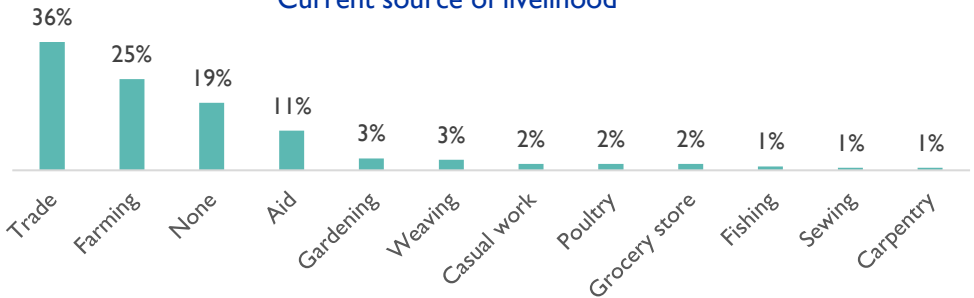


Other (10%) skills which were indicated included carpentry, mining, brick moulding and animal husbandry.

What challenges do you see in the implementation of the intended livelihood activity?



Current source of livelihood



Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

Requirements to undertake the intended project



Capital
88%



Tools
8%



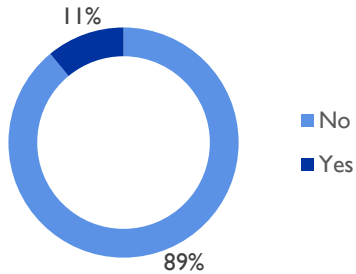
Skills Training
3%



Formalisation
<1%

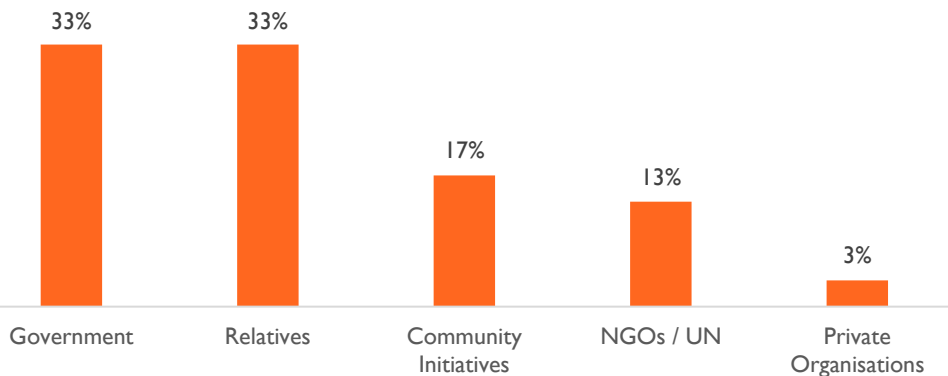
To undertake the intended livelihood activity, majority of respondents (**86%**) indicated capital as the major requirement. Respondents indicated that capital will be used to buy materials and other necessities for the project to commence.

Are you receiving any livelihood support?



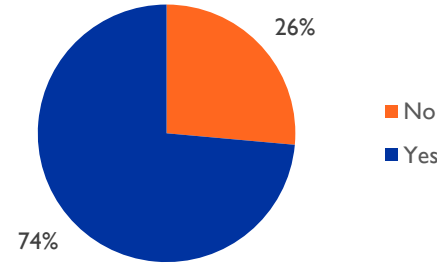
About **11 per cent** of the respondents reported that they were receiving livelihood support. Thirty-three per cent of the respondents indicated that they obtained livelihood support from the government through the department of social development. **Eighty-three per cent** indicated food as the form of support being received whilst **17 per cent** were assisted through cash based interventions.

Source of support

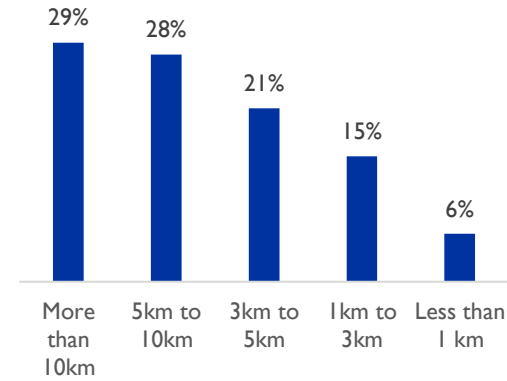


Market Accessibility

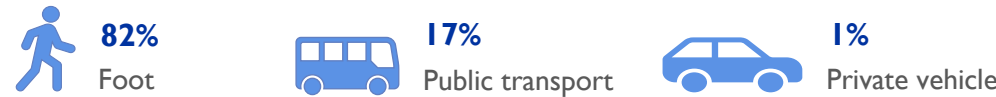
Access to a major market



Distance to a major market



Mode of transport to the market



Conclusions

This report analysed the findings of the responses that were obtained from beneficiaries selected during the village assessment. A total of 25 Internally displaced persons, 66 migrant returnees and 182 vulnerable family members in wards 24, 25, 26, 31 and 32 of Chivi district were interviewed.

Majority of the respondents reported that poultry is the most feasible and intended activity due to skills availability, market availability and easy management.

The major requirement for the households to undertake the intended livelihood activity has been reported to be capital. Enough funding throughout the project lifecycle is key for the success of the project. Other necessities include tools and training.

