

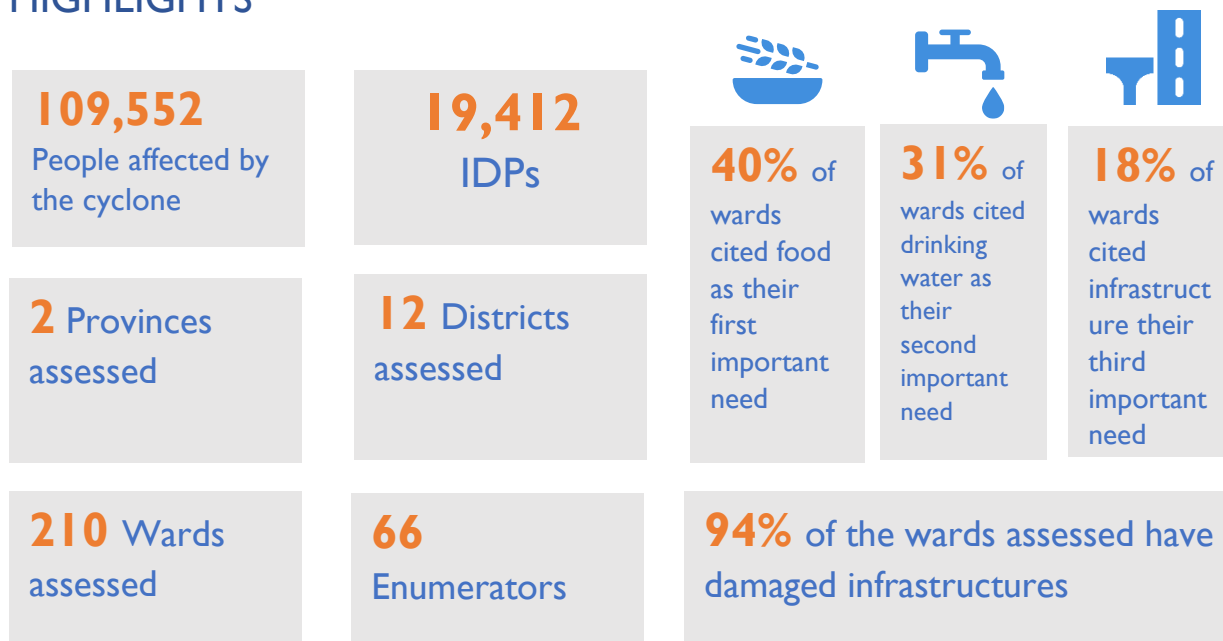
ZIMBABWE

TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

ROUND 5, NOVEMBER 2020



HIGHLIGHTS



Introduction

Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in Zimbabwe on 15 March 2019, the country experienced floods and sustained heavy rains caused by the weather system. To gather comprehensive information on the needs and situation of the tropical cyclone Idai aftermath, a DTM Baseline Assessment was carried out to identify and verify where displaced persons are residing and to cover various factors including mobility, sex breakdown and needs.

Round 5 of the baseline assessments was conducted by the DTM team which comprised of 66 enumerators between 27 October and 11 November. A total of 210 wards were assessed in 2 provinces.

The objective of the baseline assessment is to gather quantitative information on the current status of the population that was affected by cyclone Idai.

This report presents descriptive analysis through province and district profiles and summary statistics, including an analysis of

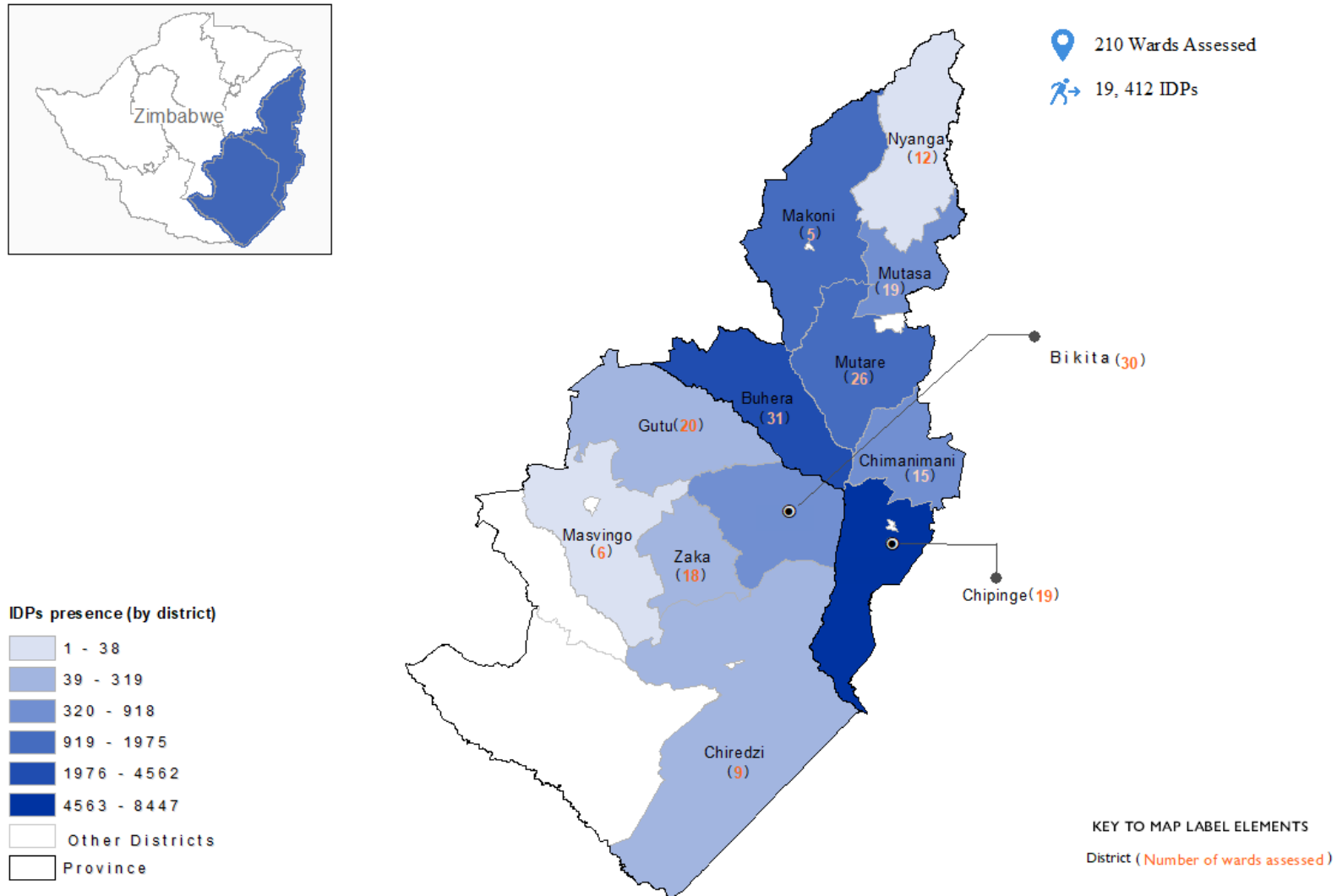
sector-wide needs, such as shelter, health, non-food items, water, sanitation and education.

