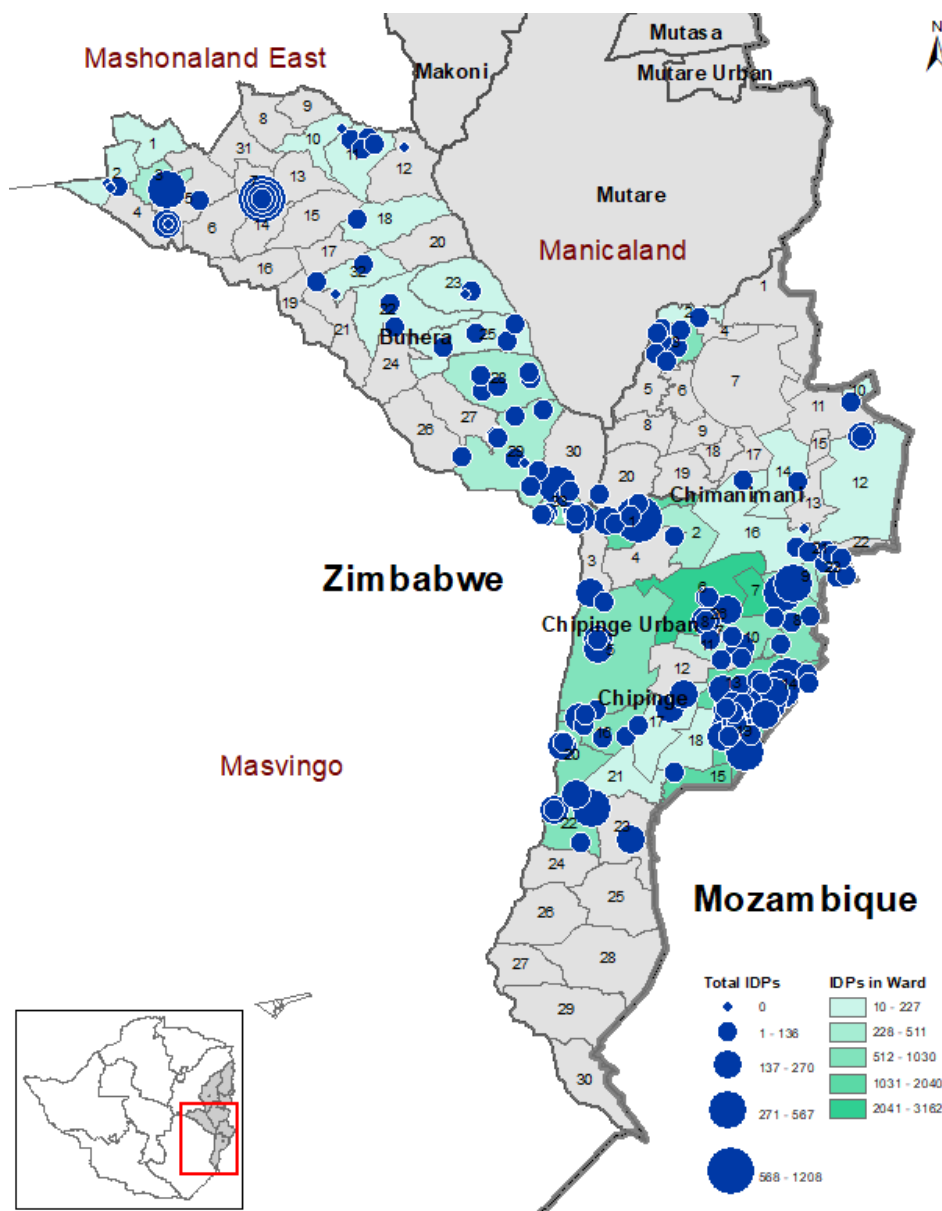


TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE MULTI-SECTORAL VILLAGE ASSESSMENT MANICALAND—ROUND 4



Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in Zimbabwe on 15 March 2019 and the country experienced floods and sustained heavy rains which left a trail of destruction including shelter, lives and livelihoods mostly in Manicaland and Masvingo provinces. From 23 - 30 April 2020, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team conducted a Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment Survey (MSVAS) in **196** villages across Buhera, Chimanimani and Chipinge Districts of Manicaland province. The following report is an analysis of the current situation of the IDPs in the affected villages.



The main objective of the survey was to better understand the living conditions of the population residing in return areas in order to support recovery and reintegration efforts by providing the support needed in terms of shelter, livelihoods and community infrastructure.

COVERAGE



1 PROVINCE



3 DISTRICTS

205

Targeted villages

196

Assessed villages

KEY FINDINGS



24,872

IDPs



5,412

IDP Households



10,508

Returns

Key informants interviewed cited the following as the most urgent needs for the IDPs in their respective villages



53%



24%



16%

In order to adhere to the current lockdown measures and movement restrictions imposed in the country to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the assessments were done remotely at village level, targeting the 205 villages with the highest number of IDPs in Buhera, Chimanimani and Chipinge according to the [Baseline Survey R3](#) carried out in December 2019. Enumerators selected at district level conducted telephone interviews with key informants to collect the required data. Local leadership and authorities were engaged throughout the whole process to ensure ownership and cooperation. The selected key informants included village heads, councillors, chiefs, headmen, village health workers, community child care workers, village secretaries and representatives of other civil groups.

