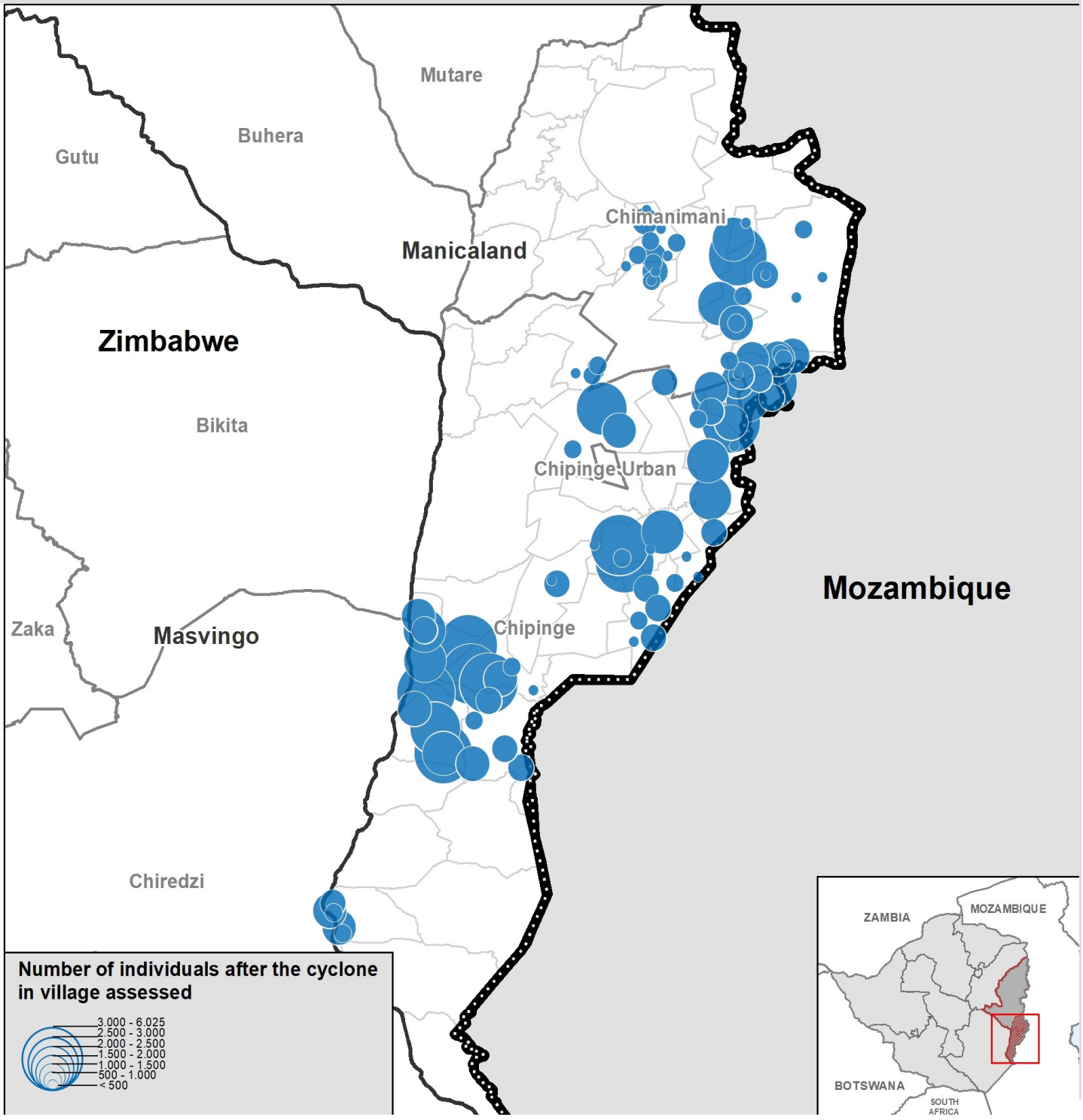
ZIMBABWE: TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI
MULTI-SECTORAL VILLAGE ASSESSMENTS
CHIMANIMANI & CHIPINGE DISTRICTS
9–14 MAY 2019

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in Zimbabwe on 15 March 2019 and the country experienced floods and sustained heavy rains. From 9 — 14 May 2019 IOM, in close coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe and it's partners, conducted DTM multi-sectoral village assessments in displacement in Chimanimani and Chipinge districts, in Manicaland province. This exercise collected data in 104 villages throughout 21 wards. The following report is an analysis of the data gathered from the assessment survey, covering displacements situation, shelter, WASH, food & nutrition, education, and protection.