A total of 109,552 individuals are still affected by cyclone Idai. An estimated 5,109 homes were completely destroyed, while 22,259 homes were partially destroyed. In total, 9,019 households are reported to be in need of shelter support, with 3,609 households having received emergency shelter support since the cyclone made its landfall in Zimbabwe.

During Round 5, 19,412 IDPs (61% female, 39% male) were recorded during the data collection. Out of 210 wards assessed across the two provinces, 142 wards were hosting IDPs. In addition, 17,268 individuals returned to their homes of origin. Furthermore, 5 wards in 3 districts recorded a total of 56 foreigners from Mozambique.

In addition, 94% of the wards assessed have damaged infrastructures. The number of damaged infrastructures such as health facilities, schools, public buildings, bridges, boreholes, dip tanks and water springs varies among the assessed wards.

Map 1. The number of affected population by districts assessed during Round 5.



MANICALAND PROVINCE

7 Districts assessed

127 Wards assessed

53,447 People affected by the cyclone

17,807 IDPs

In Manicaland province, DTM collected data in 127 wards across 7 districts. A total of 53,447 people affected by the cyclone were observed in Manicaland province. A total of 3,858 homes were totally destroyed and another 10,294 homes were partially destroyed by the cyclone. 2,809 household received emergency shelter support and 5,072 are in need of shelter support.

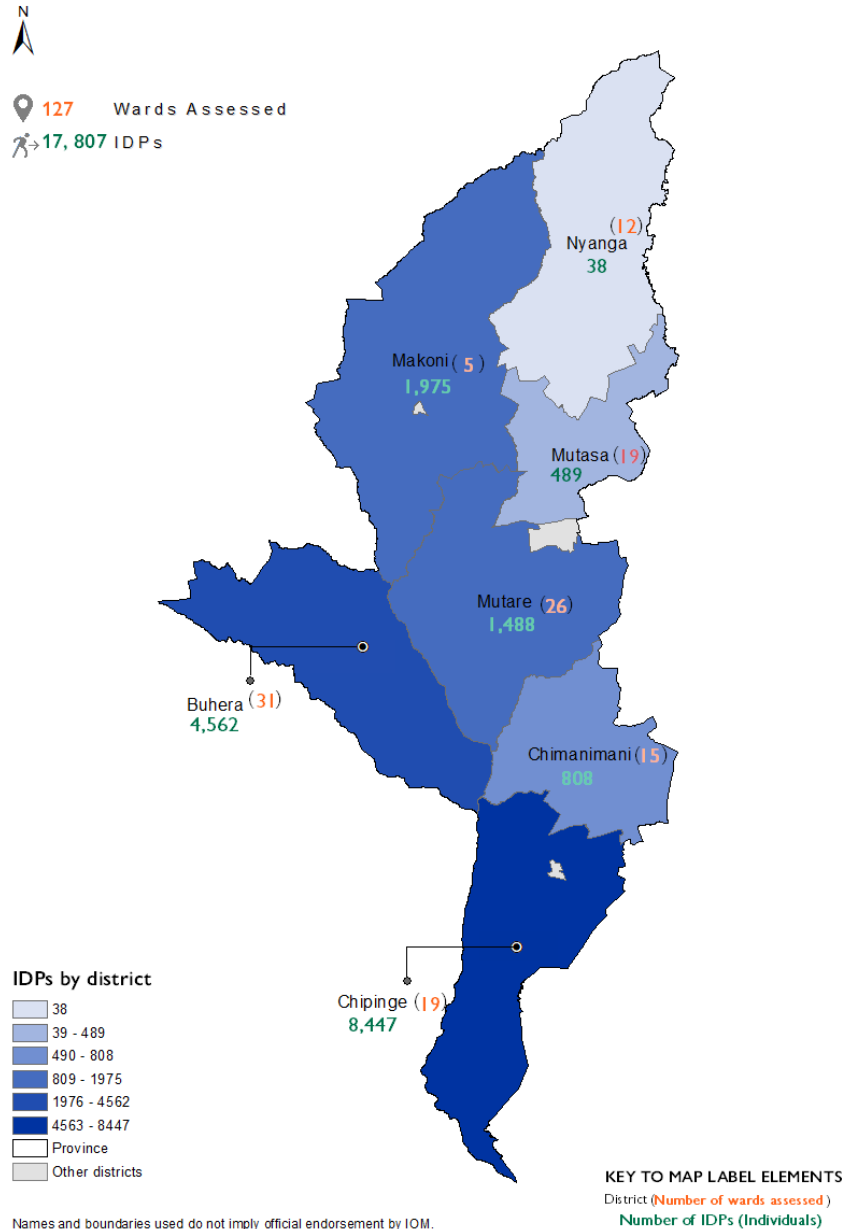
17,807 IDPs (4,293 households) were recorded in Manicaland province. The largest number of IDP households were recorded in Chipinge district (1,774 households), followed by Buhera (973 households) and Makoni (795 households) districts. More than 8,500 individuals have returned to their homes of origin. In total, there are 56 foreigners among the IDPs in Manicaland province.

Over 1,600 IDPs are being hosted by family or in community accommodation while 28 IDPs are living in formal camps.

34% of wards assessed in the province identified food as their most important need. The second most important need among 30% of the wards is drinking water and 17% of the assessed wards cited infrastructure as their third most important need.

In addition, 94% of the wards assessed in Manicaland province have damaged facilities.

Map 2. Number of IDPs per district in Manicaland province



BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | BUHERA DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS

31 wards assessed

13,992 People affected by the cyclone

4,562 IDPs

2,489 Returnees

59% 41%

NEEDS



39% of wards cited shelter as their primary need



39% of wards cited drinking water as their second need



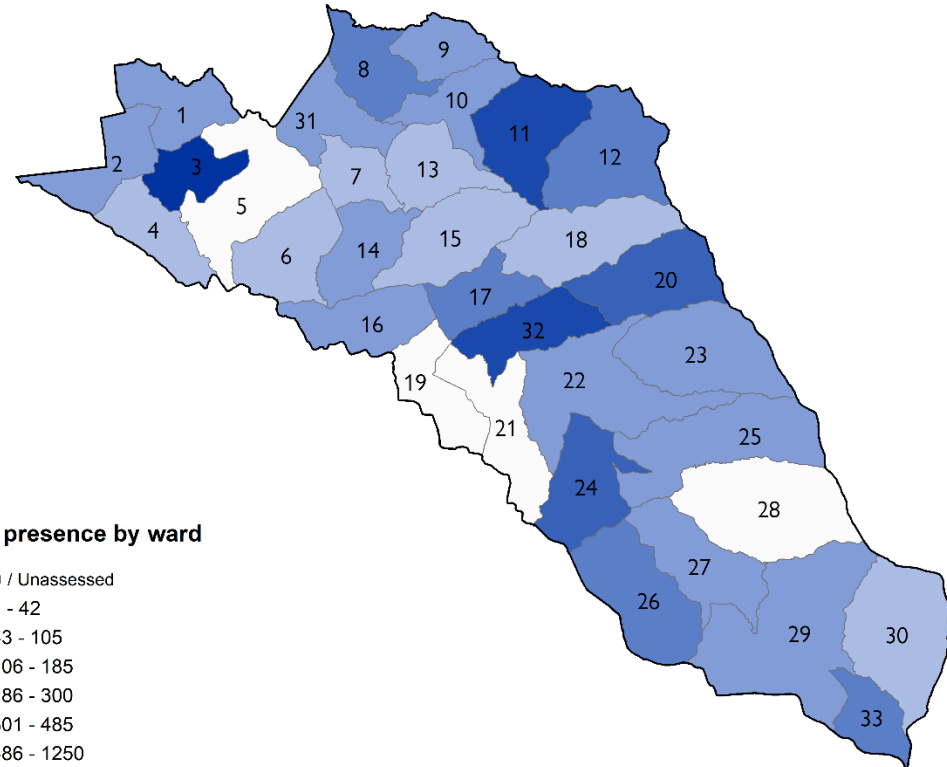
39% of wards cited food as their third need