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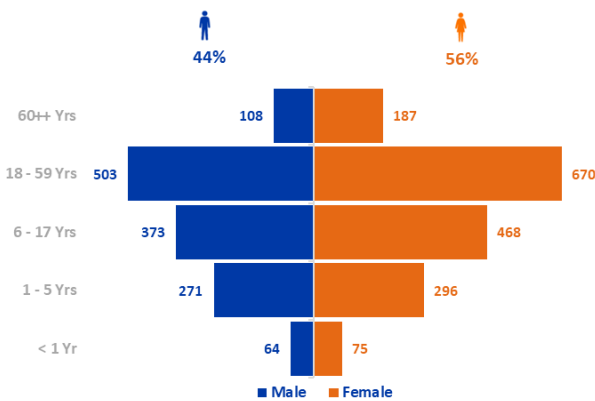
BUHERA DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4



The Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment was conducted remotely from the District Development Coordinator's offices from the 23rd to the 26th of April 2020. A total of **3,015** Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were recorded from **13** administrative wards covering **59** villages in the district.

IDP DEMOGRAPHICS

3,015 IDPs were recorded in the **59** villages assessed from **13** wards in the district, representing **8** per cent of the current population from the assessed villages. The IDP population was comprised of **56** per cent female and **44** per cent male with the majority being from the 18 –59 years age group as shown below.



430 IDP households were recorded during the assessment period with an average household size of **seven** members. The identified IDPs population represented a **8** per cent of the current population in the assessed villages.

The district had one IDP household with six members identified in Neshumba village (ward 29) who fled Mutema village (ward 3) in Chipinge because of the cyclone.

48 returnees were identified from **seven** households in Farirwi village (ward 2), Matsikure and Nemadzimbe villages in ward 33.

VULNERABILITIES

The village assessment also gathered information on the people with special needs within the district.

500 pregnant women

1,196 breastfeeding women

1,774 Minors

141 Physically disabled

The following vulnerable groups were also identified from the **59** assessed villages:

163 Unaccompanied minors

733 Separated minors

878 Orphans

91 Child-headed Households

565 Elderly Headed Households

252 Mentally Disabled Persons

CURRENT DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

Less than **1** per cent of the IDP households were recorded as currently staying in the host communities while the rest (**99%**) are back at their original homes.



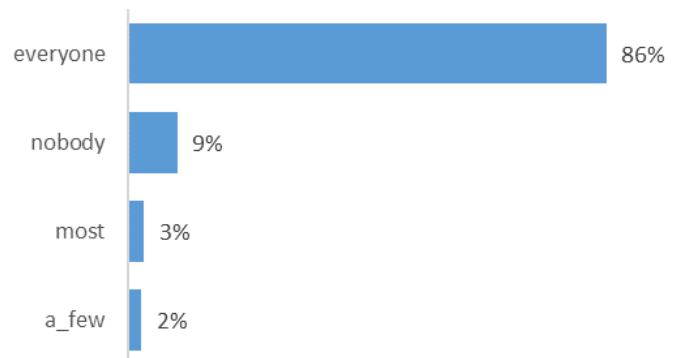
SHELTER GAPS AND LIVELIHOODS

A total of **353** IDP households from the assessed villages reported that their houses were completely destroyed by the cyclone, while **77** households reported that their houses were partially damaged. The main issue with the partially damaged houses was recorded as collapsed/damaged roof for **22** households and collapsed/damaged walls for **55** households.

Eight households reported that their houses were in a hazardous area.

All (100%) of the IDPs owned the houses they were living in before the cyclone.

On the need for shelter support, **86** per cent of the assessed population reported that everyone needed shelter support, **9** per cent reported that nobody required shelter support, while **3** per cent of the assessed IDP population reported that most (**75%**) of the households needed shelter support and **2** percent reported that about **25** per cent of the IDP population needed shelter support as illustrated in the chart below



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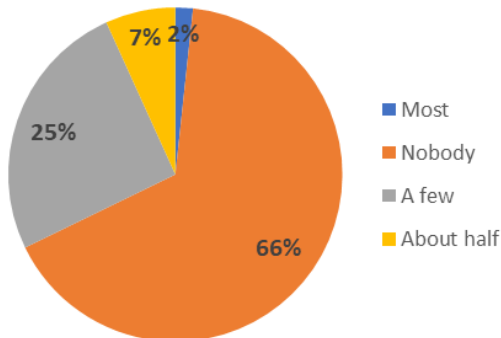
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BUHERA DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4



The chart below shows the proportions of the affected population who are able to restart their livelihoods





INTENTIONS OF RETURN


One out of the **three** IDP households living in the Host Community indicated that they intend to return to their original home as soon as possible with an intention to rebuild their home, while the remaining **two** households did not know if they wanted to return or not.


PRIORITY NEEDS

According to the survey, the top 3 priority needs in the district as indicated by the number of villages were:

 **Drinking water**, The three main challenges with drinking water were reported as the distance to the source is too far away, the quality of water is bad, and the number of water sources are not sufficient to supply the village populations constantly.

