

ZIMBABWE

TROPICAL CYCLONE RESPONSE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

ROUND 6, MARCH 2021

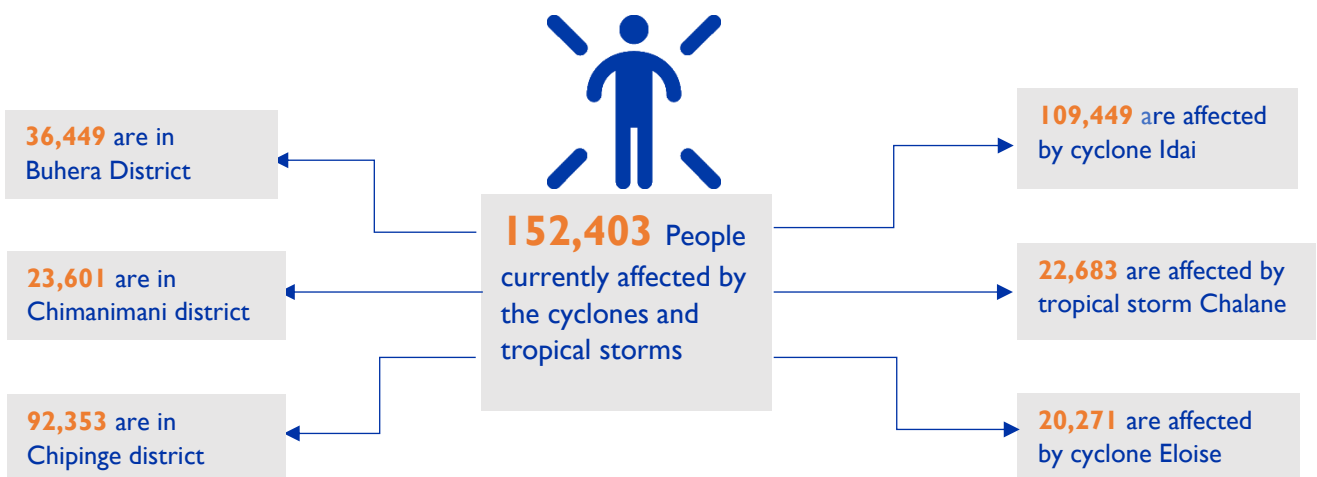
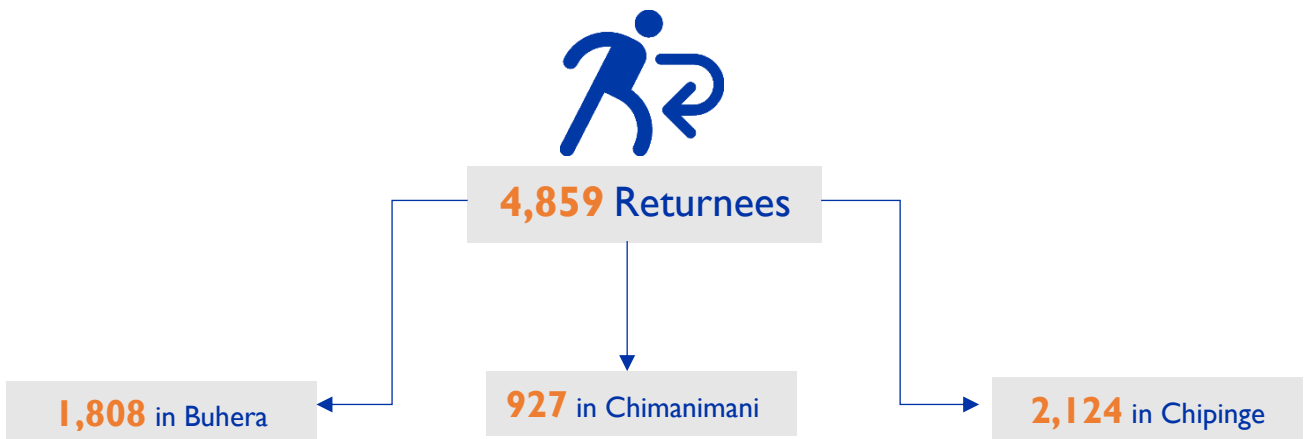
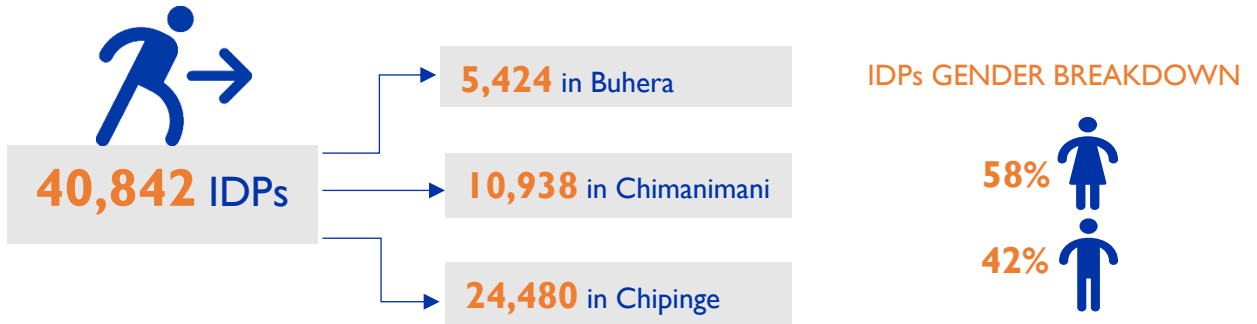


BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 6 OVERALL HIGHLIGHTS

3 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

85 Wards

59 Enumerators



PRIORITY NEEDS



41% of wards cited shelter as their first important need



41% of wards cited food as their second important need



14% of wards cited health sanitation/hygiene as their third important need

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SHELTER DAMAGES



100% of the wards assessed have damaged infrastructure



8,549 homes are currently totally destroyed
27,410 homes are partially destroyed



112 damaged boreholes



235 damaged schools



36 damaged dip tanks



221 damaged bridges



120 damaged water springs



26 damaged health facilities

INTRODUCTION

The residual effects of Tropical Cyclone IDAI were compounded by the 2020-2021 rainfall season which was characterised by rainfall volumes which were above normal as well as the effects of Eloise tropical storm and cyclone Chalane. On the 30th of December 2020 Tropical Storm Chalane swept across the Manicaland, Midlands and Masvingo. Tropical Cyclone Eloise crossed into the South-Eastern parts of Zimbabwe on 23-24 January.

To gather comprehensive information on the needs of affected population and their situation because of the tropical cyclone IDAI as well as the storms and cyclone of the 2020-2021 rainy season, 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 6 of the baseline assessments was conducted by the DTM team which comprised of 59 enumerators between 24 February and 5 March 2021. A total of 85 wards in 3 districts were assessed in Manicaland province. The objective of the baseline assessment is to gather quantitative information on the **current status** of the population that was affected by cyclones Idai and Eloise as well as tropical storm Chalane.