INFRASTRUCTURE

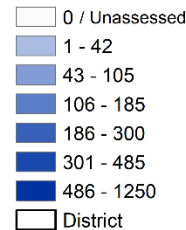
906 Homes totally destroyed

1,916 Homes partially destroyed

948 Households still need shelter



IDPs presence by ward



Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement by IOM.

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES



47 schools



4 health facilities



21 bridges



20 boreholes



2 public buildings



7 dip tanks

In Buhera district, DTM enumerators recorded 13,992 people affected by the cyclone across 31 wards. A total of 906 homes were totally destroyed and 1,916 were partially destroyed. 1,013 households received emergency shelter support and 948 households still need shelter support. A total of 4,562 IDPs were recorded in Buhera district (59% female, 41% male). Of those 973 households, 133 households were living in a host family or community accommodation. In addition, 2,489 returnees were recorded in Buhera district. During this reporting period, the most important needs in the surveyed wards shelter, drinking water and food. The respondents informed DTM enumerators that 26 wards out of 31 surveyed have damaged infrastructure. In Buhera district, there are 160 damaged infrastructures: 47 damaged schools, 21 damaged bridges, 4 damaged health facilities, 2 damaged public buildings, 20 damaged boreholes, 7 damaged dip tanks and 59 other facilities.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS

6,810 People affected by the cyclone

1,649 Returnees

15 wards assessed

808 IDPs

53% 47%

NEEDS

33% of wards cited infrastructure as their primary need

33% of wards cited drinking water as their second need

27% of wards cited food as their third need

INFRASTRUCTURE

605 Homes totally destroyed

1,177

Homes partially destroyed

685

Households still need shelter support

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

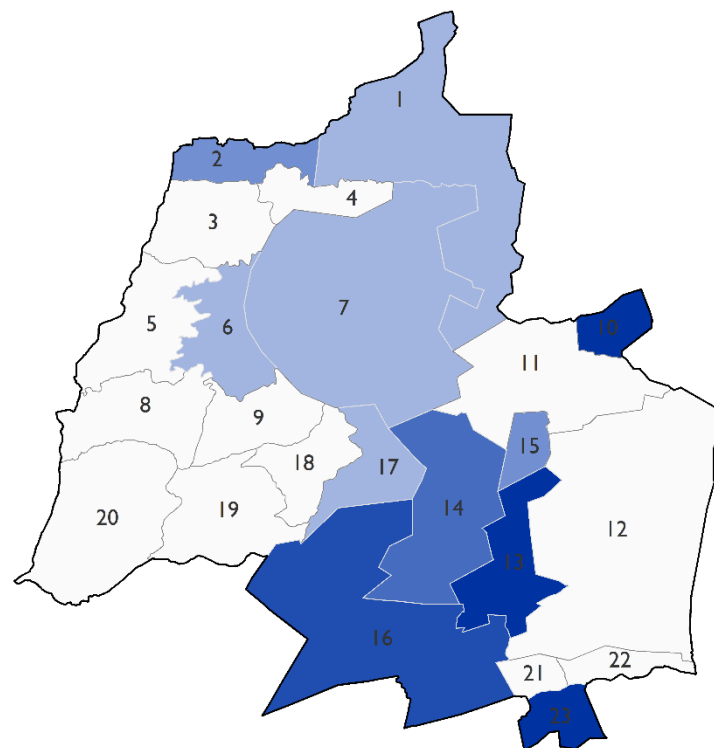
21 schools

1 health facility

50 bridges

22 boreholes

12 water springs



IDPs presence by ward
 0 / Unassessed
 1 - 7
 8 - 32
 33 - 84
 85 - 105
 106 - 191
 District

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In Chimanimani district, DTM enumerators recorded 6,810 people affected by the cyclone across 15 wards. A total of 605 homes were destroyed and 1,177 homes were partially destroyed. Over 900 households received emergency shelter support and 685 still need shelter support. A total of 323 IDP households were recorded in Chimanimani with 808 IDPs (53% Female, 47% Male). Of these 323 households, 5 were living in informal camps, 5 in sites or collective centers and 186 in a host family or community accommodation. During this reporting period, 1,649 individuals returned to their homes of origin. The most important needs in the surveyed wards are infrastructure, drinking water and food. The respondents informed DTM that all 15 wards have damaged infrastructure. In Chimanimani district, there are 124 damaged infrastructures: 1 health facility, 21 schools, 50 bridges, 22 boreholes and 12 water springs and 18 other facilities.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | CHIPINGE DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS

20,721 People affected by the cyclone

1,759 Returnees

19 wards assessed

8,447 IDPs

63% 37%

NEEDS

68% of wards cited food as their primary need



37% of wards cited drinking water as their second need

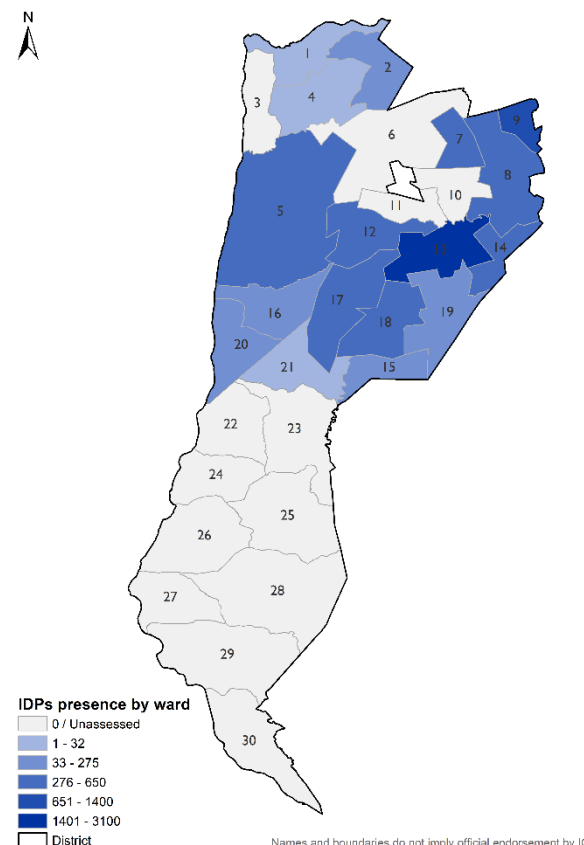


16% of wards cited shelter and health sanitation as their third need

INFRASTRUCTURE

1,205 Homes totally destroyed **3,376** Homes partially destroyed

2,030 Households still need shelter support



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NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