 **Food**, with the main problems highlighted by the respondents as expensive prices and insufficient market supplies.

 **Sanitation and hygiene**, with the main problems highlighted by the respondents being limited number of toilets and unavailability of waste management/disposal systems.

 The most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs) that are not accessible in the villages as indicated by the respondents were:

- Soap/detergent as indicated by **39** villages,
- Hygiene products indicated by **34** villages,
- Closed containers to transport and or store water **29** villages,
- Mosquito nets and blankets and mats each indicated by **27** villages.

The survey indicated that households in need of those NFIs are not able to access them because: Items are too expensive in **57** villages; items are not available in the market in **32** villages, items are of bad quality in **26** villages and no market or access to the market **nine** villages.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



Tube well/borehole was indicated as the main source of water used by households for drinking, and other sources include protected and unprotected wells as well as surface water.

Out of the **59** assessed villages, **47** villages indicated that only **25** per cent of their households had enough water to cook, bath, do laundry and personal hygiene, with **eight** villages reporting that none of the households had enough water for household use.

When asked on the number of households with enough water to drink, **83** per cent of the assessed villages indicated that a few households in their villages had enough water to drink, **14** per cent indicated that none of the households had enough water to drink, while **2** per cent indicated that most had enough water to drink and the remaining **2** per cent indicated that about half of households had enough water to drink.

The most common type of sanitation facilities used in the assessed villages were identified as: pit latrine without slab (**39%**), Pit latrine with slab (**31%**), Ventilated pit latrine (**22%**) and Bush (**8%**).

About two villages indicated that **75** per cent live in areas where open defecation is frequently visible, **13** villages indicated that **50** per cent of the population live in areas with open defecation frequently visible, **14** villages indicated that none of the population live in areas where open defecation is frequently visible, while **30** villages indicated that **25** per cent of the population live in areas where open defecation is frequently visible.



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Out of the assessed **59** villages, **57** villages indicated that about **99** per cent of the households ate fewer than **three** meals per day because there was no food to eat, with **two** villages indicating that some of households ate less than **three** meals per day.

In terms of access to the market, **57** villages out of **59** reported that most people walk from the village settlement to the market, while **two** villages reported that some use public transportation to get to the market.

About **47** villages indicated that people can not buy what they need from the market, **nine** villages reported that most people can not buy what they need at the market, and **seven** villages reported that people can buy what they need at the market. The main reasons highlighted for not being able to buy what they need at the market was, lack of sufficient money/non affordable prices (**59** villages), limited availability of items (**24** villages), items are of bad quality (**24** villages), lack of market nearby (**6** villages).

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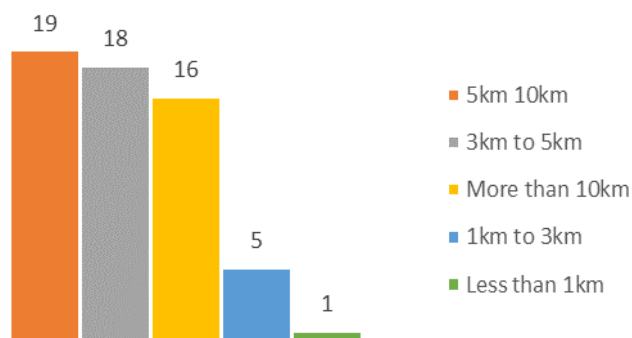
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BUHERA DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4



HEALTH

From the conducted assessment, the distances from village centres to the nearest health facilities hinders most villagers from accessing health facilities. The chart below illustrates the distances from various villages/resettlements.



The nearest health facility from the village/settlement as highlighted by the key informants was that **19** villages indicated 5 to 10km, **18** villages (**31%**) indicated 3 to 5km, **16** villages (**27%**) indicated more than 10km, **five** villages (**8%**) indicates 1 to 3km and **one** village (**2%**) indicated less than 1km.

The main reasons highlighted as preventing people from accessing health care services were: no medicine available at health care centres (**25** villages), cost/money (**14** villages), no reachable health services (**11** villages), and **nine** villages indicated that nothing prevents them from accessing healthcare services.

All villages recorded that there are female healthcare workers available at the health facilities.

Out of the **59** assessed villages **53** recorded that women give birth at health facilities while **six** villages recorded that women give birth at home, with **97** per cent of the villages recording that most women see health professionals during pregnancy.

EDUCATION

The chart below illustrates the proportions of children attending school by age-group and number of villages.



The top three main education challenges for children in the 3-5 years age group were: lack of money to pay for school fees as indicated by **57** villages, lack of learning material indicated by **39** villages and bad terrain indicated by **29** villages.

The top **three** main education challenges for children in the 6-12 years age group were: lack of money to pay for school fees as indicated by **58** villages, lack of learning material indicated by **38** villages and bad terrain indicated by **27** villages.

The top three main education challenges for children in the 12-17 years age group were: lack of money to pay for school fees as indicated by **56** villages, family priorities indicated by **45** villages and lack of learning material indicated by **36** villages.

PROTECTION

About **43** villages (**73%**) reported that none of the communal places have adequate lighting, while **16** villages (**27%**) reported that a few common places have adequate lighting.

The **three** most common security incidents for IDPs and returnees in the assessed villages were theft, violence against women and discrimination.