Overview


 **16** Wards covered in **3** districts

 **660** Households assessed in **111** villages

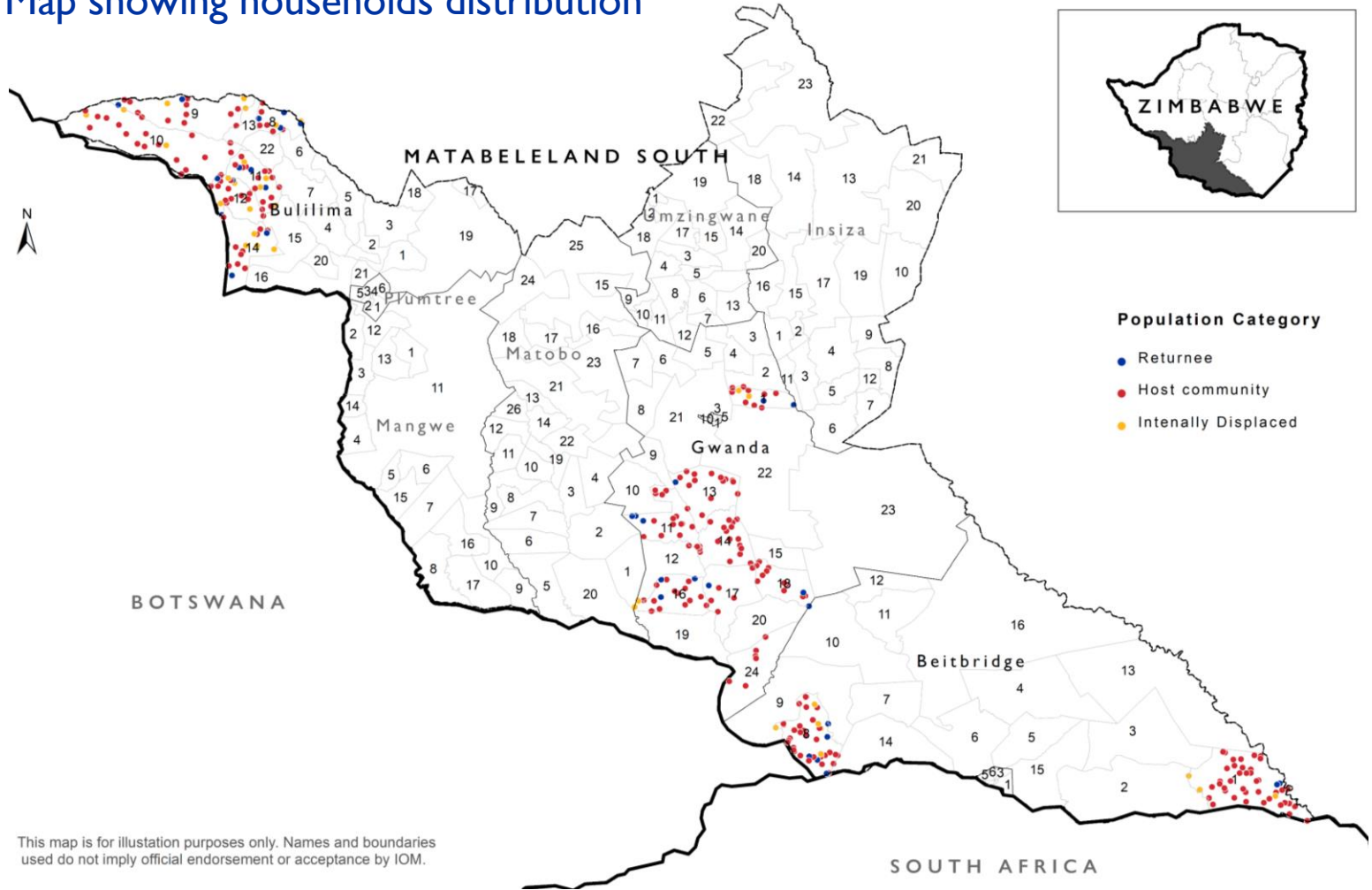
 **78** Migrant returnees households

 **510** Vulnerable host households

 **72** Internally displaced persons (IDPs) households

 **44%** intend to start poultry project

Map showing households distribution



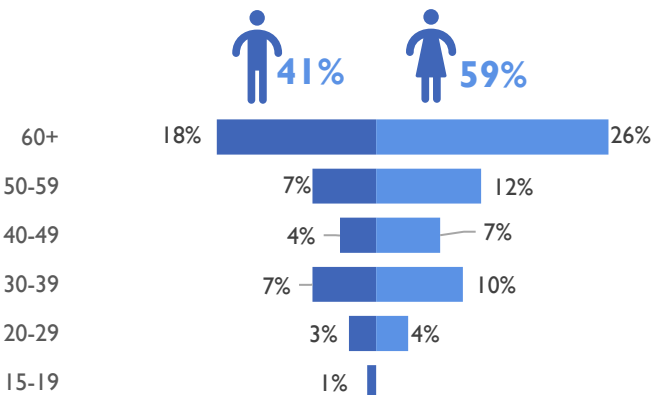
IOM, in partnership and close coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe, conducted DTM household intention assessments in villages assessed during the multisectoral village assessments in Beitbridge, Bulilima and Gwanda districts of Matabeleland South province in Zimbabwe. This exercise conducted between 9 November and 2 December 2022 collected data from a total of 661 households in all the three districts combined. The following report is an analysis of the data gathered from the assessment, covering household profiles, intentions, and livelihood situations. The main objective of the survey was to better understand the intentions and living conditions of the targeted population to support recovery and reintegration efforts by providing the support needed in terms of livelihoods. However, purposive sampling was used to select beneficiaries hence the results of the study cannot be generalized to a larger population and are indicative of trends and patterns only as the sample is not representative of the entire population in the three districts.

Beneficiary Distribution



The majority of households assessed (82%) were vulnerable host communities. Of the 17 IDP households assessed, 88 per cent are currently residing at their homesteads and all were displaced due to natural disasters. Only 12 per cent of these IDP households have intentions to relocate within the same village. Out of the 18 returnee households assessed, 50 per cent have got family members who are still outside the country. Of the 50 per cent that returned, 78 per cent were in South Africa. To reintegrate, the majority of returnee households were selling labour (30%) and vending (25%).

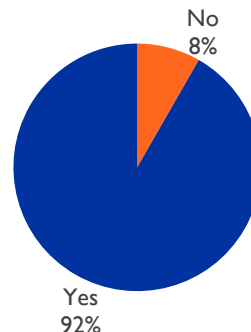
Respondents age-gender Breakdown



Fifty-nine per cent of the respondents are females, the majority being 60 years of age and above. Female respondents were more in all categories except the 15 to 19 age group in which all respondents were males and have reported to be the head of the households.

Land ownership and Household size

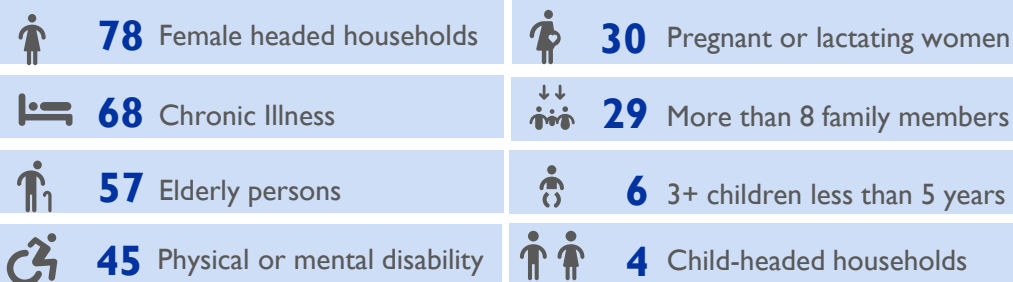
Do you own the land where you are currently residing?



On average, each household had **six** family members.

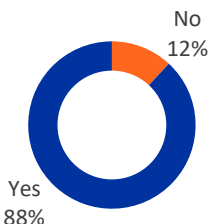
Ninety-two per cent of the households own the land they are currently residing on. More than 10 per cent of the respondents indicated that they were staying alone whilst the largest household sizes of 16 and 18 family members were reported in ward 8.