- 65 schools
- 9 health facilities
- 24 bridges

- 1 public building
- 26 boreholes
- 120 water springs
- 6 dip tanks

In Chipinge district, DTM enumerators recorded 20,721 people affected by the cyclone in 19 wards. A total of 1,205 homes were totally destroyed and 3,376 were partially destroyed. 855 households received emergency shelter support with another 2,030 households still in need shelter support. A total of 1,774 IDP households were recorded in Chipinge district with 8,447 IDPs (63% female, 37% male). In addition, 551 returnee households were recorded. During this reporting period, the most important needs in the surveyed wards are food, drinking water and health sanitation/hygiene and shelter/housing. The respondents informed DTM enumerators all 19 wards have damaged infrastructure. In Chipinge district, there are 254 damaged infrastructures: 9 health facilities, 65 schools, 24 bridges, 26 boreholes, 120 water springs, 6 dip tanks, 1 public building and 3 other facilities.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | MAKONI DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS

1,435 Returnees
4,880 People affected by the cyclone

5 wards assessed

1,975 IDPs
 65% 35%

NEEDS

60% of wards cited food as their primary need

40% of wards cited education as their second need

40% of wards cited infrastructure as their third need

INFRASTRUCTURE

700 Homes totally destroyed **2,514** Homes partially destroyed

621 Households still need shelter support

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES



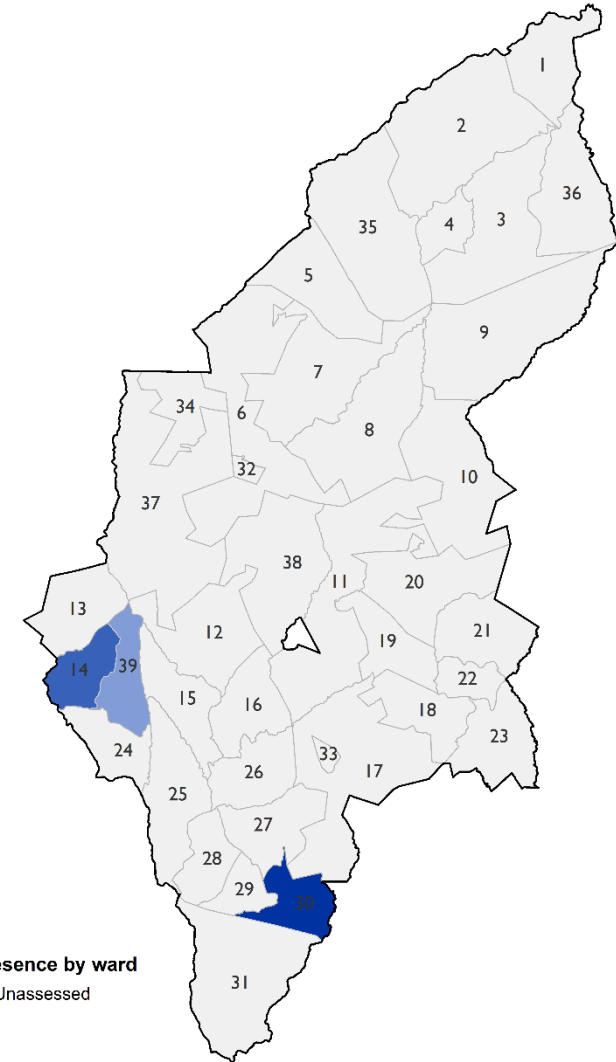
16 schools



10 bridges



14 boreholes



IDPs presence by ward

- 0 / Unassessed
- 225
- 500
- 1250
- District

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In Makoni district, DTM enumerators recorded 4,880 people affected by the cyclone in 5 wards. A total of 700 homes were totally destroyed and 2,514 were partially destroyed. 4 households received emergency shelter support and 621 households need shelter support. A total of 795 IDP households were recorded in Makoni district with 1,975 IDPs (65% female, 35% male). In addition, 1,435 individuals returned to their homes of origin. During this reporting period, the most important needs are food, education for children and infrastructure. The respondents informed DTM enumerators all 5 wards surveyed have damaged infrastructure. In Makoni district, there are 41 damaged infrastructures: 16 schools, 10 bridges, 14 boreholes and 1 other facility.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | MUTARE DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS

4,820 People affected by the cyclone

67 Returnees

26 wards assessed

1,488 IDPs

59% **41%**

NEEDS

31% of wards cited food as their primary need



31% of wards cited drinking water as their second need



27% of wards cited infrastructure as their third need

INFRASTRUCTURE

302 Homes totally destroyed

630

Homes partially destroyed

614

Households still need shelter support

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES



40 schools



2 boreholes



30 bridges



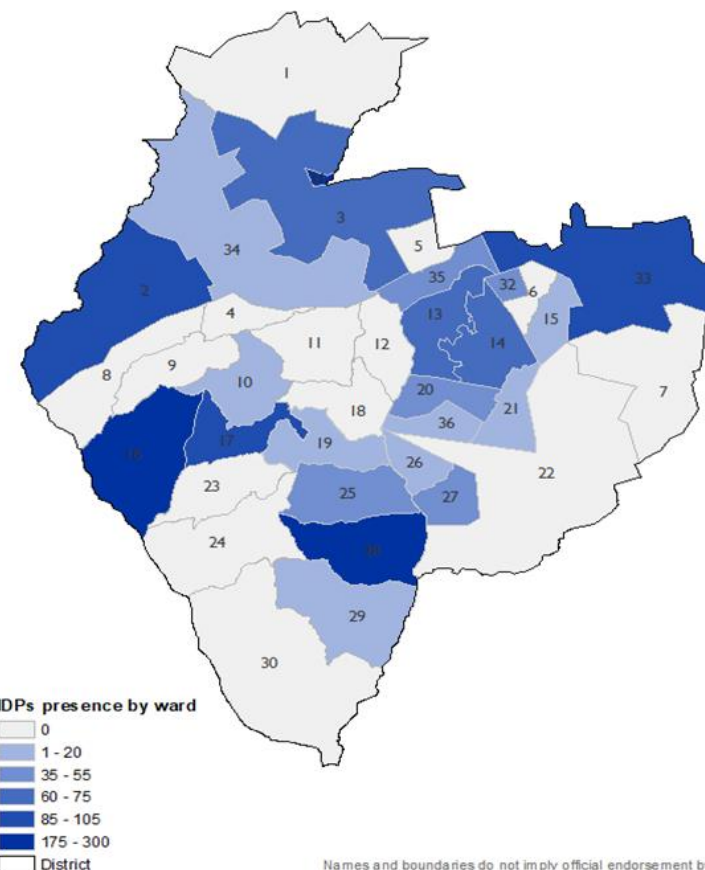
5 water springs



1 public building



4 dip tanks



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In Mutare district, DTM enumerators recorded 4,820 people affected by the cyclone in 26 wards. A total of 302 homes were totally destroyed and 630 were partially destroyed. 20 households received emergency shelter support and 614 households need shelter support. A total of 1,488 IDPs (59% female, 41% male) were recorded in the district. In addition, 16 households returned to their homes of origin. During this reporting period, the most important needs in the surveyed wards are food, drinking water and infrastructure. The respondents informed DTM enumerators that all 26 wards surveyed have damaged infrastructures. In Mutare district, there are 330 damaged infrastructures: 40 schools, 30 bridges, 1 public building, 2 boreholes, 5 water springs, 4 dip tanks and 248 other facilities.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | MUTASA DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS

59 People affected by the cyclone

19 wards assessed

489 IDPs

59% 41

NEEDS

53% of wards cited drinking water as their primary need

37% of wards cited food as their second need

32% of wards cited infrastructure as their third need

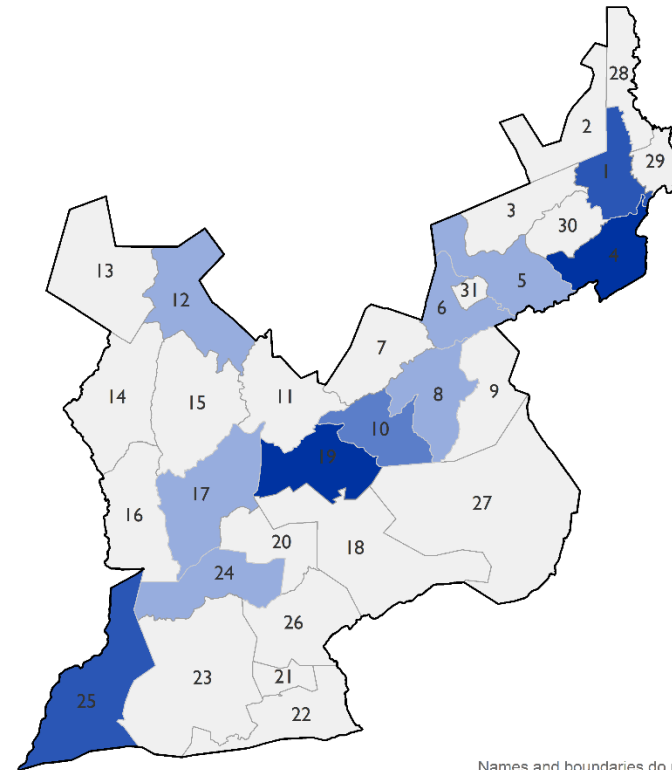
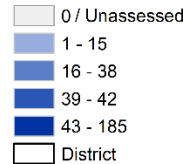
INFRASTRUCTURE

121 Homes totally destroyed **626**

Homes partially destroyed **159**

Households still need shelter support

IDPs presence by ward



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NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

23 schools

3 health facilities

18 bridges

8 public buildings

14 boreholes

3 dip tanks

In Mutasa district, DTM enumerators recorded 1,785 people affected by the cyclone in 19 wards. A total of 121 homes were totally destroyed and 626 were partially destroyed. 14 households received emergency shelter support and 159 households need shelter support. A total of 489 IDPs (59% female, 41% male) were recorded in Mutasa district. In addition, 51 households returned to their homes of origin.

During this reporting period, the most important needs in the surveyed wards are drinking water, food and infrastructure. The respondents informed DTM enumerators that 17 out of 19 wards surveyed have damaged infrastructure. In Mutasa district, there are 70 damaged infrastructures: 3 health facilities, 23 schools, 18 bridges, 14 boreholes, 3 dip tanks, 8 public buildings and 1 other facility.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | NYANGA DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS | 12 wards assessed

439 People affected by the cyclone
24 Returnees

38 IDPs
58% **42%**

INFRASTRUCTURE

19 Homes totally destroyed **55** Homes partially destroyed **15** Households still need shelter support

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

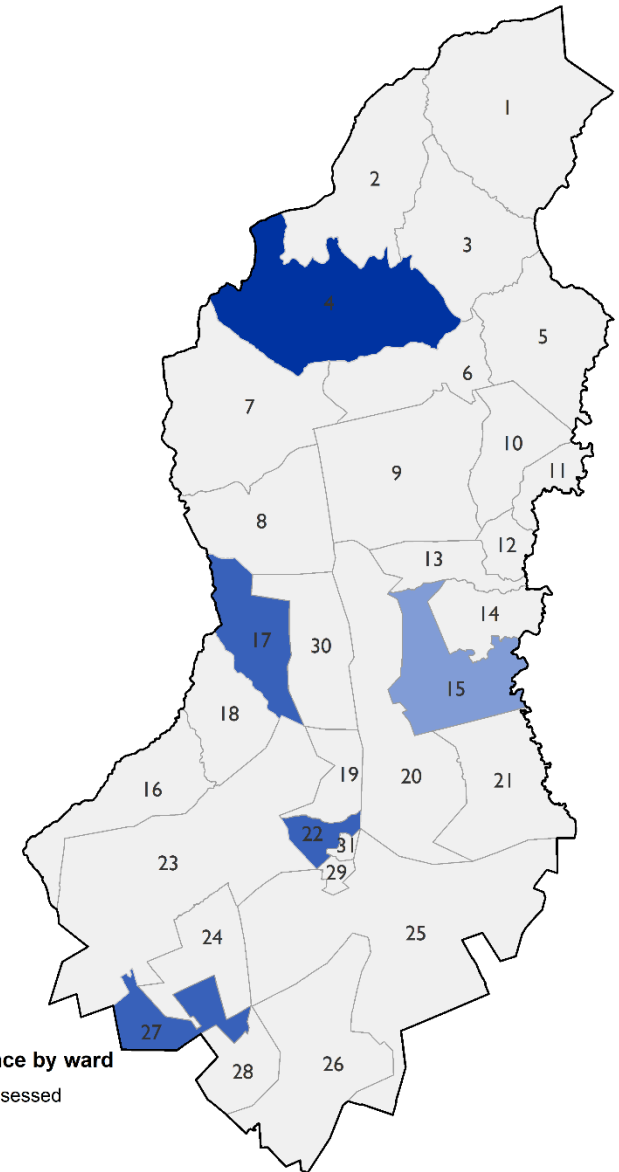
	8 schools		3 roads
	1 health facility		1 borehole
	6 bridges		2 dip tanks

NEEDS

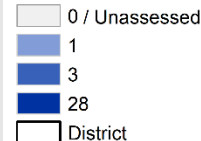
50% of wards cited food as their primary need

33% of wards cited drinking water as their second need

33% of wards cited access to income and infrastructure as their third need



IDPs presence by ward



Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement by IOM

In Nyanga district, DTM enumerators recorded 439 people affected by the cyclone in 12 wards. A total of 19 homes were totally destroyed, 55 were partially destroyed, 1 household received emergency shelter support and 15 households need shelter support. A total of 38 IDPs were recorded in the district (58% female, 42% male). In addition, 7 households returned to their homes of origin. During this reporting period, the most important needs in the surveyed wards are food, drinking water, infrastructure and access to income. The respondents informed DTM enumerators that 11 out of 12 wards surveyed have damaged infrastructure. In Nyanga district, there are 26 damaged infrastructures: 1 health facility, 8 schools, 6 bridges, 3 roads, 1 borehole, 2 dip tanks and 5 other facilities.