All villages reported that there are security provision mechanisms that ensure safety of persons in the villages.

Forty seven villages reported that they have child protection committees, while **12** villages reported that they did not have them.

The district reported having a total of **102** community child care workers, (**54** male and **48** female) in **45** villages, while the remaining **14** villages reported having no community child care workers.

In case of security incidents **46** villages reported that IDPs and returnees report to local leadership, while **seven** villages to police, **five** villages to Community Child Care Workers (CCCW) and **one** village indicated that they would not report.

CONDITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

The table below shows the condition of various types of community infrastructure in the assessed villages.

Type	Mostly Damaged	Not Damaged	Not Installed
Electricity	N/A	11	48
Water	35	17	7
Telecoms	N/A	47	12
Roads	16	41	2
Bridges	18	24	17
Schools	2	40	14
Medical	N/A	30	29

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BUHERA DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4



Type	Mostly Damaged	Not Damaged	N/A
Police	N/A	28	31
Markets	N/A	44	15
Churches	N/A	44	15
Arable land	0	36	23
Grazing Land	0	52	7

On the issue of cleaning rubbles, clearing the area from cyclone residue and rebuilding houses, **53** villages reported that they were doing these on their own, **21** villages reported that they were doing these with the help of the local authorities, and **five** villages reported that they were doing these with the assistance from the humanitarian community.

Village	Current No of H/holds	Current Population	IDP H/holds	IDP Male Minors	IDP Female minors	Adult Male IDPs	Adult Female IDPs	Total IDPs	Returnee H/holds	Total Returnees
Bhegedhe	110	550	10	12	15	7	18	52	-	-
Chabata	26	160	2	1	8	2	1	12	-	-
Chamutsa	84	325	3	6	10	2	3	21	-	-
Chinyamakiti	380	1,979	2	3	2	2	3	10	-	-
Chirozva	102	510	6	8	8	7	7	30	-	-
Chitiyo	226	1,335	12	9	21	12	18	60	-	-
Chiunduro	152	493	6	18	19	3	8	48	-	-
Chiweshe	160	800		-	-	-	-		-	-
Dheka	86	470	2	7	4	2	2	15	-	-
Dhombo	19	140	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Farirwi	38	190	7	9	4	17	22	52	1	16
Gadzai	369	147	4	7	8	5	6	26	-	-
Gavaza	46	276	4	6	4	5	8	23	-	-
Gonye	121	612	11	10	10	6	18	44	-	-
Gwangwa	159	795	4	8	8	4	4	24	-	-
Gwedu	76	315	8	20	21	10	11	62	-	-
Gwenukwenu	127	791	3	4	5	4	6	19	-	-
Jori	181	905	15	30	23	10	15	78	-	-
Kamhunga	69	536	1	1	1	1	1	4	-	-
Makazwei	97	485	6	8	14	3	5	30	-	-
Mandinika	27	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Manjengwa	102	479	6	13	9	5	15	42	-	-
Marume	46	305	5	4	5	5	5	19	-	-
Masamha	42	169	8	20	16	5	7	48	-	-
Masvingo	230	1,300	29	30	54	16	23	123	-	-
Matsikure	105	845	25	21	22	11	31	85	2	12
Maunze	210	1,200	4	8	9	3	5	25	-	-
Mhaka	105	629	11	18	26	21	20	85	-	-
Mubaiwa	65	281		-	-	-	-		-	-
Muchemwa	48	237	3	3	6	4	7	20	-	-
Munapo	86	416	15	80	39	68	78	265	-	-
Munyati	20	123		-	-	-	-		-	-
Munyono	325	951	7	14	35	8	18	75	-	-
Mutendeudzwa	61	124	3	5	7	3	3	18	-	-

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BUHERA DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE



Muterete	187	935	7	14	18	7	12	51	-	-
Mutudza	225	1,125	5	5	14	11	15	45	-	-
Mututsa	48	294	4	6	6	4	5	21	-	-
Muvangirwa	250	1,250	14	14	20	21	30	85	-	-
Muzembe	76	358	2	3	4	2	2	11	-	-
Mwacheta	180	1,080	3	4	3	3	3	13	-	-
Ndiripo	175	635	7	16	21	10	16	63	-	-
Nechikowa	87	447	2	1	3	3	1	8	-	-
Nemadire	150	750	1	2	1	1	1	5	-	-
Nemadzimbe	150	2,725	46	65	56	105	152	378	4	20
Neshumba	111	696	9	26	31	15	29	101	-	-
Ngundu	210	1,470	36	85	115	85	115	400	-	-
Nhaka	58	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nyasha	65	349	2	4	2	1	3	10	-	-
Parovi	149	745	4	10	10	4	2	26	-	-
Pomuri	120	612	5	4	10	2	8	24	-	-
Soro	145	725	5	4	6	6	7	23	-	-
Takaendesa	35	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tama	130	650	35	22	44	55	54	175	-	-
Tanyiswa	96	176	4	20	20	4	7	51	-	-
Tapedzwa	65	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tofamarimwe	117	439	5	7	16	4	5	32	-	-
Unganai	450	2,539	5	5	11	6	8	30	-	-
Vhengere	150	777	6	8	15	11	13	47	-	-
Virimai	80	346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	7,609	38,850	430	708	839	611	857	3,015	7	48

