IDPs presence at ward level
- 2.001 - 3.000
- 1.001 - 2.000
- 501 - 1.000
- 251 - 500
- 101 - 250
- 51 - 100
- < 50

Affected Individuals at ward level
- 7.001 - 17.500
- 6.001 - 7.000
- 5.001 - 6.000
- 4.001 - 5.000
- 3.001 - 4.000
- 2.001 - 3.000
- 1.001 - 2.000
- 501 - 1.000
- < 500

50,905 IDPs	**2** Provinces	**12** Districts	**443** Wards	**1,202** Locations

Overview:

Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in Zimbabwe on 15 March 2019. From 7-27 April 2019 IOM, in close coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe, conducted baseline assessments in **12** affected districts.

Key Findings

50,905 cyclone-induced IDPs were reported with **97.5 per cent** living in host communities and **2.5 per cent** residing in collective centres or camp-like sites. In addition, there are a significant number of pre-cyclone displacements resulting from man-made disasters.

Districts with Highest IDPs

Chipinge (23,790)

Chimanimani (10,284)

Buhera (4,180)

Mutare (4,050)

Gutu (2,750)

BACKGROUND

Eastern districts of Zimbabwe experienced torrential rain and high winds after Cyclone Idai struck Zimbabwe on 15 March. The hardest hit province was Manicaland (Buhera, Chimanimani, Chipinge, Makoni, Mutare, Mutasa and Nyanga districts), but Masvingo Province was also affected (Bikita, Gutu, Chiredzi, and Masvingo districts). These areas witnessed riverine and flash flooding, as well as landslides, causing significant loss of life and property, and displacement.

To complement the Government of Zimbabwe's efforts, IOM together with local partners under the Shelter/NFI-CCCM cluster rolled out the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

DTM data enables different partners and UN agencies to understand the movements and evolving needs of the displaced population, as well as the needs and gaps in hosting communities. DTM data facilitates evidence-based programming within the Cyclone Idai response operations in Zimbabwe. In the medium- to long-term, baseline assessment information can also be used to inform future assessments and early recovery programming in the affected areas.

METHODOLOGY

The approach used is two-fold: firstly, IOM identified and assessed at the district-level where IDPs are located; secondly, IOM conducted this process at the ward-level to determine numbers of IDPs and priority needs.

Baseline Area Assessment (B1F): This tool captures the following: information on displacement originating from the district and displacement in the district. The results of the district level area assessments inform whether or not to continue assessments at the ward level.

Baseline Location Assessment (B2F): The data collected at ward level includes more detailed information about the displaced population (number of households and individuals, time of arrival, origin, the reasons for displacement and priority needs) as well as a listing of all sites/locations where IDPs and migrants are staying.

As part of the next phase of DTM roll out as part of Cyclone Idai response, IOM will conduct with following assessments:

Multi-sectoral location/site assessment: On the basis of locations identified through the baseline assessments, assessments will be conducted in sites where IDPs are residing in significant numbers (collective centres, such as schools, churches, as well as community buildings, and camps/camp-like sites etc.). This assessment will establish more precise information on the status of the sites, as well as more granular information on needs in the sites. Questions related to different sectors (Shelter, WASH, Protection, Health, Education, Food, Livelihoods, etc.) will enable actors to identify gaps in their response.