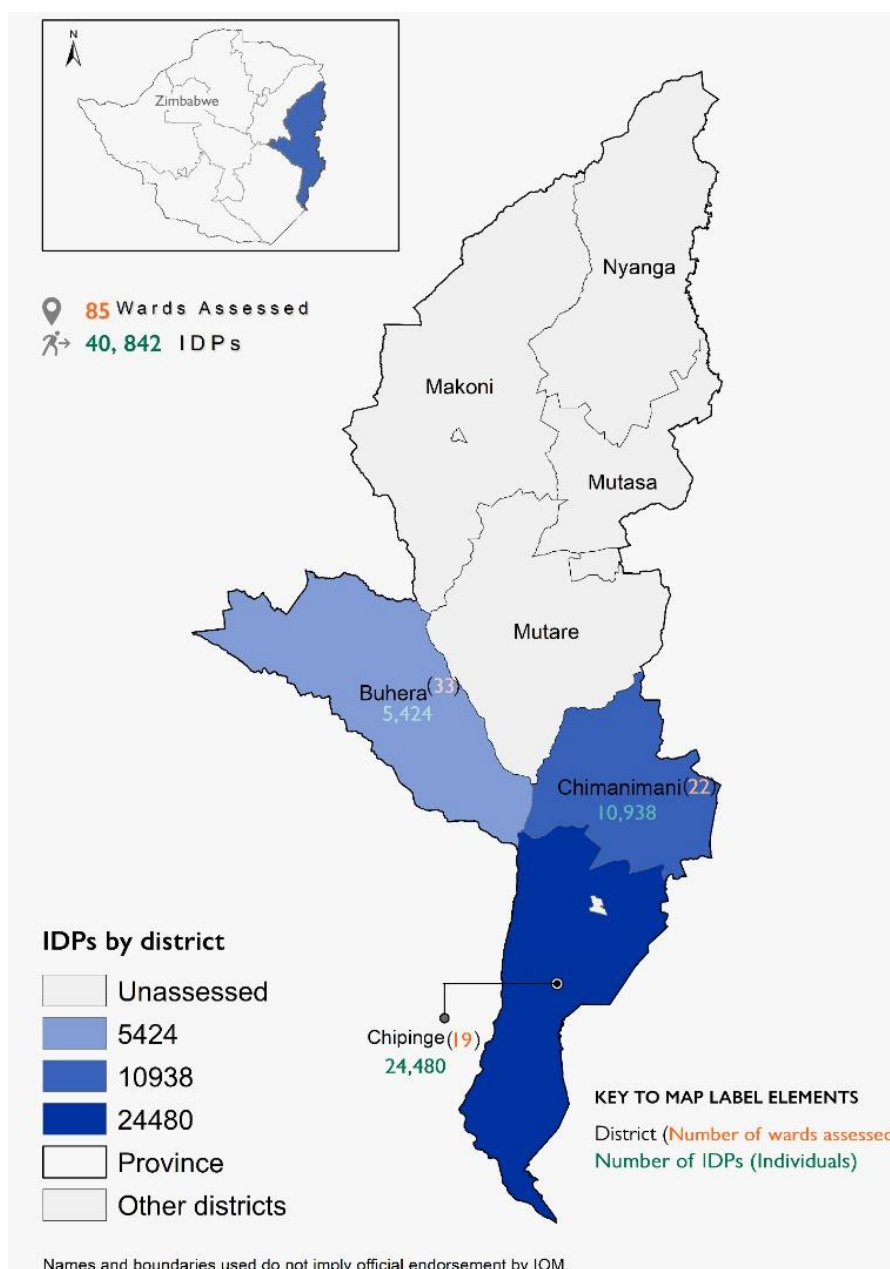
This report presents descriptive analysis district profiles and summary statistics, including an analysis of sector-wide needs, such as shelter, health, non-food items, water, sanitation and education.

A total of 152,403 individuals are still affected by the cyclones and storm. An estimated 8,549 homes are completely destroyed, while 27,410 homes are partially destroyed. In total, 9,035 households are reported to be in need of shelter support, with 3,595 households having received emergency shelter support since the Cyclone Idai made its landfall in Zimbabwe up to the time of the assessments.

During Round 6, 40,842 IDPs (58% female, 42% male) were recorded during the data collection. All 85 wards assessed across the three districts were hosting IDPs. In addition, 4,859 individuals returned to their homes of origin (some returnees are still IDPs, this is because they may have returned to their original homes but they are still in need of shelter support as their homes may not have been repaired). Furthermore, 3 wards in 2 districts recorded a total of 109 foreigners from Mozambique.

All 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 IDP population by districts assessed during Round 6.



33 wards assessed



32,551 People affected by cyclone Idai



33 Wards with IDPs

3,170 People affected by tropical storm Chalane

1,020 IDP Households

5,424 IDPs

728 People affected by cyclone Eloise

61%   **39%**

NEEDS



88% of wards cited shelter as their primary need



70% of wards cited food as their second need



28% of wards cited household NFIs as their third

1,033

Households need shelter support



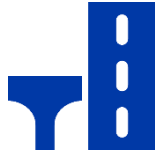
927 Individuals have returned to their original homes