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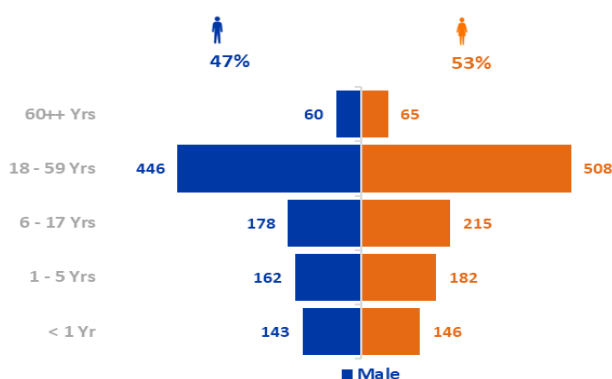
CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4



The Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment was conducted remotely from the District Development Coordinator's offices from the 25th to the 28th of April 2020. A total of **2,101** Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were recorded from **eight** administrative wards covering **27** villages in the district.

IDP DEMOGRAPHICS

2,101 IDPs were recorded in the **27** villages assessed from **eight** wards in the district, representing **6** per cent of the assessed villages' current population. The IDP population was comprised of **53** per cent female and **47** per cent male with the majority being from the 18 – 59 years age group as shown below.



531 IDP households were recorded during the assessment period with an average household size of **four** members. The identified IDPs population represented a **6** per cent of the current population in the assessed villages.

Out of the assessed **27** villages **four** villages reported having a total of **74** IDP households who came from other villages in the same district.

205 returnee individuals were recorded from Charleshood, Chipiro and Mamboza villages, however the number of returnee households calls for further investigation as it does not justify the number of returnee individuals.

VULNERABILITIES

The village assessment also gathered information on the people with special needs within the district.

434 Pregnant women, with **19** per cent below 18 years

1,006 Breastfeeding women, with **11** per cent below 18 years

15 Unaccompanied minors

165 Physically disabled

The following vulnerable groups were also identified from the **27** assessed villages:

787 Orphans **153** Separated minors

133 Elderly Headed Households **31** Child-headed Households

218 Mentally Disabled Persons

CURRENT DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

A total of **25** villages (**93%**) reported that the IDPs were back at their original homes while **two** villages reported that some of the IDPs moved to another piece of land in the same district.



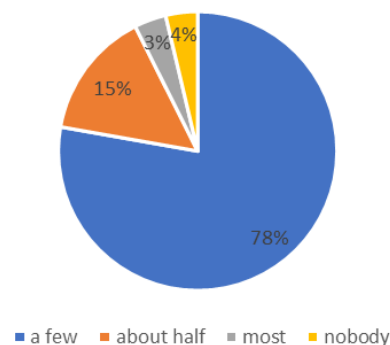
SHELTER GAPS AND LIVELIHOODS

A total of **47** IDP households from **three** assessed villages reported that their houses were completely destroyed by the cyclone, while **478** households from **23** villages reported that their houses were partially damaged and **six** households from **one** village reported no damage. The main issue with the partially damaged houses was reported as collapsed/damaged roof for **66** households and collapsed/damaged walls for **412** households.

Seventy seven households from **four** villages reported that their houses were in a hazardous area.

All (100%) of the IDPs owned the houses they were living in before the cyclone.

On the need for shelter support, **78** per cent of the assessed villages indicated that a few needed shelter support, **15** per cent of the villages reported that about half of the IDPs needed shelter support, while **3** per cent of the villages indicated that most of the households needed shelter support and the remaining **4** per cent indicating that none of the households needed shelter support.



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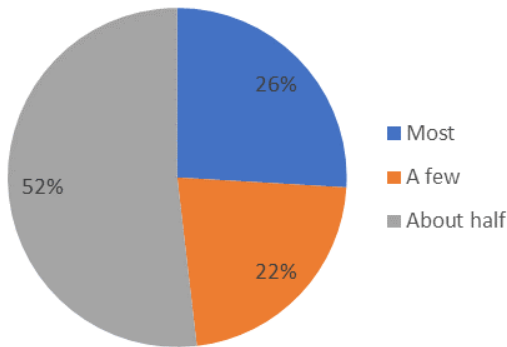
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CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4



The chart below shows the proportions of the affected population who are able to restart their livelihoods.





RETURN INTENTIONS


A total of **26** villages reported that the IDPs intended to return to their original homes. This question needs further investigation as most of the IDPS reported that they were currently back at their original homes and given that some of them had indicated that their homes were in hazardous areas calls for further investigations.

PRIORITY NEEDS

According to the survey, the top **three** priority needs in the district as indicated by the number of villages were:

 **Food**, with the main problems highlighted as expensive prices and insufficient supplies as market frequently runs out.

 **Shelter**, with the main problems as expensive prices and inadequate quantity for houses, which leads to overcrowding.

 **Non Food Items**, with the main problem highlighted by the respondents being: expensive prices.

NFI The most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs) that are not accessible in the villages as indicated by the respondents were: closed containers for storing water recorded by **27** villages, Soap/detergent as indicated by **23** villages, sleeping items recorded by **18** villages, mosquito nets recorded by **12**, villages, hygiene Products recorded by **five** villages, and Shoes and clothes by **one** village.