MASVINGO PROVINCE

5 Districts assessed

83 Wards assessed

56,105 People affected by the cyclone

1,605 IDPs

In Masvingo province, DTM collected data in 83 wards across 5 districts. A total of 56,105 people affected by the cyclone were observed in Manicaland province. A total of 1,251 homes were totally destroyed and another 11,965 homes were partially destroyed by the cyclone. 800 household received emergency shelter support and 3,947 are in need of shelter support.

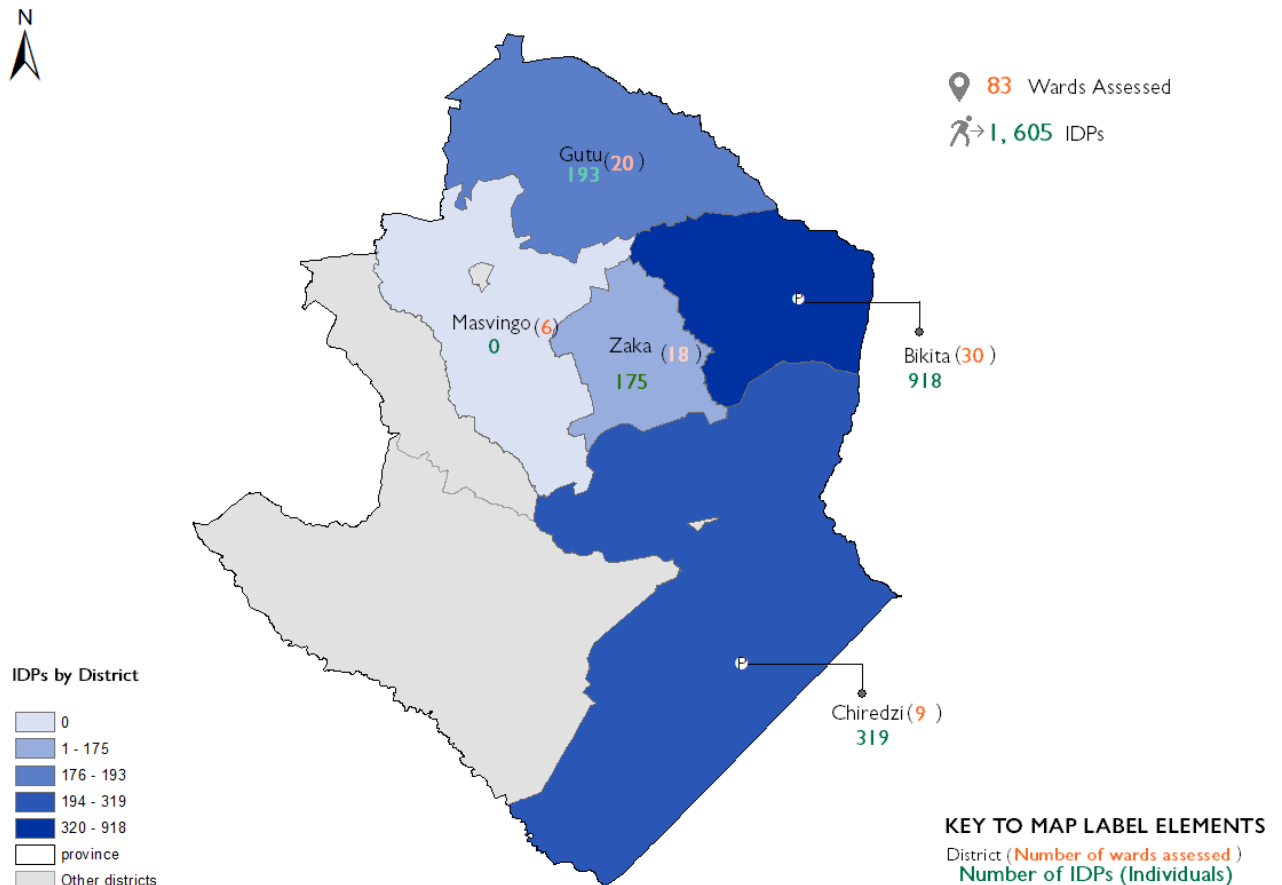
1,605 IDPs (402 households) were recorded in Masvingo province. The largest number of IDP households were recorded in Bikita district (231 households), followed by Chiredzi (79

households) and Zaka (50 households) districts.

48% of wards assessed in the province identified food as their most important need. The second most important need among 34% of the wards is drinking water and 22% of the assessed wards cited health sanitation/hygiene as their third most important need.

In addition, 95% of the wards assessed have damaged infrastructures .

Map 3. Number of IDPs per district in Masvingo province



Names and boundaries used do not imply official endorsement by IOM.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | BIKITA DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS

30 wards assessed

28,424 People affected by the cyclone
743 Returnees

918 IDPs
64% 36%

NEEDS

50% of wards cited food as their primary need

47% of wards cited drinking water as their second need

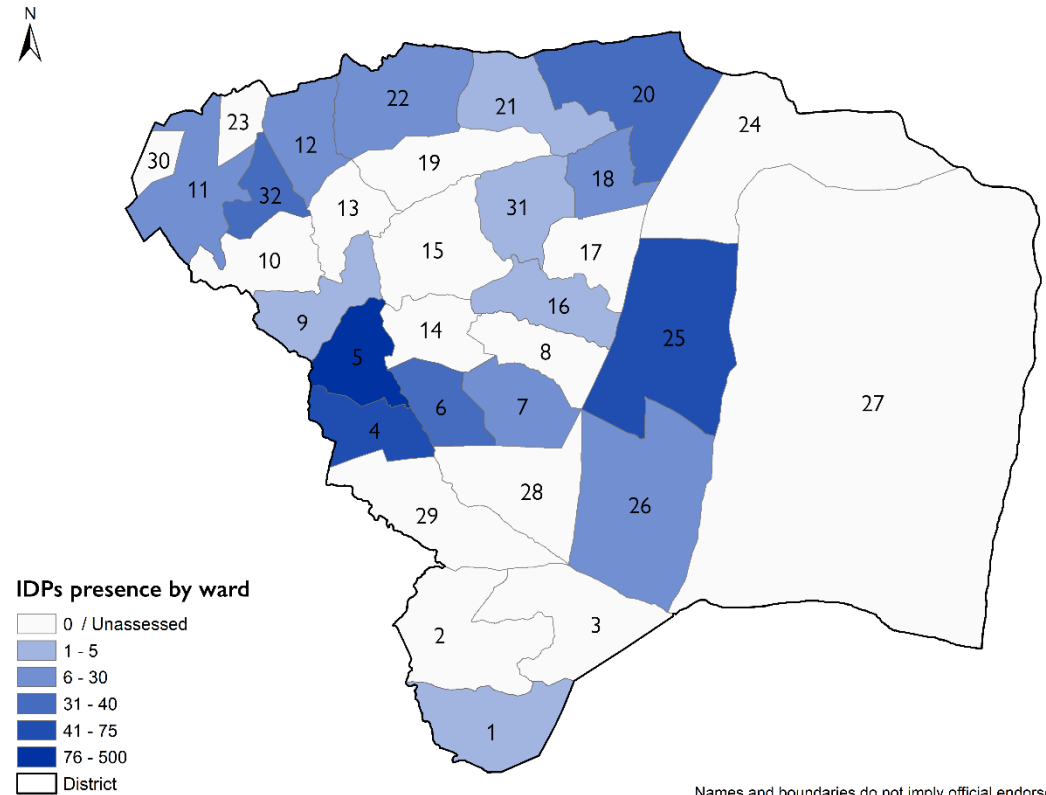
20% of wards cited infrastructure as their third need