Multi-sectoral hosting community/village assessment: Similar to the standard site assessment, but conducted in villages hosting IDPs. Additional questions relating to IDP intentions and preferences, and shelter damage will be included. This assessment will ensure that needs and gaps in communities hosting significant numbers of IDPs are captured, in order to inform the humanitarian and early recovery response.
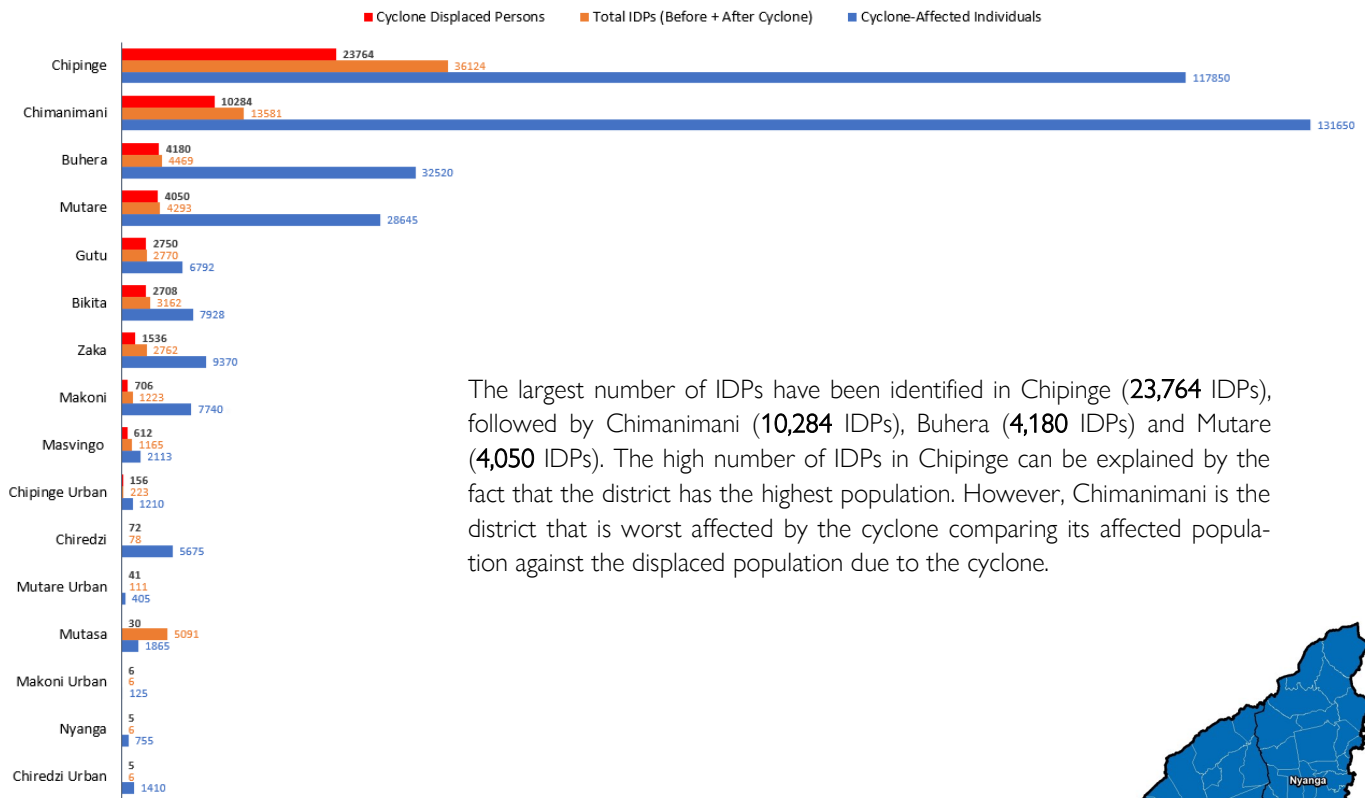
KEY INFORMANTS

In all the 3 rounds, DTM consulted 593 key informants at the ward level in addition to direct observations and consultations at the location and district level. IDP community leaders constituted the highest representation of the key informants.

DEFINITIONS

IDPs

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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Displacement.iom.int/Zimbabwe
Globaldtm.info/zimbabwe

DTM IS SUPPORTED BY:

United Nations CERF | Central Emergency Response Fund

Sweden Sverige

ESTIMATED IDPs PER DISTRICT

Legend: Cyclone Displaced Persons | Total IDPs (Before + After Cyclone) | Cyclone-Affected Individuals

District	Cyclone Displaced Persons	Total IDPs (Before + After Cyclone)	Cyclone-Affected Individuals
Chipinge	23764	36124	117850
Chimanimani	10284	13581	131650
Buhera	4180	4469	32520
Mutare	4050	4293	28645
Gutu	2750	2770	6792
Bikita	2708	3162	7928
Zaka	1536	2762	9370
Makoni	706	1223	7740
Masvingo	612	1165	2113
Chipinge Urban	156	223	1210
Chiredzi	72	78	5675
Mutare Urban	41	111	405
Mutasa	30	5091	1865
Makoni Urban	6	6	125
Nyanga	5	6	755
Chiredzi Urban	5	6	1410

The largest number of IDPs have been identified in Chipinge (**23,764** IDPs), followed by Chimanimani (**10,284** IDPs), Buhera (**4,180** IDPs) and Mutare (**4,050** IDPs). The high number of IDPs in Chipinge can be explained by the fact that the district has the highest population. However, Chimanimani is the district that is worst affected by the cyclone comparing its affected population against the displaced population due to the cyclone.