The survey indicated that households in need of those NFIs are not able to access them because: items are too expensive **27** villages; items are not available in the market **24** villages and no market or access to the market **five** villages.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



Surface water was indicated as the main source of water used by households for drinking, and other sources include tube/well boreholes and springs.

Out of the **27** assessed villages, **four** villages reported that every household had enough water to cook, bath, do laundry and personal hygiene, with **14** villages reporting that most of the households had enough water for household use, **eight** villages reported that about half of the households had enough water for household use and **one** village reported having a few households with enough water for household use.

When asked on the number of households with enough water to drink, **14** assessed reported that most households in their villages had enough water to drink, **nine** villages reported that about half of the households had enough water to drink, while **four** villages reported that everyone had enough water to drink.

The most common type of sanitation facilities used in the assessed villages were identified as: pit latrine without slab recorded by **20** villages, pit latrine with slab recorded by **six** villages, and ventilated pit latrine recorded by **one** village.

Sixteen villages reported that nobody lives in areas where open defecation is frequently visible, **10** villages reported that a few households live in areas where open defecation frequently visible, while **one** village reported that about half of the population live in areas where open defecation is frequently visible.



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Out of the assessed **27** villages, **17** villages reported that about **75** per cent of the population ate fewer than **three** meals per day during the past week because there was no food to eat, with five villages reporting about **25** per cent, **four** villages reporting **50** per cent and **one** village reporting that **100** per cent of the population ate less than **three** meals per day.

In terms of access to the market, **24** villages out of **27** reported that most people walk from the village settlement to the market, while **three** villages reported that some use public transportation to get to the market.

All the **27** villages reported that most people can not buy what they need from the market,

The main reasons highlighted for not being able to buy what they need at the market was, lack of purchasing power and expensive prices (**27** villages), limited availability of items in the market (**23** villages), unreachable market (**five** villages) lack of market nearby (**three** villages).

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CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE

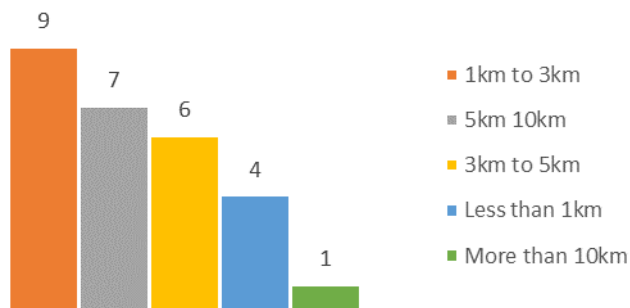


Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4



HEALTH

From the conducted assessment, the distances from village centres to the nearest health facilities hinders most villagers from accessing health facilities. The chart below illustrates the distances from various villages/resettlements.



The nearest health facility from the village/settlement as highlighted by the key informants was that **nine villages (33%)** recorded 1 to 3km, **six villages (22%)** recorded 3 to 5km, **seven villages (26%)** recorded 5 to 10km, **four villages (15%)** recorded less than and **one village (4%)** recorded more than 10km.

Only **one** village highlighted cost as one of the reasons preventing people from accessing healthcare services, while **25** villages reported that nothing prevented them from accessing health care services and **one** village reported the unavailability of medicines at the health care centre as one of the reasons preventing them from accessing healthcare services.

All villages recorded that there are female healthcare workers available at the health facilities.

All the **27** assessed villages reported that women give birth at health facilities and that most women see health professionals during pregnancy.



EDUCATION

The chart below illustrates the proportions of children attending school by age-group and number of villages.



The top three main education challenges for children in the 3-5 years age group, 6-12 and 13-17 age groups were common across the 3 age groups, reported as; bad terrain or transport constraint, lack of money to pay for school fees and lack of learning material.



PROTECTION

A total of **21** villages reported that a few of the communal places have adequate lighting, while **two** villages reported that about half, **two** reported most and **two** villages reported none of the communal places having adequate lighting.

The three most common security incidents for IDPs and returnees in the assessed villages were theft, violence against males and unavailability of security.



All villages reported that there are security provision mechanisms that ensures safety of persons in the villages.

All the **27** villages reported that they have child protection committees.

The district reported having a total of **84** community child care workers, **28** male and **56** female covering the **27** villages.

In case of security incidents villages reported that IDPs and returnees report to the police, local leadership, and to CCCWs.

CONDITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

The table below shows the condition of various types of infrastructure in the assessed villages.

Type	Mostly Damaged	Not Damaged	Not Installed
Electricity	1	26	0
Water	0	27	0
Telecoms	0	23	4
Roads	1	26	0
Bridges	3	24	0
Schools	1	26	0
Medical	0	27	0
Police	4	21	
Fire Station	3	0	24
Recreation	4	15	8
Arable land	5	22	0
Grazing land	2	23	2
Markets	0	26	1

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CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE



Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4

On the issue of cleaning rubbles, clearing the area from cyclone residue and rebuilding houses, **25** villages reported that they were cleaning, clearing residue and rebuilding houses on their own, **27** villages reported that they got support from the Local authority, **25** villages reported having support from the humanitarian community and **2** villages reported that there were no rubbles.