*** Only part of the villages assessed are displayed on the map, due to the availability of the coordinates



DEMOGRAPHICS

During the reporting period **25,300** individuals (**5,141** households) were recorded across **104** villages in Chimanimani and Chipinge.

The total affected population is composed of **56%** females and **44%** males, see Figure 1. In Figure 2, the demographics are subdivided by age and sex. The largest cohort is 18-59 years (**22%** female and **10%** male), followed by 6-12 years (**10%** female, **8%** male). The average household size is 5.5.

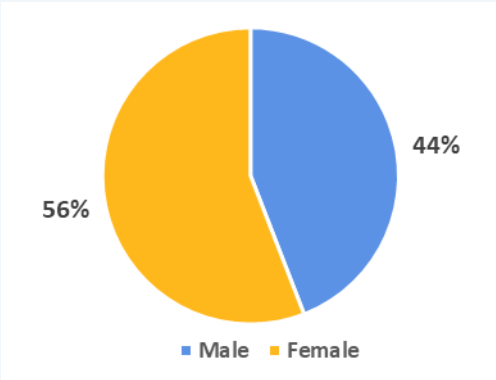


Figure 1 — Female/male population

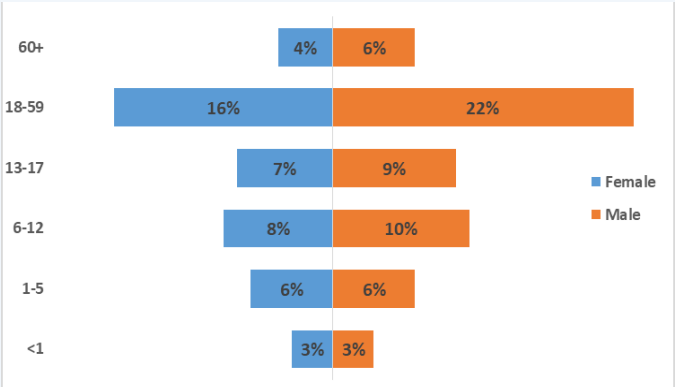


Figure 2 — Displaced population demographics

VULNERABILITIES

In affected population there are **1,155** pregnant women, **3,148** breastfeeding mothers, **854** individuals with physical disabilities, **461** with mental disabilities, and **1,946** individuals with chronic diseases. **3,438** female-headed households, **815** male-headed households,

RETURN INTENTIONS

In **71** of the 104 villages the majority of individuals and households have returned to their place of origin and are living in their own homes. In **32** villages, there are members of the community who are living with relatives or community members rather than their own homes. This is due to their homes being destroyed/damaged (**22** villages), due to infrastructure damage (**6** villages), lack of food (**2**), lack of safety (**1**), and lack of accessibility (**1**). There is only **one** village (Rutegeni) where the displaced population has not returned, expecting to do so between two weeks and one month. Even though many people have **returned to their homes**(**71** villages), their **houses need repairs** or reconstruction as some of the houses were completely destroyed (**43**), badly damaged (**19**) or partially damaged(**9**).

In Figure 3 the return intentions for the **32** villages where members of the community are not living in their own homes have been surveyed. In almost half of the villages, **15**, the majority of the displaced individuals believe it will be more than three months before they can return to their original homes. In **six** villages, this is between one and three months, in **11** villages they intend to return between two weeks and one month from the survey date, and in **one** village they intend to return in between one and two weeks.

In **24** villages, the surveyed households said they need to return home to restart livelihood activities, and in **24** to rebuild their homes. Other reasons include the need to improve village conditions (**5**), family reunification (**4**), dispute with host family (**1**) and insufficient assistance at current location (**5**).

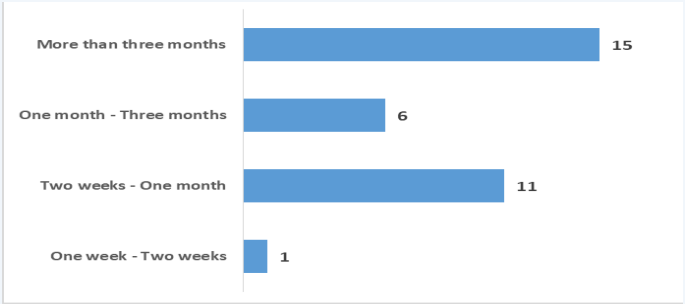


Figure 3— Return intentions

NEEDS OVERVIEW

The needs have been aggregated for all 104 assessed villages, not only those with internally displaced households. As in Figure 4, 54 villages cited Food as their greatest priority need, followed by Shelter in 25, and Building materials in 12.