Vulnerabilities in the household

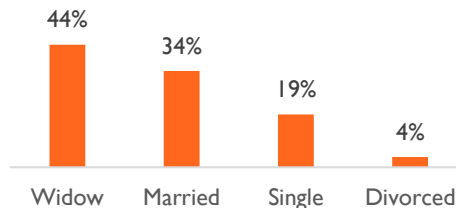


Among the households with persons living with disabilities, 47 per cent had physical disability, 31 per cent had visual impairment, 16 per cent had hearing disability whilst another 16 per cent had mental health conditions. Other disabilities (7%) had either inability to speak or had more than one disability. Of the 68 people with chronic illnesses, 24 per cent were diabetic, 22 per cent had hypertension, 19 per cent had respiratory illnesses, cardiovascular (1%) whilst the majority (47%) had long period illnesses such as headaches and stomach aches.

Are you the household head?

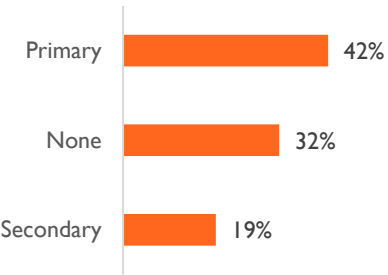


Marital Status

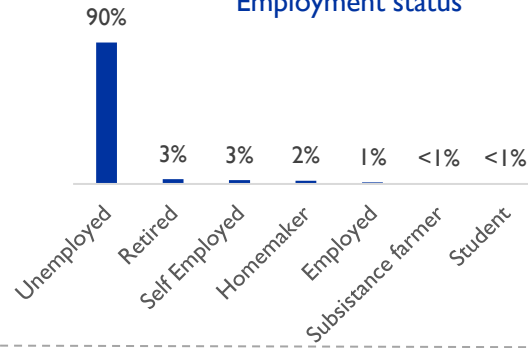


Socio-economic status

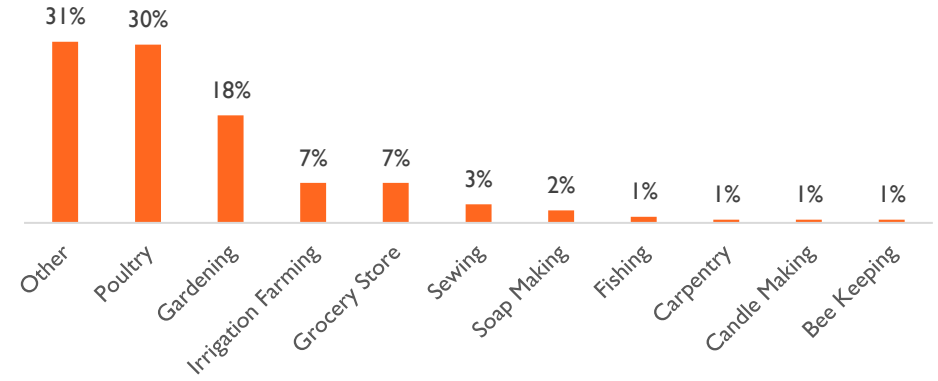
Highest level of education



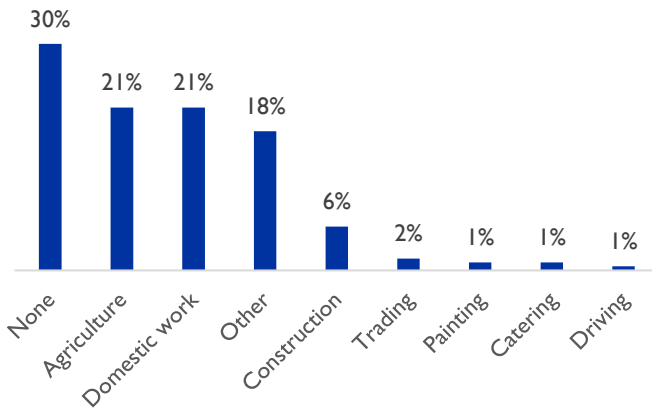
Employment status



Intended livelihood activities



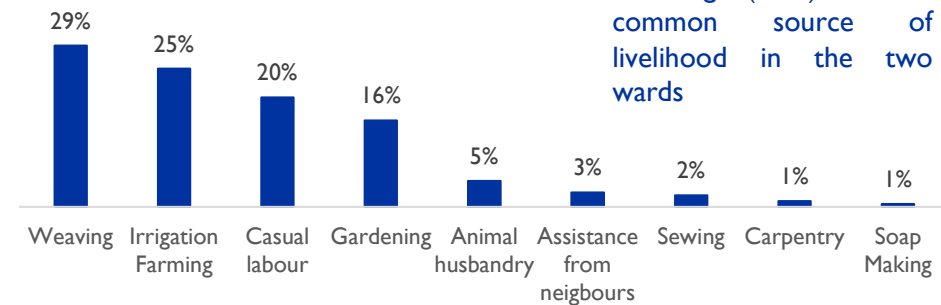
What work skills do you have?



30 per cent indicated that they do not have any work skills. The majority of households are skilled in agriculture and domestic work with 21 per cent each. Other (18%) skills which were indicated included carpentry, mining, brick moulding and animal husbandry.

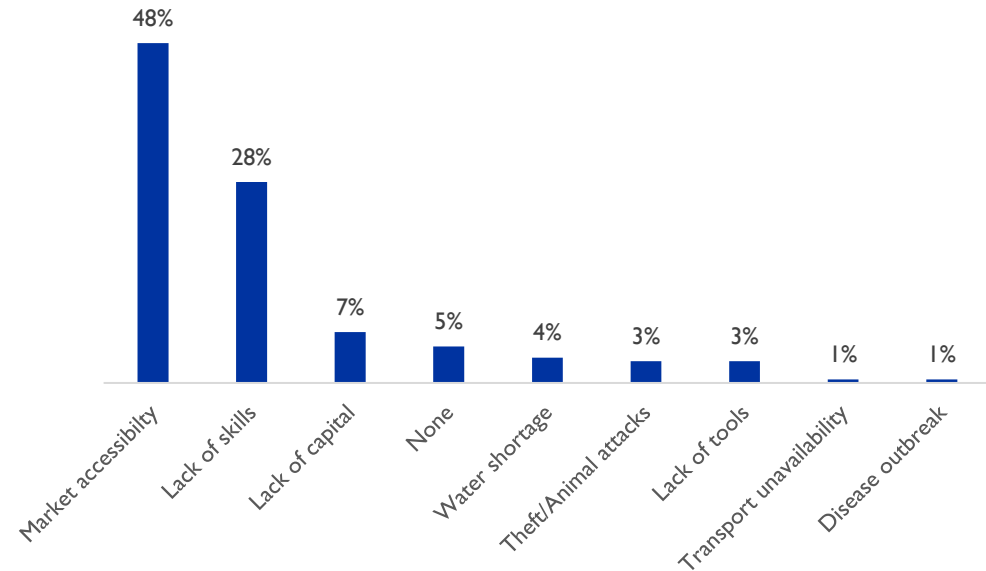
Due to easy management, skills availability and conducive environments, other projects reported to be viable included **goat rearing** and **piggery**. **Poultry** is the second most viable and intended project.