Village	Current No of H/olds	Current Population	IDP households	IDP Male Minors	IDP Female minors	Adult Male IDPs	Adult Female IDPs	Total IDPs	Returnee H/holds	Total Returnees
Charleshood	282	1,500	35	42	56	20	27	145	3	16
Chinyati	120	615	27	16	22	27	30	95	-	-
Chipiro	112	1,100	28	15	21	22	26	84	1	5
Demeni	267	1,451	37	11	19	22	26	78	-	-
Derera	71	400	6	21	22	17	17	77	-	-
Dzingire	200	1,200	7	21	23	11	11	66	-	-
Gamundana	224	1,500	47	24	31	27	38	120	-	-
Hapare	120	535	8	13	15	14	20	62	-	-
Jinga	370	803	11	13	20	14	16	63	-	-
Jiri	360	1,500	20	25	19	16	8	68	-	-
Mamboza	519	3,020	42	21	23	34	36	114	19	61
Manaka	130	650	20	20	12	12	17	61	24	123
Mheuka	204	1,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitidzawanda	850	3,023	22	23	30	19	20	92	-	-
Mubururu	128	540	12	13	8	20	26	67	-	-
Munoendevhunye	301	1,366	28	10	14	29	32	85	-	-
Musareketa	443	1,457	25	16	20	23	26	85	-	-
Musweweshiri	253	1,460	18	15	20	21	26	82	-	-
Muterembwe	385	1,760	16	9	14	16	17	56	-	-
Namire	196	701	19	28	10	21	25	84	-	-
Nechitima	350	650	21	19	33	21	22	95	-	-
Nyaruwa	395	625	30	18	24	25	31	98	-	-
Rujeko	215	1,075	14	18	21	15	22	76	-	-
Satiya	600	3,600	15	33	18	34	24	109	-	-
Tilbary	545	2,135	5	4	7	6	8	25	-	-
Tucker	81	425	4	7	8	5	5	25	-	-
Zvekuitirwa	225	712	14	28	29	15	17	9	-	-
Grand Total	7,946	34,851	531	483	539	506	573	2,101	47	205

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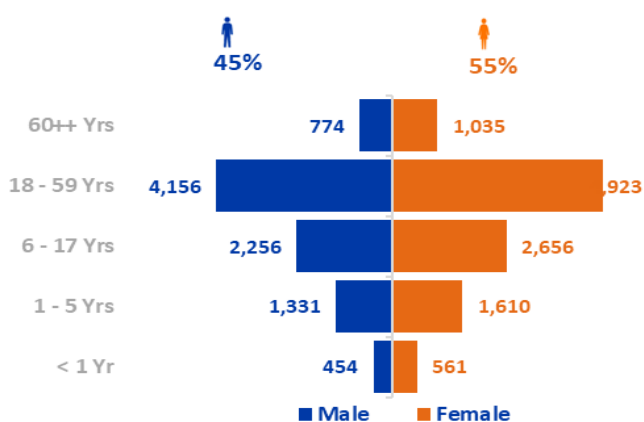
CHIPINGE DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4




The Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment was conducted remotely from the District Development Coordinator's offices from the 23rd to the 29th of April 2020. A total of **19,756** Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were recorded from **eight** administrative wards covering **27** villages in the district.


IDP DEMOGRAPHICS

 **19,756** IDPs were recorded in the **27** villages assessed from **eight** wards in the district, representing **6** per cent of the assessed villages' current population. The IDP population was comprised of **53** per cent female and **47** per cent male with the majority being from the 18 – 59 years age group as shown below.



 **4,451** IDP households were recorded during the assessment period with an average household size of **four** members. The identified IDPs population represented a **6** per cent of the current population in the assessed villages.

A total of **113** IDP households with **393** individuals were reported to have fled from other villages because of the cyclone, with **12** per cent originating from Chimanimani District.

 **10,255** returnee individuals were recorded from **2,323** households scattered in **84** villages across **14** administrative wards.

VULNERABILITIES

The village assessment also gathered information on the people with special needs within the district.

 **1,464** Pregnant women

 **3,811** Breastfeeding women

 **1,247** Unaccompanied Minors

 **646** Physically disabled

The following vulnerable groups were also identified from the **110** assessed villages:

3,004 Orphans
1,857 Elderly Headed Households
922 Mentally Disabled Persons
1,188 Separated minors
168 Child-headed Households

CURRENT DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

All the assessed villages (**110**) reported that most of the IDPs had moved back to their original homes, while **11** villages reported some were staying in host community and **10** villages reported that some had moved to new stands or pieces of land.