PERCENTAGE OF IDPs LIVING IN COLLECTIVE CENTRES / CAMP-LIKE SITES, and HOST COMMUNITIES

Only **2.5 per cent** of IDPs were reported to live in collective centres and camp/camp-like sites. Most of the collective centres and camps/camp-like sites were identified in Chimanimani and Chipinge.

The vast majority of IDPs (**97.5 per cent**) were reported to be living with host communities (most often family members and friends).

Most sites initially identified have since been closed as schools they lived are now open for learning.
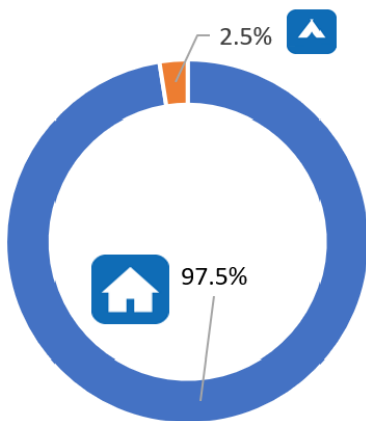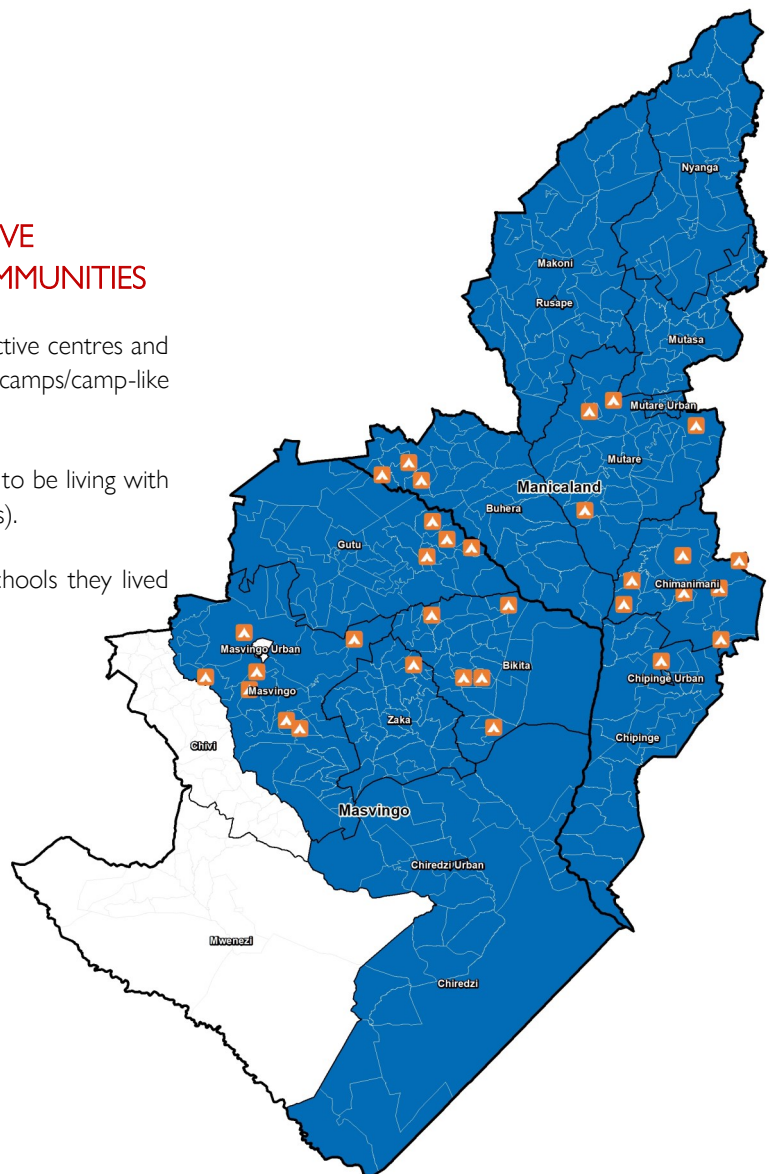
2.5%
97.5%