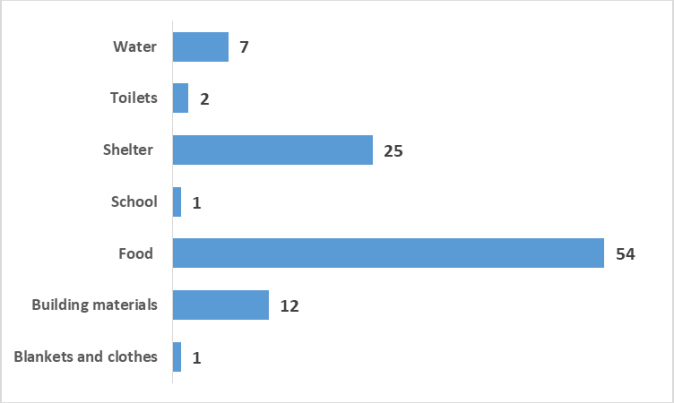


Figure 4 — Primary need per village

The secondary needs are more evenly distributed, as seen in Figure 5. The top secondary needs are Shelter in 18 villages, Building materials in 14, Food in 12, and Water in 12. These two questions demonstrate that Food and Shelter are overall the greatest needs for the affected population.

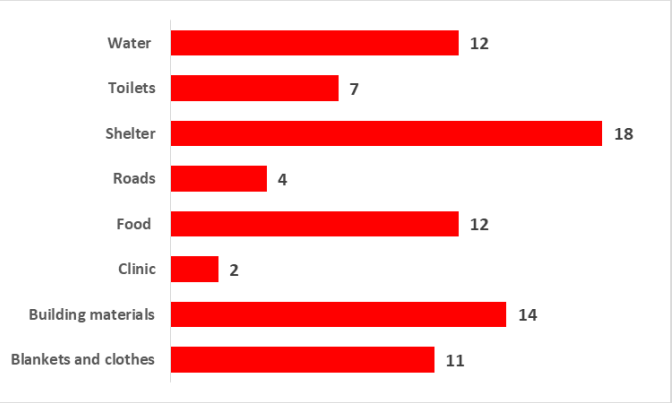


Figure 5 — Secondary need per village

Like the secondary needs, the tertiary needs are also very evenly distributed. They include Toilets (14), Water (15), Shelter (13), Food (10), Clothes and blankets (18), and others.

SHELTER & NFI

The following subsections make approximations of the proportions of individuals in each village. These should be taken as approximations and indications of key humanitarian needs.

As seen in Figure 6, out of the 104 villages assessed, 72 have nobody sleeping outdoors without shelter, and in 29 villages about a quarter of individuals do not have shelter. In one village half the population does not have shelter and sleeps outdoors, and in two villages most of the individuals are in the same position.

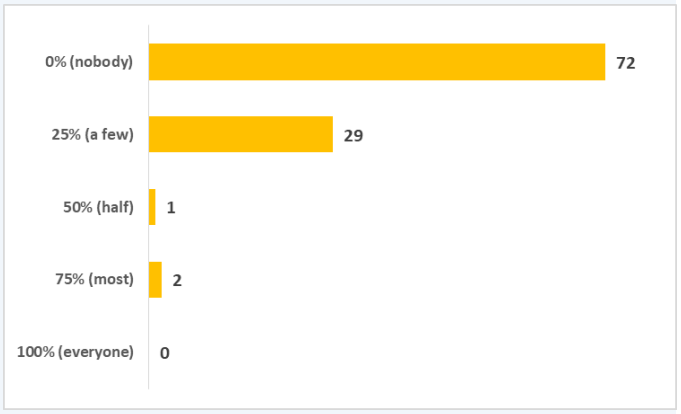


Figure 6 — Proportion of individuals who sleep outdoors per village

The distribution of individuals using permanent or emergency shelters is much greater, as seen in Figure 7. **Even though most have permanent shelter, 94 of the villages indicated that most affected households do not have sufficient living/sleeping space**. Overall more individuals have permanent rather than emergency shelters.