Current source of livelihood



Weaving (29%) is the common source of livelihood in the two wards

What challenges do you see in the implementation of the intended livelihood activity?

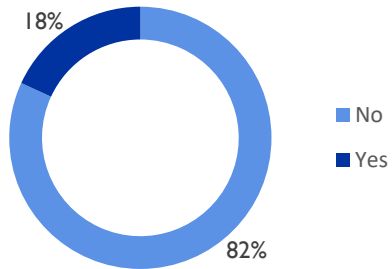


Requirements to undertake the intended project



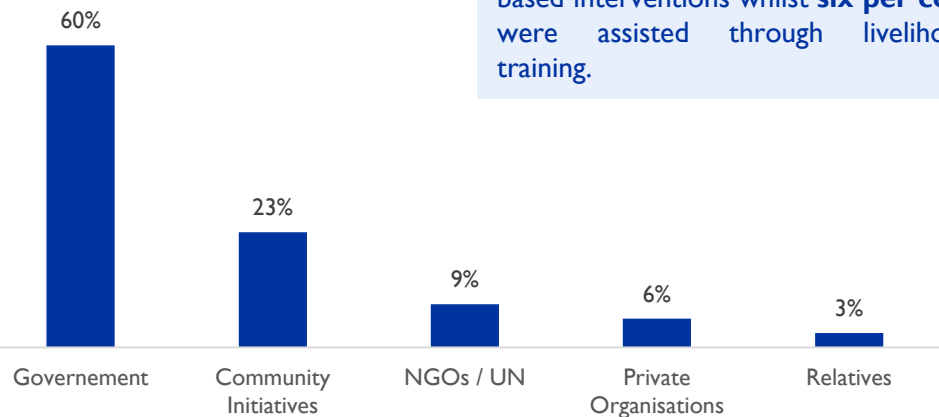
To undertake the intended livelihood activity, majority of respondents (80%) indicated capital as the major requirement. Respondents indicated that capital will be used to buy materials and other necessities for the project to start-up.

Are you receiving any livelihood support?



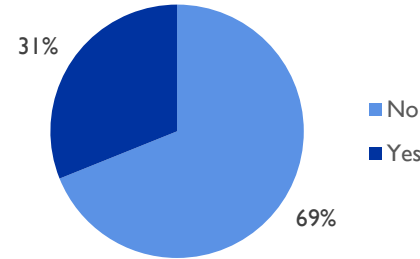
Most respondents (60%) indicated that they obtained livelihood support from the government through the department of social development, followed by community initiatives (23%) and NGOs/UN (9%). Of the respondents receiving livelihood support, 83 per cent indicated food as the form of support being received, 11 per cent have benefited through cash based interventions whilst six per cent were assisted through livelihood training.

Source of support

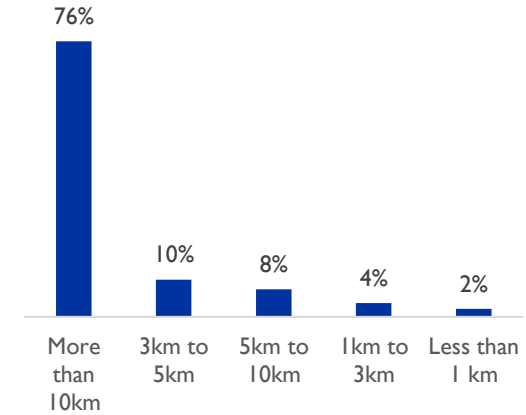


Market Accessibility

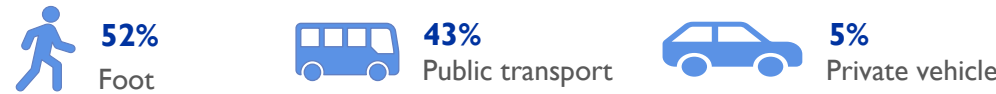
Access to a major market



Distance to a major market



Mode of transport to the market



Conclusions

This report analysed the findings of the responses that were obtained from households selected during the village assessment. A total of 17 Internally displaced households, 18 migrant returnee households and 158 vulnerable households in ward 1 and ward 8 of Beitbridge district were interviewed.

Despite not being under the scope of the current project, majority of the respondents reported that goat rearing and piggery are the most feasible and intended livelihood projects. However, as an alternative, the respondents reported poultry to be the next most feasible activity due to skills availability, market availability and easy management.

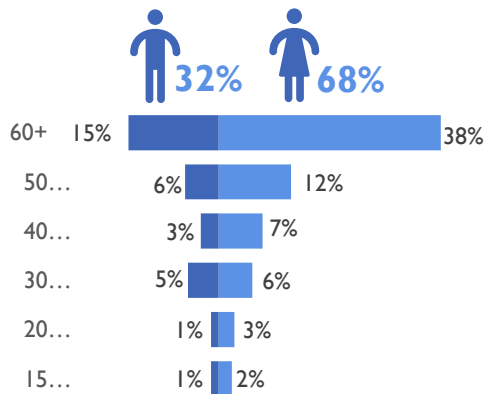
The major requirement for the households to undertake the intended livelihood activity has been reported to be capital. Enough funding throughout the project lifecycle is key for the success of the project. Other necessities include tools and training.

Beneficiary Distribution



The majority of households assessed (**67%**) were vulnerable host communities. Of the 43 IDP households assessed, **79 per cent** were currently residing at their homesteads and **88 per cent** were displaced due to natural disasters. Only **21 per cent** of these IDPs had intentions to relocate within the same village. Out of the 33 returnee households assessed, **18 per cent** have got family members who are still outside the country. Of the 72 per cent that returned, **78 per cent** returned from South Africa. After coming back, the majority of returnees survived by borrowing (**17%**) and donor support (**17%**).

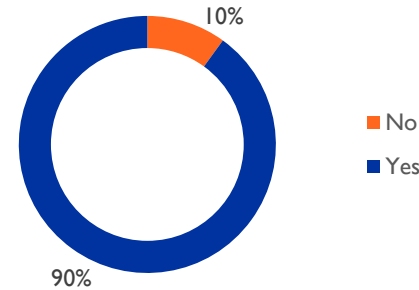
Respondents Age-gender Breakdown



Sixty-eight per cent of the respondents were females, the majority being 60 years of age and above. The majority of female respondents above 60 years of age indicated that they are head of the household widows.