INFRASTRUCTURE

386 Homes totally destroyed

5,250 Homes partially destroyed

1,378 Households still need shelter support



Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement by IOM

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

4 public buildings
 37 schools
 35 bridges

15 boreholes
 9 dip tanks

In Bikitita district, DTM enumerators recorded 28,424 people affected by the cyclone in 30 wards. A total of 386 homes were totally destroyed, 5,250 homes were partially destroyed, 188 households received emergency shelter support and 1,378 are still waiting for shelter support. 918 IDPs (63% Female, 37% Male) were recorded in the district. Of these 231 households, 21 were in a host family or community accommodation. During this reporting period, 743 individuals returned to their home of origin. The most important needs in the surveyed wards are food, drinking water and infrastructure. The respondents informed DTM that 28 out of the 30 wards have damaged infrastructure. In Bikitita district, there are 112 damaged infrastructures: 37 schools, 35 bridges, 4 public buildings, 15 boreholes, 9 dip tanks and 12 other facilities.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | CHIREDZI DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS

907 People affected by the cyclone
150 Returnees

9 wards assessed

319 IDPs

60% **40%**

NEEDS

56% of wards cited food as their primary need

33% of wards cited drinking water as their second need

33% of wards cited health sanitation/hygiene as their third need

INFRASTRUCTURE

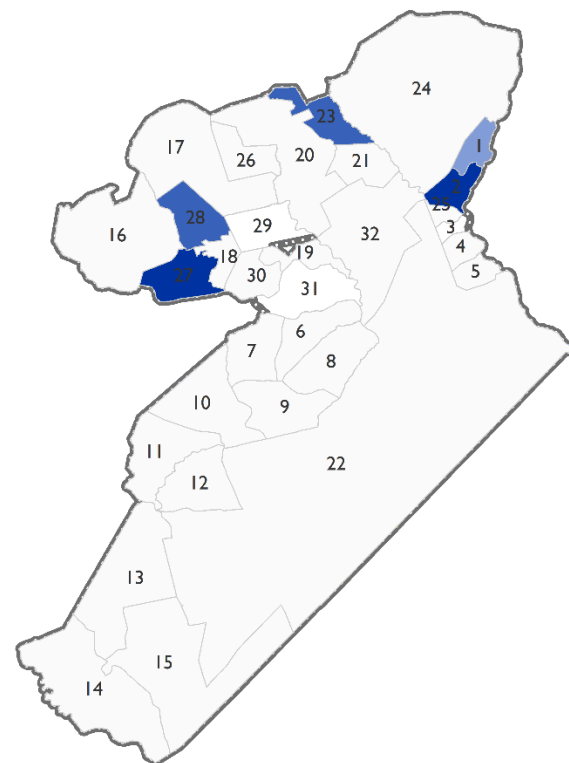
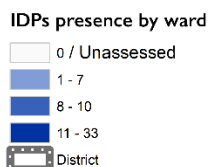
37 Homes totally destroyed

219

Homes partially destroyed

67

Households still need shelter support



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NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES



8 schools



5 boreholes



10 bridges



3 dip tanks

In Chiredzi district, DTM enumerators recorded 907 people affected by the cyclone in 9 wards. A total of 37 homes were totally destroyed, 219 were partially destroyed and 67 households need shelter support. A total of 79 IDP households were recorded in Chiredzi district with over 319 IDPs (60% female, 40% male). In addition, 30 households' returnees were recorded.

During this reporting period, the most important needs in the surveyed wards are food, drinking water and health sanitation/hygiene. The respondents informed DTM enumerators all 9 wards have damaged infrastructure. In Chiredzi district, there are 42 damaged infrastructures: 8 schools, 10 bridges, 5 boreholes, 3 dip tanks and 16 other facilities.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | GUTU DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS

20 wards assessed

14,927 People affected by the cyclone

193 IDPs

993 Returnees

58% 42%

NEEDS



50% of wards food as their primary need



35% of wards cited drinking water as their second need



25% of wards cited health sanitation/hygiene as their third need

INFRASTRUCTURE

310 Homes totally destroyed 4,427

Homes partially destroyed 1,674

Households still need shelter support

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES



30 schools



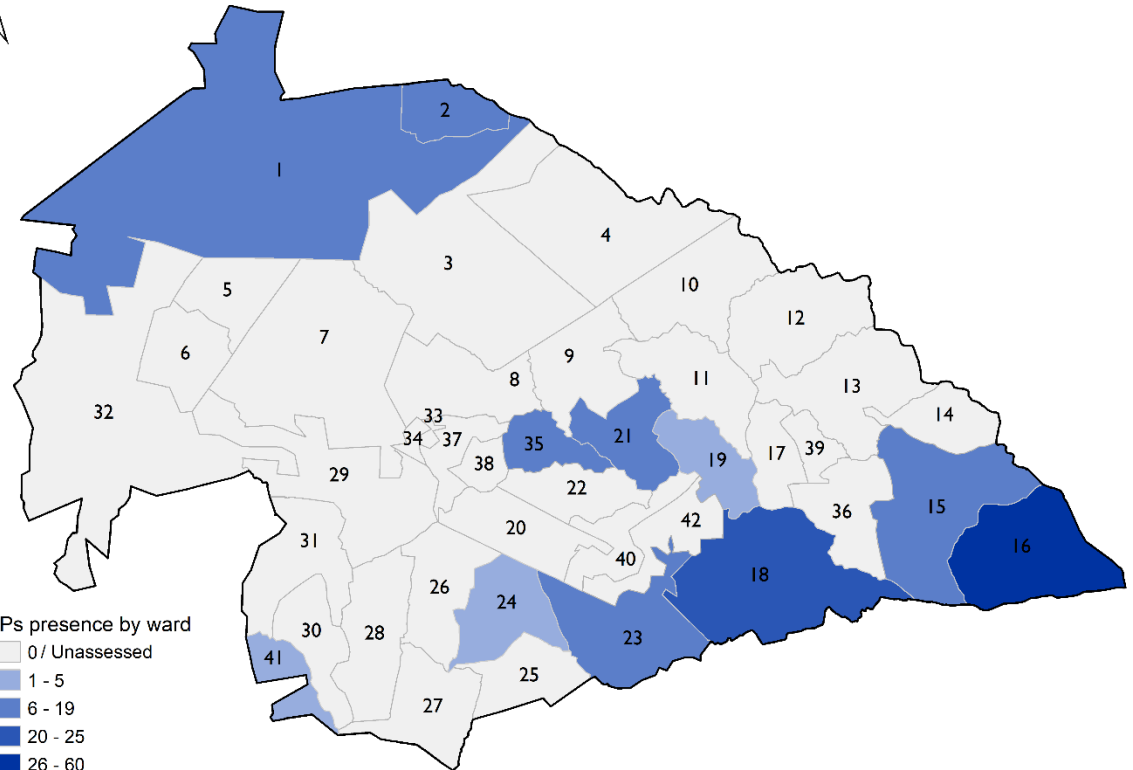
19 bridges



1 health facility



1 public building



IDPs presence by ward
 0 / Unassessed
 1 - 5
 6 - 19
 20 - 25
 26 - 60
 District

Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement by IOM.