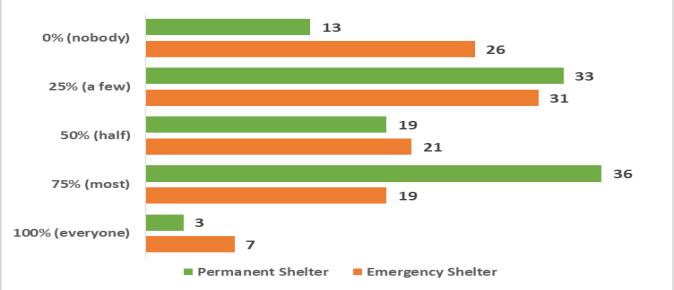


Figure 7 — Proportion of individuals who sleep in permanent and emergency shelters per village

HOUSING AND SHELTER CONDITIONS

94 of the villages do not have enough living space though most are staying at permanent structures back at their homes. The shortage of living space is due to structural damages to some of their houses leaving the families with no option but to squeeze in the few left. Villages attested that most of those affected homes have their houses partially damaged(**12**), badly damaged(**30**) or completely destroyed(**61**). Main issues with the damaged/destroyed houses are collapsed roofing(31), collapsed walls(69), general structural risk(**3**) and home in a hazardous area(**1**)

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

As seen in Figure 8, the most prevalent water source is an Unprotected spring (**41** villages). This is followed by Surface water (**35**), tube well/borehole (**13**), and piped water (**10**).

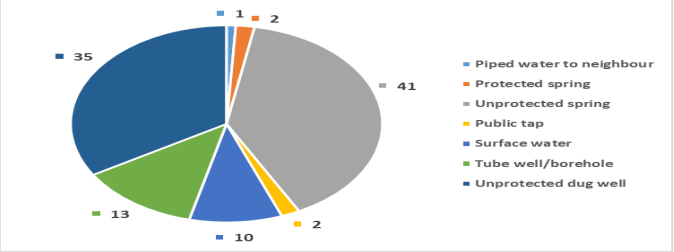


Figure 8 — Water sources per village

Figure 9 shows the availability of drinking water, and Figure 10 shows the rates of open defecation throughout the **104** villages. This information should be understood with the fact that in **59** villages nobody (0%) have access to soap, in **35** a few individuals (25%) have access, in **five** villages about half of the individuals have soap, and in only **three** villages most people have access. Also in **nine** villages there are no sanitation facilities, in **13** there is a pit latrine with slab, and in **80** there is an open pit/pit latrine without slab.

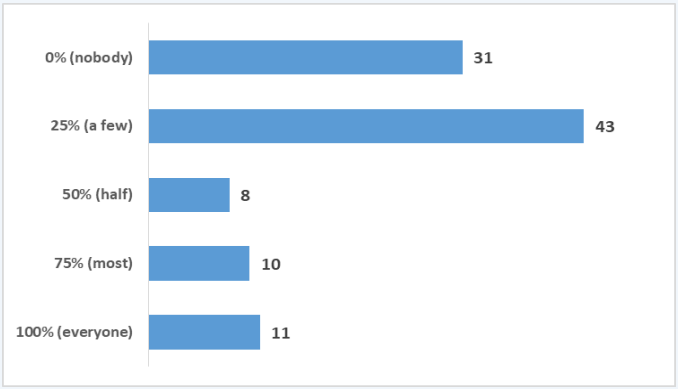


Figure 9 — Proportion of individuals with access to drinking water per village

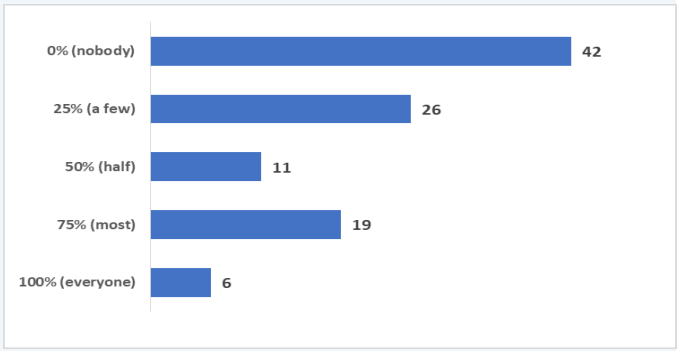


Figure 10 — Proportion of individuals who practice open defecation per village

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Food has been cited as an important need in pervious sections. Figure 12 shows the proportion of individuals in each village who ate three meals a day in the last week. In 31 villages everyone ate three meals, and in 43 villages around 75% of people ate three meals. However, in 16 nobody ate three meals a day in the last week, and in nine villages only 25% of individuals had adequate sustenance. In four villages around half of the individuals had three meals a day in the last week.