Land ownership and Household size

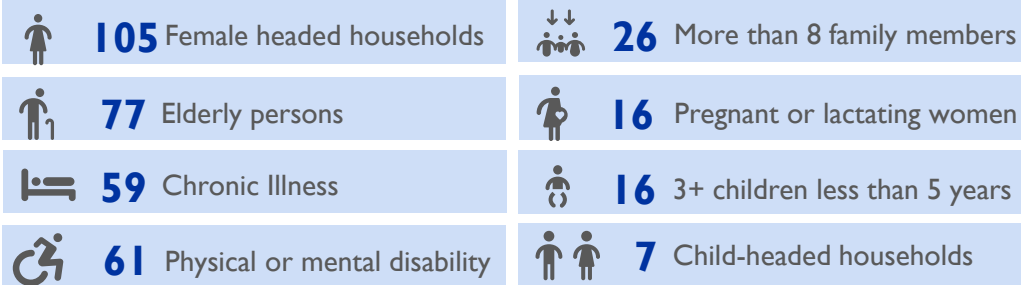
Do you own the land where you are currently residing?



On average, each household had **five** family members.

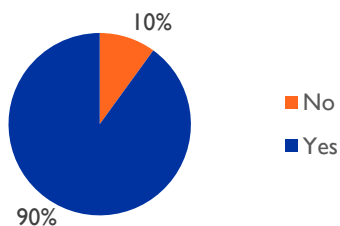
Ninety per cent of the households own the land they were currently residing on. More than **20** respondents indicated that they were staying alone whilst the largest household sizes of 11, 12 and 13 family members were reported in ward 8, 10 and 12.

Vulnerabilities in the households

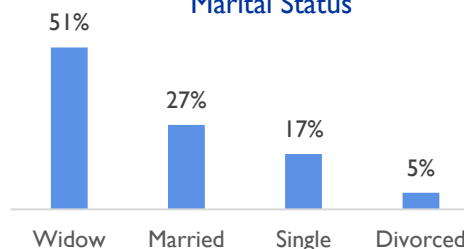


Among persons with disabilities, **38 per cent** had physical disability, **23 per cent** had visual impairment, **19 per cent** had mental conditions whilst **12 per cent** had hearing disability. Other disabilities (**8%**) were unable to speak. Of the 59 individuals with chronic illnesses, **17 per cent** had hypertension, **12 per cent** were diabetic, **5 per cent** had cardiovascular, respiratory issues (**3%**) whilst the majority (**68%**) had long period illnesses such as headaches and stomach aches.

Are you the household head?

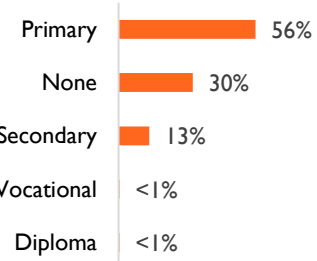


Marital Status

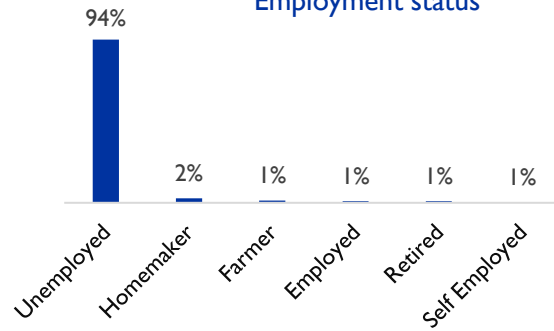


Socio-economic status

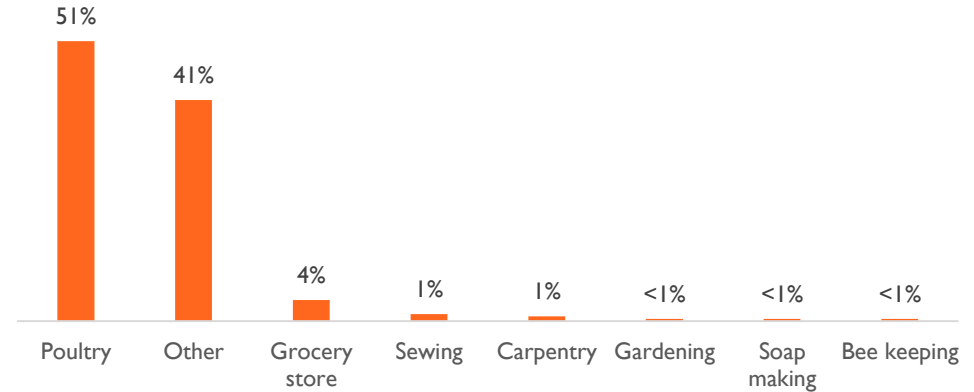
Highest level of education



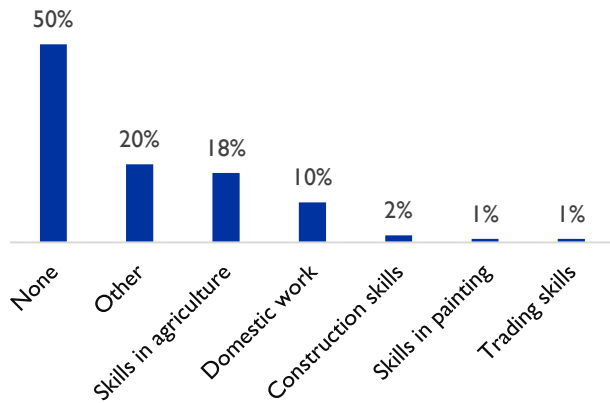
Employment status



Intended livelihood activities



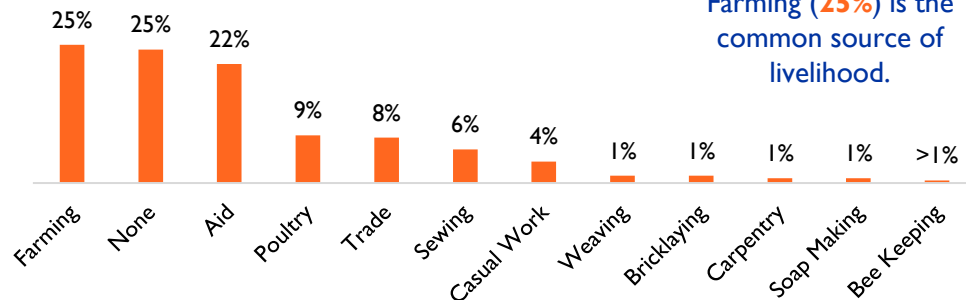
What work skills do you have?