Figure 1: Baseline assessment in Buhera District ©IOM 2021

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 6 | BUHERA DISTRICT

INFRASTRUCTURE



1,103 Homes totally destroyed

5,570 Homes partially destroyed

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES



88 schools



7 health facilities



55 bridges



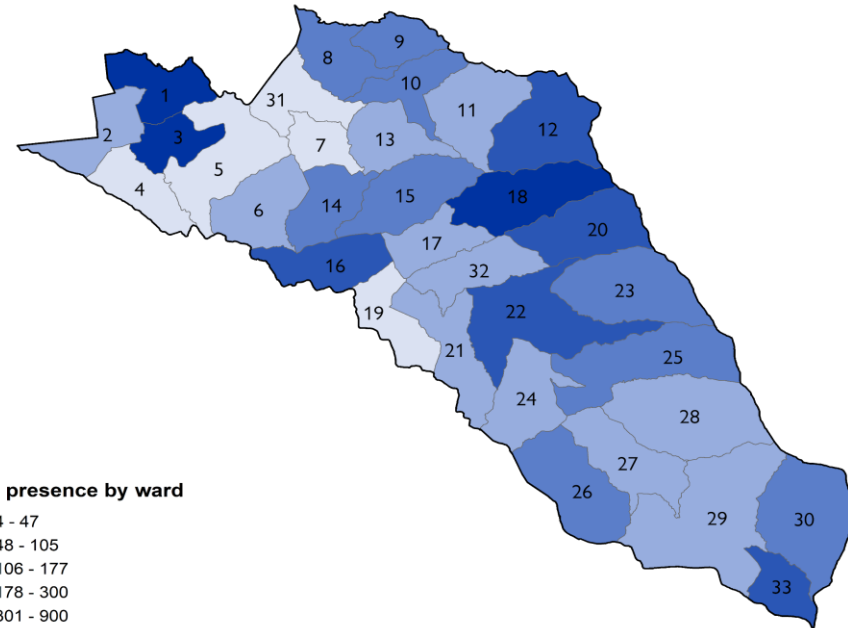
23 boreholes



19 dip tanks



9 public buildings



Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement by IOM.

In Buhera district, DTM enumerators recorded 36,449 people affected by the cyclones and tropical storms across all 33 wards. Of these, 32,551 people were affected by Cyclone Idai, 3,170 were affected by Tropical storm Chalane and 728 were affected by Cyclone Eloise. A total of 1,103 homes were totally destroyed and 5,570 were partially destroyed. About 294 households received emergency shelter support and 1,033 households still need shelter support. One thousand and thirty two IDP households with a total of 5,321 IDPs were recorded in Buhera district (61% female, 39% male). In addition, 1,808 returnees were recorded in Buhera district. During this reporting period, the most important needs in the assessed wards were shelter, food and household items (NFIs). The respondents informed DTM enumerators that all 33 wards assessed have damaged infrastructure. In Buhera district, there are 220 damaged infrastructures: 88 damaged schools, 55 damaged bridges, 7 damaged health facilities, 9 damaged public buildings, 23 damaged boreholes, 19 damaged dip tanks and 19 other facilities.