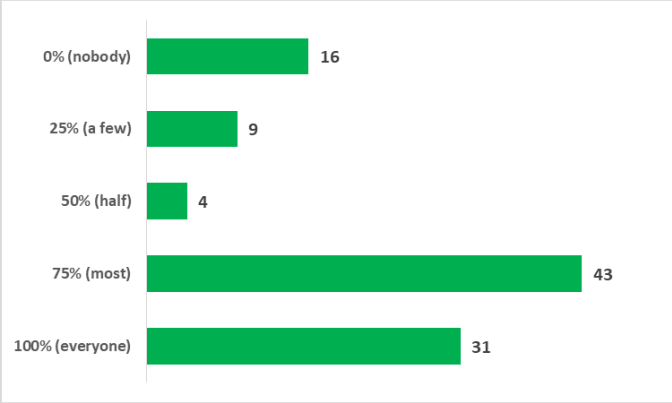


Figure 12 — Proportion of individuals who ate thee meals a day in the last week per village

In 102 out of 104 villages, none or most of the villagers cannot buy what they need from the market as prices are too high. In one village, Takunda, there is no access to the market or availability to buy food as the nearest market does not sell to their ethnic group.

HEALTH

In 72 of the 104 villages, the health facility is more than 30 minutes away. In 21 there is no reachable health facility, and in 11 the nearest health facility is within 30 minutes distance from the village.

In 40 villages, the cost of healthcare is limiting individuals to use the services. In 29 there are no medicines available, and in 19 villages there is nothing limiting or preventing people from accessing healthcare services.

EDUCATION

Figure 13 demonstrates the proportions of schoolchildren in education dependent on their age bracket. Overall most of the villages have most of their children in school. In all villages for any age demographic, a proportion of the children is going to school. In 36 villages only a few 3-5 year old are going to school. There is a general trend that as the children grow older, 13-17 years old, fewer and fewer children go to school. This is due to them having to undertake responsibilities to take care of their households and find work.

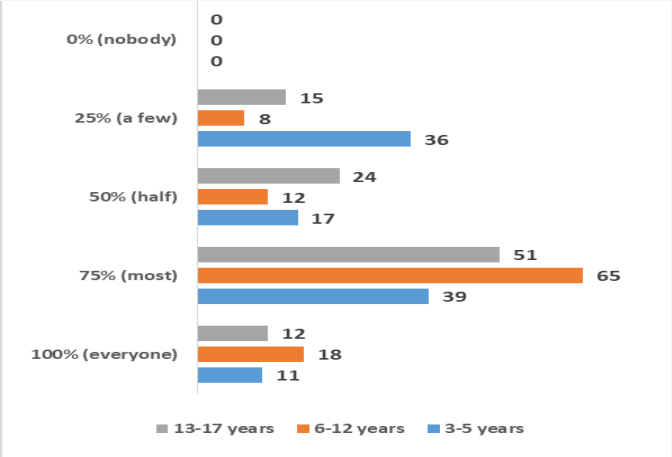


Figure 13— Proportion of children in education for each age bracket per village

PROTECTION

In 68 villages there is no adequate lighting in any of the common spaces. In 19 villages around 25% of communal spaces have adequate lighting, and in 10 about half. In one site 100% of communal areas have lighting coverage.

In 75 villages there are no separate latrines for males and females. In 22 villages only a few individuals have access to latrines that are separated by sex. In 100 villages none of the toilets lock from the inside, and in 96 villages the toilets are not well lit.

Similarly, in 95 villages the bathing facilities are not separated by sex, and in seven villages only a few individuals have access to separate bathing facilities. In 101 villages non of the bathing facilities have locks on the inside, and in three villages only a few (25%) individuals have access to bathing facilities with a lock.