Fifty per cent reported that they do not have any work skills. The majority of households are skilled in agriculture (18%) and domestic work (10%). Other (20%) skills which were indicated included carpentry, mining, brick moulding and animal husbandry.

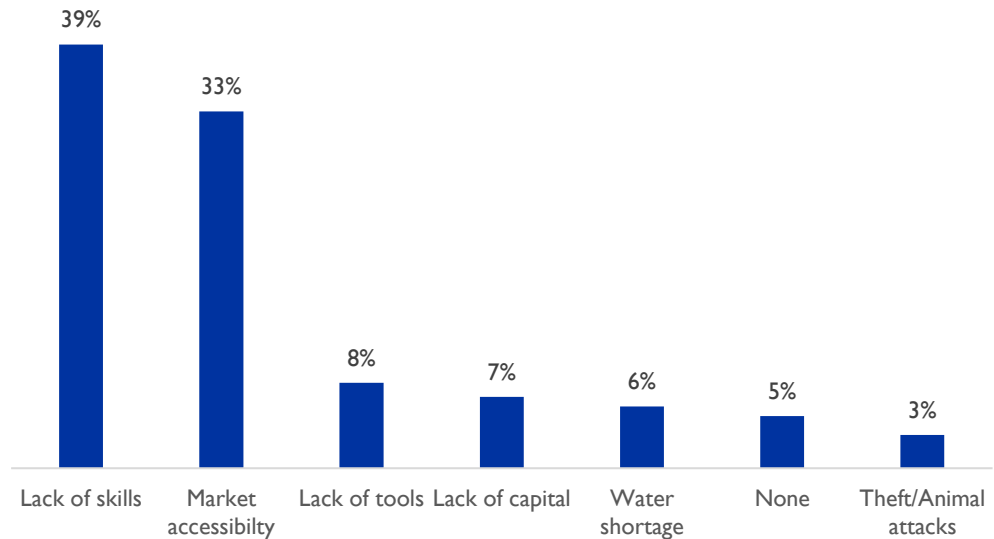
Due to easy management, skill availability and conducive environments, other projects reported to be viable include **goat rearing** and **piggery**. **Poultry** is the most viable and intended project.

Current source of livelihood



Farming (25%) is the common source of livelihood.

What challenges do you see in the implementation of the intended livelihood activity?



Requirements to undertake the intended project



Capital
72%



Tools
13%



Skills Training
9%



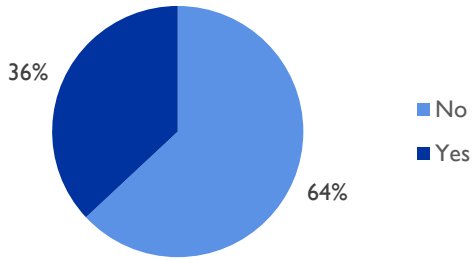
Water
5%



Feed
<1%

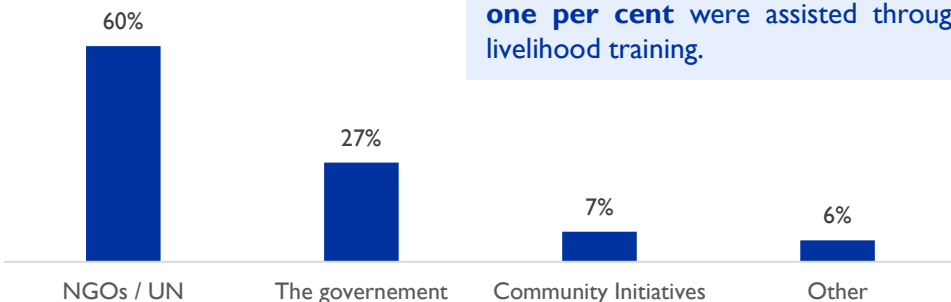
To undertake the intended livelihood activity, the majority of respondents (72%) indicated capital as the major requirement. Respondents indicated that capital will be used to buy materials and other necessities for the project to commence.

Are you receiving any livelihood support?



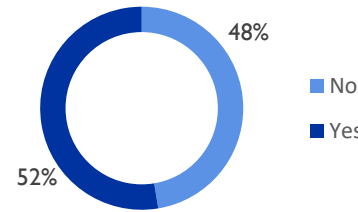
About **36 per cent** of the respondents reported that they were receiving livelihood support from mostly humanitarian partners. The government through the department of social development is the second source (27%). **Seven per cent** are benefitting from community initiatives. Of the respondents receiving livelihood support, **86 per cent** indicated food as the form of support being received. **Ten per cent** have benefited through income generating activities, **four per cent** received cash assistance whilst **one per cent** were assisted through livelihood training.

Source of support

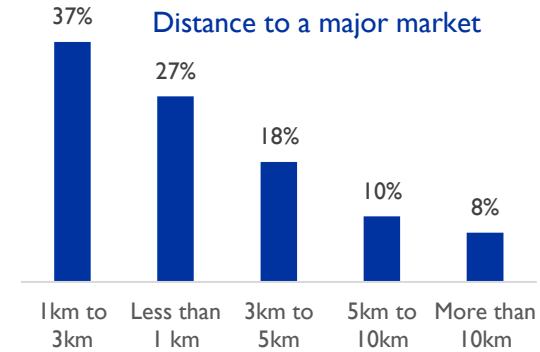


Market Accessibility

Access to a major market



Distance to a major market



Mode of transport to the market



Conclusions

This report analysed the findings of the responses that were obtained from households selected during the village assessment in Bulilima district. A total of 43 internally displaced households, 33 migrant returnees households and 152 vulnerable households in wards 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 were interviewed.

The majority of respondents intend to start poultry projects due to skills availability, market availability and easy management. Goat rearing and piggery are some of the activities the respondents indicated as most feasible.

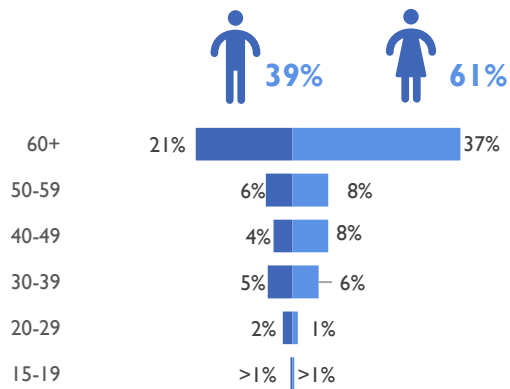
The major requirement for the households to undertake the intended livelihood activity has been reported to be capital. Enough funding throughout the project lifecycle is key for the success of the project. Other necessities include tools and training.