In Gutu district, DTM enumerators recorded 14,927 people affected by the cyclone in 20 wards. A total of 310 homes were totally destroyed, 4,427 were partially destroyed, 115 households received emergency shelter support and 1,674 households still need shelter support. A total of 193 IDPs were recorded in the district.

During this reporting period, the most important needs in the assessed wards are food, drinking water and health sanitation/hygiene. The respondents informed DTM enumerators that 18 out of the 20 wards surveyed have damaged infrastructure. In Gutu district, there are 61 damaged infrastructures: 1 health facility, 30 schools, 19 bridges, 1 public building and 10 other facilities.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | MASVINGO DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS

6 wards assessed

165 People affected by the cyclone

NEEDS

67% of wards cited drinking water as their primary need



33% of wards cited health sanitation/hygiene as their second need



33% of wards cited infrastructure as their third need

INFRASTRUCTURE

24 Homes totally destroyed

67 Homes partially destroyed

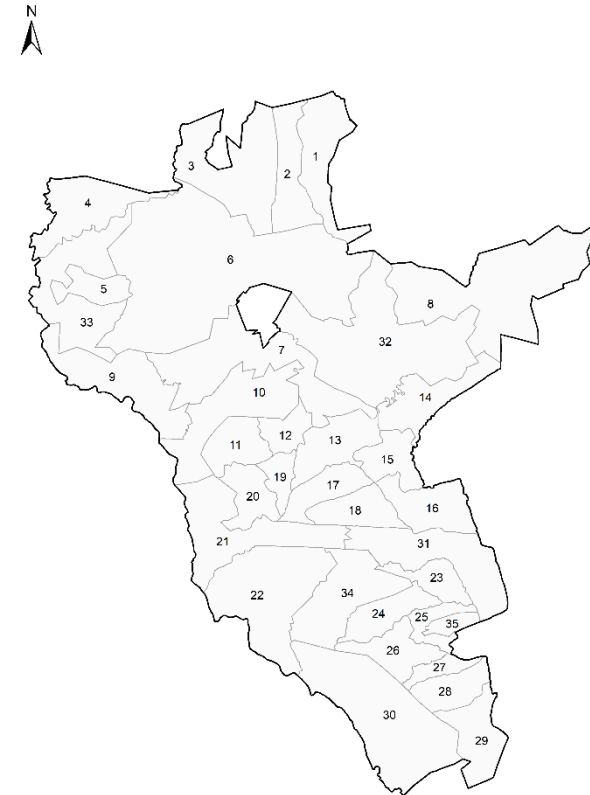
18 Households still need shelter support

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

4 schools

1 health facility

11 bridges



IDPs presence by ward

- 0 / Unassessed
- District

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In Masvingo district, DTM enumerators recorded 165 people affected by the cyclone in 6 wards. In this round, key informants indicated that there were no IDPs in the ward because all IDPs have resettled or received shelter support. A total of 24 homes were totally destroyed, 67 were partially destroyed, 15 households received emergency shelter support and 18 households still need shelter support. During this reporting period, the most important needs in the assessed wards are food drinking water, health sanitation/hygiene and infrastructure. The respondents informed DTM enumerators that all 6 wards surveyed have damaged infrastructure. In Masvingo district, there are 24 damaged infrastructures: 1 health facility, 4 schools, 11 bridges and 8 other facilities.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 5 | ZAKA DISTRICT

HIGHLIGHTS

18 wards assessed



11,682 People affected by the cyclone

175 IDPs

6,790 Returnees

63% **37%**

NEEDS



44% of wards cited food as their primary need



17% of wards cited drinking water as their second need



33% of wards cited access to income and infrastructure as their third need

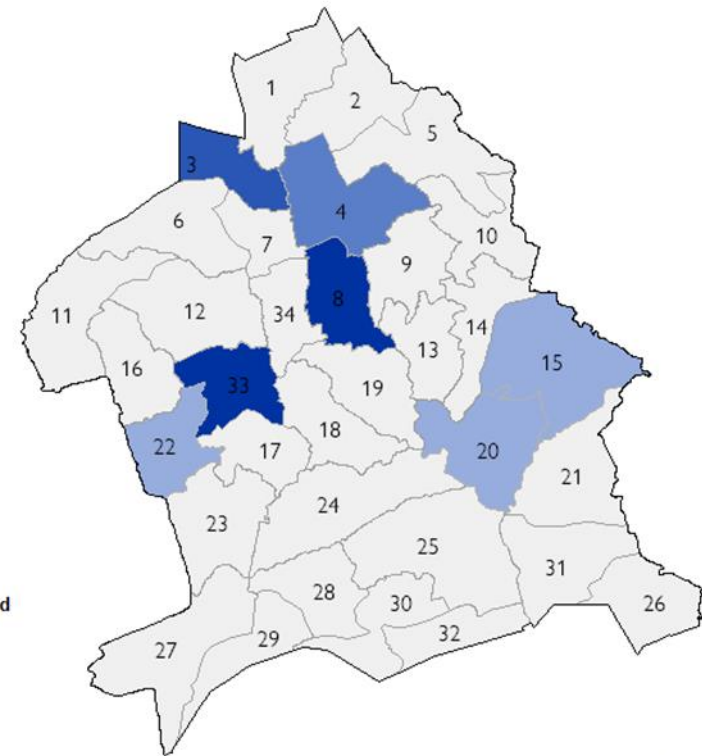
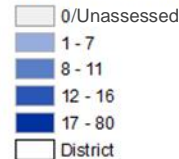
INFRASTRUCTURE

494 Homes totally destroyed

2,002 Homes partially destroyed

810 Households still need shelter support

IDPs presence by ward



Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement by IOM.

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES



32 schools



25 boreholes



27 bridges



2 water springs



1 public building



6 dip tanks

In Zaka district, DTM enumerators recorded 11,682 people affected by the cyclone in 18 wards. A total of 494 homes were totally destroyed and 2,002 were partially destroyed. 482 households received emergency shelter support and 810 households still need shelter support. A total of 175 IDPs (63% female, 37% male) were recorded in the district. In addition, 6,790 returnees (1,362 households) returned to their homes of origin. During this reporting period, the most important needs in the surveyed wards are food, drinking water, access to income and infrastructure. The respondents informed DTM enumerators that all 18 wards assessed have damaged infrastructure. In Masvingo district, there are 96 damaged infrastructures: 32 schools, 27 bridges, 1 public building, 25 boreholes, 2 water springs, 6 dip tanks and 3 other facilities.

Methodology

The baseline assessment was conducted in 12 cyclone affected districts. The baseline assessment is key in providing information on the numbers and locations of target populations (affected, displaced and returned) and damages in the administrative areas (wards) Information collected included information on the displacement movement (within the same sub-county or not), type of settlement, top needs and status of the main community assets and infrastructures. The assessment was carried out in collaboration with the District authorities through direct observations and key informant interviews.

Limitations

The assessment was carried out with the Government of Zimbabwe's COVID-19 risk mitigation measures. The DTM team experienced difficulties in accessing and reaching key informants due to disturbances in telecommunications systems in remote areas.



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