Table 1: Number of IDPs and Village population by site for Chimanimani

Village Name	Ward	Number of IDP individuals	Village Population	% of IDPs
Ngangu new stands	15	1498	2320	65%
Munoendevunye	23	1000	1462	68%
Chanhuhwa	17	982	1310	75%
Muterembwe	23	840	2747	31%
Mutseya	17	686	1375	50%
Muchadziya Upper	22	569	1829	31%
Vheremu	21	480	1200	40%
Chishiri	23	395	3021	13%
Pfumo	13	351	2100	17%
Musareketa	23	299	1207	25%
Vhumisai	22	281	1791	16%
Dembeza	17	268	953	28%
Chisamba	16	251	534	47%
Mukondomi	21	226	2233	10%
Old Location	15	218	472	46%
Jiho	12	213	400	53%
Kunhombo	16	195	417	47%
Marumauta	13	195	920	21%
Chiumba	13	193	3040	6%
Saurombe	17	180	467	39%
Maringeni	16	179	1150	16%
Matenderani	22	163	550	30%
Chingweke	21	155	1533	10%
Mamboza	23	153	2200	7%
Gungauta	16	152	800	19%
Majoka	22	141	799	18%
Manzuu Village	17	130	866	15%
Chinamira	17	123	699	18%
Nyapana	16	120	237	51%
Chanyamwaka	13	119	990	12%
Hlabiso Central & Upper	22	112	2494	4%
Chihota	12	93	437	21%
Sabumba	17	88	94	94%
Tomeke	17	84	378	22%
Jiri	21	83	499	17%
Kadzevhu	21	75	840	9%
Derera	13	59	1555	4%
Ngorima	12	48	1026	5%
Ruthmore	12	37	460	8%
Musiyendaka	17	27	332	8%
Nechirinda	17	27	332	8%
Dombera	12	17	882	2%

Table 1: Number of households and individuals by site

Village Name	Ward	Number of IDP individuals	Village Population	% of IDPs
Mbeure	20	1275	6025	21%
Munyamana	21	1068	5526	19%
Ndiadzo	9	631	1586	40%
Tamanewako	21	550	3115	18%
Chikono	19	470	787	60%
Mukabaniso	13	405	2426	17%
Paidamoyo	9	376	1217	31%
Masabeya	13	370	3500	11%
Gadzingo Ndunduma	20	365	2000	18%
Museye	2	362	890	41%
Barauta	19	361	1042	35%
Chigonda	14	347	750	46%
Mapangwana	22	320	2980	11%
Foroma	8	305	600	51%
Nyagadza B2	17	297	469	63%
Mucha	9	292	1531	19%
Vadzimu	23	282	1564	18%
Chioniso	2	278	365	76%
Manyezu	21	275	1800	15%
Mugiyo	17	275	4904	6%
Smith Field Lot	13	253	580	44%
Sazunza	6	240	2560	9%
Chichichi	2	234	780	30%
Muturikwa	8	229	2108	11%
Nduku	2	229	968	24%
Rutengeni	6	214	1800	12%
Siyekaya A	9	210	1970	11%
Mwadzinga	6	205	1020	20%
Takunda B	23	199	1031	19%
Mwacheni	21	183	526	35%
Chiso	22	176	3720	5%
Takunda	23	175	815	21%
Charekwa	14	166	365	45%
Dakate	22	158	1619	10%
Village 3	17	148	386	38%
Muvhecha	13	146	3000	5%
Mutangetsari	14	130	1000	13%
Muradzikwa	19	125	1280	10%
Chipanga	8	122	2017	6%

Table 1: Number of households and individuals by site

Village Name	Ward	Number of IDP individuals	Village Population	% of IDPs
Gumiyo	14	115	170	68%
Kubatana	23	107	1363	8%
Njunja Manyezu	21	105	401	26%
Tongai	23	103	1114	9%
Chiaara	6	101	893	11%
Machena	20	99	1996	5%
Chisavanye	22	85	3150	3%
Musimbo	19	85	446	19%
Yunga	13	85	365	23%
Mashedze	19	73	1319	6%
Mbuya	17	66	360	18%
Chivhunza	8	60	243	25%
Nyamutamba	20	59	2250	3%
Murimba	20	41	1341	3%
Shekwa(Gadzingo)	17	40	1200	3%
Tajuka	22	38	2001	2%
Samhutsa	2	37	800	5%
Murambiwa	27	15	500	3%
Ngwana	27	15	659	2%
Mambarangwa	27	8	1355	1%
Moyowachena	27	8	1964	0.4%
Vheneka	27	4	1658	0.2%