Beneficiary Distribution



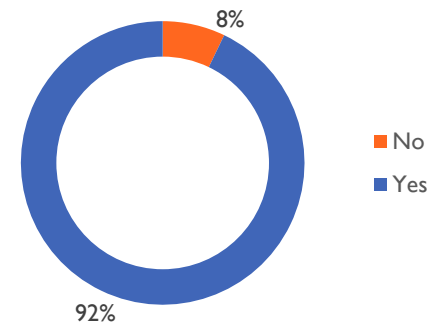
The majority of households assessed (**84%**) are vulnerable host communities. Of the 12 IDP households assessed, **92 per cent** were currently residing at their homesteads and all were displaced due to natural disasters. Only **eight per cent** of these IDP households have intentions to relocate within the same village. Out of the 27 migrant returnee households assessed, **37 per cent** have got family members who are still outside the country. Of the 63 per cent that returned, **82 per cent** returned from South Africa. To reintegrate, the majority of returnee households were vending (**30%**) and selling labour (**15%**).

Age-gender Breakdown



Sixty-one per cent of the respondents are females, the majority being 60 years of age and above. The majority of female respondents above 60 years of age indicated that they are widowed and they are the head of the household.

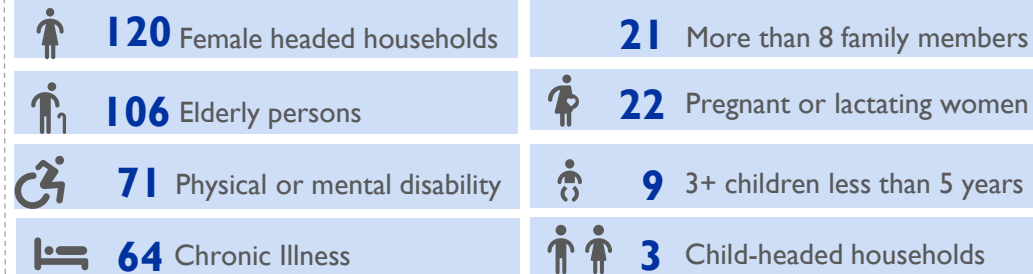
Land ownership and Household size



On average, each household had **five** family members.

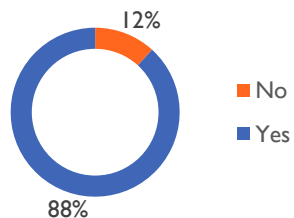
Ninety-two per cent of the households own the land they were currently residing on. More than **30** respondents indicated that they are staying alone whilst the largest household sizes of up to 20 members were reported in ward 13.

Vulnerabilities in the households

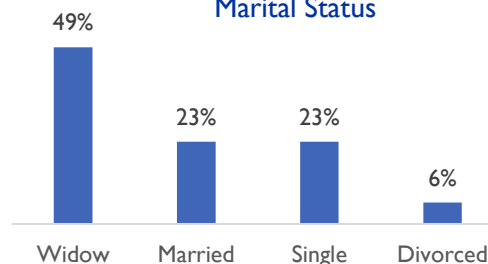


Among the households with persons with disabilities, **44 per cent** had physical disability, **27 per cent** had visual impairment, **20 per cent** had mental conditions whilst **11%** had hearing disability. Other (**5%**) were either inability to speak or had more than one disability. Of the 64 with chronic illnesses, **21 per cent** had respiratory illnesses, **19 per cent** had hypertension, **5 per cent** were diabetic whilst the majority (**55%**) had long period illnesses such as headaches and stomach aches.

Are you the household head?

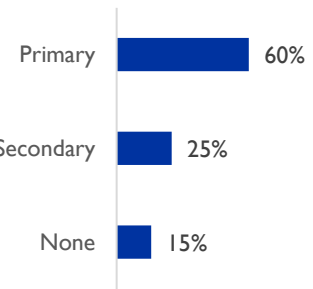


Marital Status

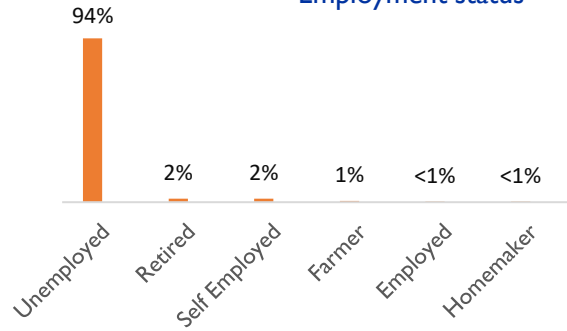


Socio-economic status

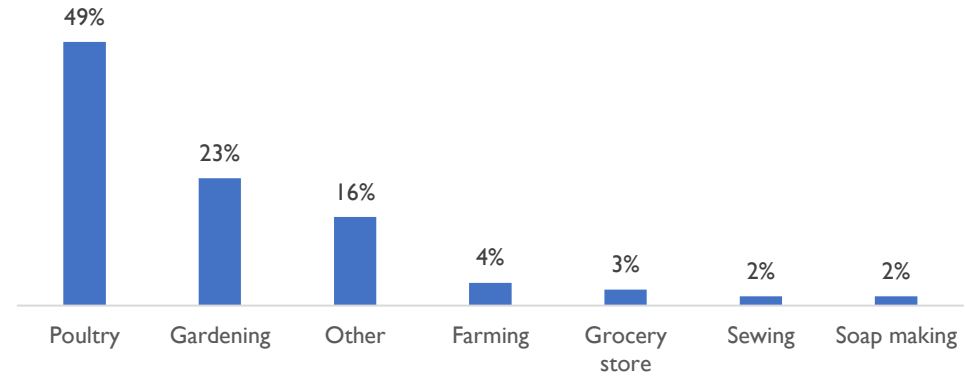
Highest level of education



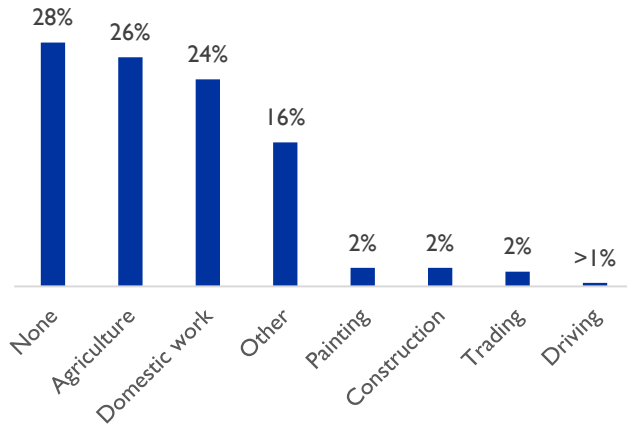
Employment status



Intended livelihood activities



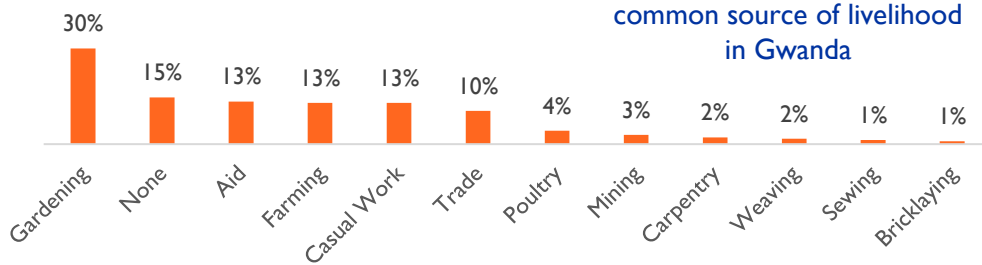
What work skills do you have?