Figure 1 - IDP Locations

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

A total of **75,070** IDPs were identified during these rounds of data collection, with **67.8 per cent** (**50,905**) having been displaced due to cyclone Idai. Some wards in Chimanimani and Chipinge hosts the largest number of IDPs due to the cyclone. A small proportion of the displaced populations in Masvingo and Manicaland was due to man-made disasters and communal clashes.
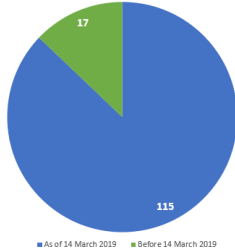

Figure 2 - Wards with displaced populations

In the majority of the wards that has IDPs, (**115** out 132) the majority of IDPs in these wards were due to cyclone Idai.

50,912 IDPs were displaced after the Tropical cyclone Idai, of these **7** were displaced due to community clashes in Masvingo district.

24,165 IDPs were already displaced prior to the cyclone. Of these, the majority (**5,061 IDPs**) were reported in Mutasa district, for reasons unrelated to natural disasters.
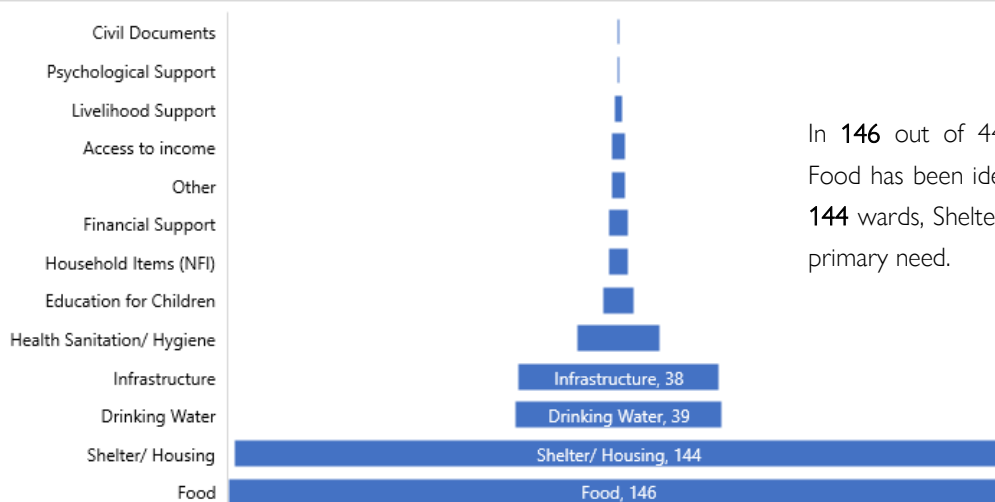
PLACE OF ORIGIN OF MAJORITY IDPs

One hundred per cent of the IDPs identified in Chiredzi Rural and Urban, Bikita, Buhera, Nyanga, Mutare Rural and Zaka originate from the same districts, whereas IDPs identified in Chimanimani, Chipinge, Gutu, Makoni, Masvingo Rural, Mutasa and Mutare Urban have some IDPs that originate from other districts.

In the majority of districts, most IDPs originate from the same district. However, 60% of IDPs in Chimanimani originate from Chipinge. Also of note is the fact that 50% of IDPs in Mutare Urban originate from Mutare Rural, and 5% of IDPs in Makoni originate from Chimanimani.

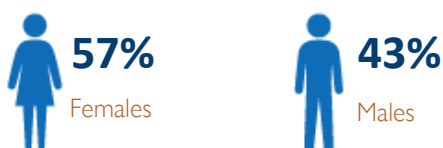| District	District of Origin of Majority	Proportion of Individuals
Mutare Urban	Mutare Rural	50%
Chimanimani	Chipinge	60%

Table 1 - Places of origin of IDPs

NEEDS

In **146** out of 443 wards that were assessed, Food has been identified as the primary need. In **144** wards, Shelter/Housing was identified as the primary need.

GENDER BREAKDOWN

57% Females

43% Males

FOREIGNERS

588 Households

3,067 Individuals

98 per cent of the total non-Zimbabwean IDPs identified hail from Mozambique with **2 per cent** from Malawi and other countries.