22 wards assessed



20,378 People affected by cyclone Idai



22 Wards with IDPs

2,795 People affected by tropical storm Chalane

1,018 IDP Households

428 People affected by cyclone Eloise

10,938 DPs

55%   **45%**

NEEDS



36% of wards cited infrastructure as their primary need



27% of wards cited health sanitation/hygiene as their second need



23% of wards cited food as their third need

2,515 Households need shelter support



927 Individuals have returned to their original homes



Figure 2: Baseline assessment in Chimanimani District ©IOM 2021

INFRASTRUCTURE



2,230 Homes totally destroyed

6,724 Homes partially destroyed

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

34 schools

24 boreholes

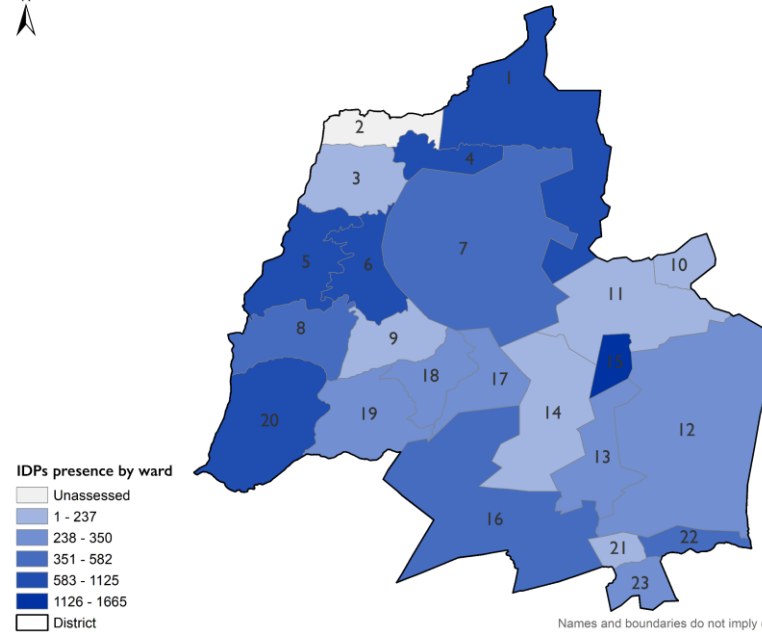
6 health facilities

90 water springs

80 bridges

7 public buildings

6 dip tanks



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In Chimanimani district, DTM enumerators recorded 23,601 people affected by the cyclones and tropical storms across 22 wards. Of these, 20,378 people were affected by Cyclone Idai, 2,795 were affected by Tropical storm Chalane and 428 were affected by Cyclone Eloise. A total of 2,230 homes were totally destroyed and 6,724 homes were partially destroyed. One thousand seven hundred and eighty five households received emergency shelter support and 2,515 need shelter support. A total of 2,093 IDP households were recorded in Chimanimani with 10,938 IDPs (55% Female, 45% Male). Of these households, 4 were living in informal camps with 980 individuals and 1,897 households with 9,958 individuals were in host family or community accommodation at 151 locations. During this reporting period, 927 individuals returned to their homes of origin. The most important needs in the assessed wards are infrastructure, health sanitation/ hygiene and food. The respondents informed DTM that all 22 wards have damaged infrastructure. There are 254 damaged infrastructures: 6 health facilities, 34 schools, 80 bridges, 24 boreholes, 90 water springs, 7 public buildings, 6 dip tanks and 7 other facilities.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 6 | CHIPINGE DISTRICT

30 wards assessed



56,520 People affected by cyclone Idai



30 Wards with IDPs

16,718 People affected by tropical storm Chalane

4,420 IDP Households

19,115 People affected by cyclone Eloise

24,480 IDPs

59%  41%

NEEDS



36% of wards cited food as their primary need



20% of wards cited drinking water, infrastructure, and Shelter/Housing as their second need



14% of wards health sanitation/hygiene as their third need

5,487 Households need shelter support



2,124

Individuals have returned to their original homes



Figure 3: Baseline assessment in Chipinge District ©IOM 2021

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 6 | CHIPINGE DISTRICT

INFRASTRUCTURE



5,216 Homes totally destroyed

15,116

Homes partially destroyed

NUMBER OF DAMAGED FACILITIES



113 schools



5 public building



13 health facilities



75 boreholes



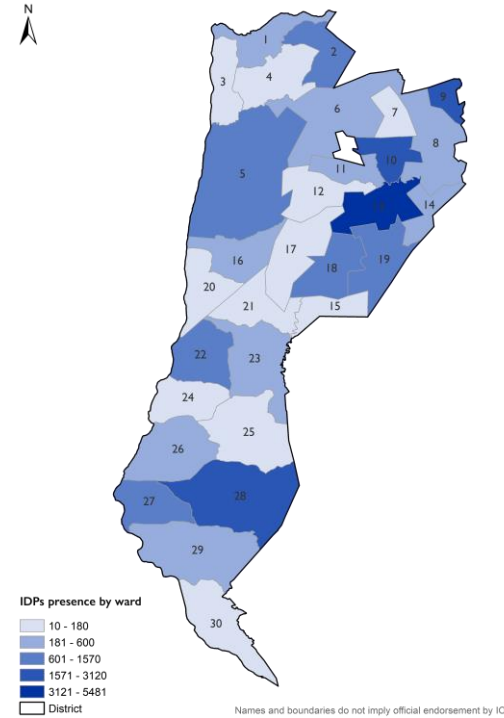
86 bridges



30 water springs



11 dip tanks



In Chipinge district, DTM enumerators recorded 92,353 people affected by the cyclones and tropical storms across 30 wards. Of these, 56,520 people were affected by Cyclone Idai, 16,718 were affected by Tropical storm Chalane and 19,115 were affected by Cyclone Eloise. A total of 5,216 homes were totally destroyed and 15,116 were partially destroyed. Around 1,516 households received emergency shelter support with another 5,487 households still in need of shelter support. A total of 4,420 IDP households were recorded in Chipinge district with 24,480 (59% female, 41% male). In addition, 414 returnee households with 2,124 individuals were recorded. During this reporting period, the most important needs in the assessed wards are food, drinking water, health sanitation/hygiene and shelter/housing. The respondents informed DTM enumerators all 30 wards have damaged infrastructure. In Chipinge district, there are 350 damaged infrastructures: 13 health facilities, 113 schools, 86 bridges, 75 boreholes, 30 water springs, 11 dip tanks, 5 public buildings and 17 other facilities.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 6

Methodology

The baseline assessment was conducted in 3 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 ward 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 in adherence to the national COVID-19 preventative measures. The DTM team experienced difficulties in accessing and reaching one ward due to heavy rains.



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