Twenty-eight per cent indicated that they did not have any work skills. The majority of households are skilled in agriculture (26%) and domestic work (24%). Other (16%) skills which has been indicated include carpentry, mining, brick moulding and animal husbandry.

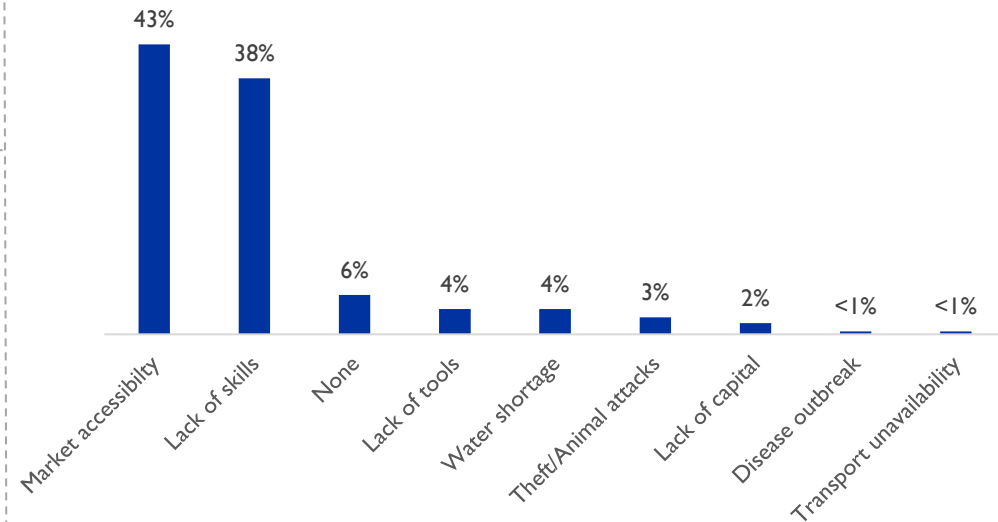
Due to easy management, skills availability and conducive environments, **poultry** was reported as the most feasible project that the households can undertake. Other projects reported to be viable included **goat rearing** and **piggery**.

Current source of livelihood



Gardening (28%) was the common source of livelihood in Gwanda

What challenges do you see in the implementation of the intended livelihood activity?



Requirements to undertake the intended project



Capital
80%



Tools
12%



Skills Training
4%



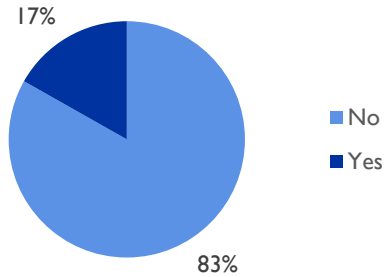
Water
2%



Formalisation
1%

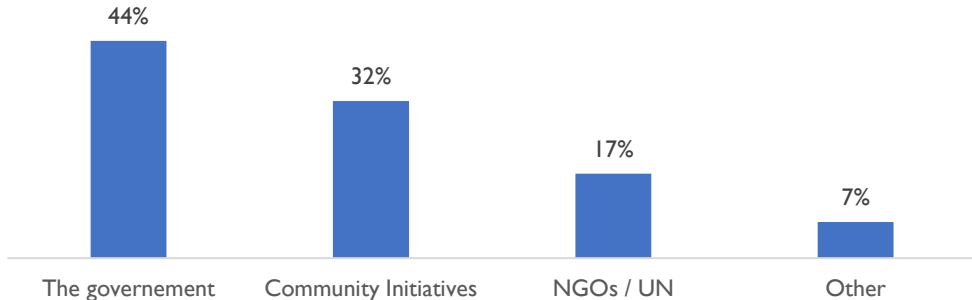
To undertake the intended livelihood activity, the majority of respondents (80%) indicated capital as the major requirement. Respondents indicated that capital will be used to buy materials and other necessities for the project to commence.

Are you receiving any livelihood support?



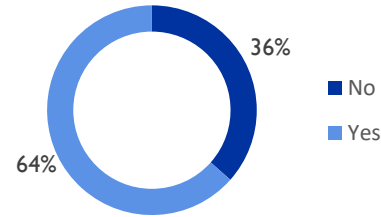
About 17 per cent of the respondents reported that they were receiving livelihood support from mainly the government through the department of social development (34%) while 32 per cent were benefitting from community initiatives. Of the respondents receiving livelihood support, 56 per cent indicated food as the form of support received, 34 per cent benefited through various livelihood trainings whilst 10 per cent were supported with cash.

Source of support

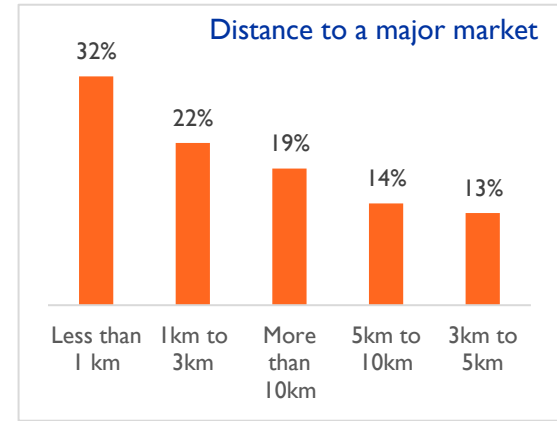


Market Accessibility

Access to a major market



Distance to a major market



Mode of transport to the market



82%
Foot



15%
Public transport



3%
Private vehicle

Conclusions

This report analysed the findings of the responses that were obtained from beneficiaries selected during the village assessment. Twelve Internally displaced persons, 27 migrant returnees and 200 vulnerable head of households in Gwanda district were interviewed.

Poultry has been reported as the most viable project. Despite not being under the scope of the current project, the majority of the respondents reported that as the second most feasible and preferred livelihood projects. Other preferred projects include goat and piggery.

The major requirement for the households to undertake the intended livelihood activity has reported to be capital. Enough funding throughout the project lifecycle is key for the success of the project. Other necessities include tools and training.



dtmzimbabwe@iom.int



dtm.iom.int/Zimbabwe