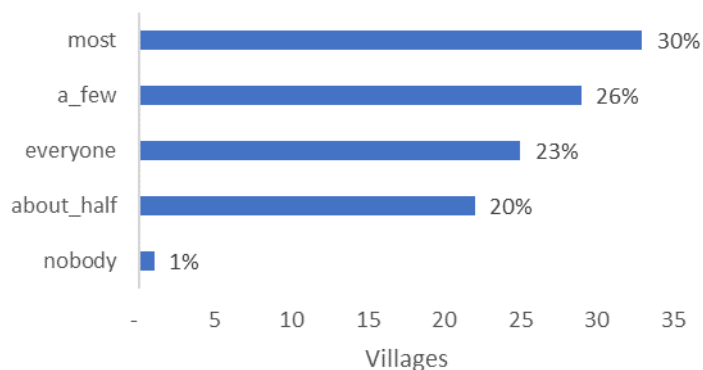
SHELTER GAPS AND LIVELIHOODS

A total of **107** villages reported that the IDP houses were partially destroyed by the cyclone, while **two** villages reported that houses were completely destroyed by cyclone and **one** village reported that there were no damaged houses. The main issue with the partially damaged houses was collapsed/damaged roof reported by **seven** villages, collapsed/damaged walls reported by **50** villages and general structural risk as reported by **50** villages.

A total of **56** villages reported that the IDP houses were in a hazardous area.

All (100%) of the IDPs owned the houses they were living in before the cyclone.

On the need for shelter support, **33** villages reported that most (**75** %) of the IDP households needed shelter support, **29** villages reported that (**25**%) of the IDP households needed shelter support, **25** villages reported that all IDP households needed shelter support, while **22** villages reported that about half (**50**%) of the IDP households needed shelter support and **one** village reported that no one needed shelter support.



IDPs in need of shelter support.

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CHIPINGE DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4

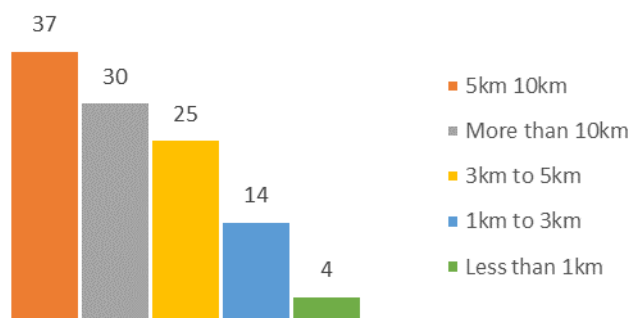


A total of **49** villages (**44%**) reported that most people can not buy what they need from the market, **31** villages (**28%**) reported that most people can buy what they need, while **30** (**27%**) villages reported that none of the people can buy what they need from the market.

The main reasons highlighted for not being able to buy what they need at the market was, lack of purchase power or expensive prices too high reported by **79** villages, lack of market nearby reported by **23** villages and limited availability of items on the market reported by **three** villages.

HEALTH

From the conducted assessment, the distances from village centres to the nearest health facilities hinders most villagers from accessing health facilities. The chart below shows the distances from various villages/resettlements.



The nearest health facility from the village/settlement as highlighted above was that **37** villages (**33%**) reported 5 to 10km, **30** villages (**27%**) reported more than 10km, **25** villages (**23%**) reported 3 to 5km, **14** villages (**13%**) reported 1 to 3km and **four** villages

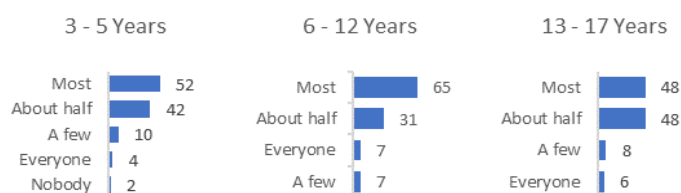
The main reasons reported as preventing people from accessing health care services were: lack of sources (**53** villages), lack of medicine available at the healthcare centre (**25** villages), unreachable health services (**22** villages), and nothing as reported by (**10** villages).

All villages recorded that there are female healthcare workers available at the health facilities.

All the **110** assessed villages reported that women give birth at health facilities and that most women see health professionals dur-

EDUCATION

The chart below illustrates the proportions of children attending school by age-group as reported by number of villages.



The top three main education challenges for children in the 3 to 5, 6 to 12 and 13 to 17 age groups were common across the villages, reported as: lack of money to pay for school fees, lack of learning material and bad terrain or transport constraint.

PROTECTION

A total of **76** villages reported that none of the communal places have adequate lighting, while **30** villages reported that a few communal places had adequate lighting, **three** villages reporting that about half (**50%**) of the communal places had adequate lighting and **one** village reported that most (**75%**) of the communal places had adequate lighting.

The three most common security incidents for IDPs and returnees in the assessed villages were theft, violence against females and friction with host community.

A total of **108** villages reported that there are security provision mechanisms that ensure safety of persons in the villages, while two villages reported not having security provision mechanisms.

A total of **90** villages reported having child protection committees, while **18** villages did not have and **two** villages did not know.

The district reported having a total of **161** community child care workers, **70** male and **91** female from **75** villages, while **34** villages reported not having any and **one** village did not know.

In case of security incidents villages reported that IDPs and or returnees report to the police, local leadership, and to Community Child Care Workers (CCCWs).

On the issue of cleaning rubbles, clearing the area from cyclone residue and rebuilding houses, **110** villages reported that they were cleaning, clearing residue and rebuilding houses on their own, **71** villages reported that they got support from the local authority, **22** villages reported having support from the humanitarian community and **one** village reported that they were getting support from the army.

CONDITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

The table below shows the condition of various types of infrastructure in the assessed villages .

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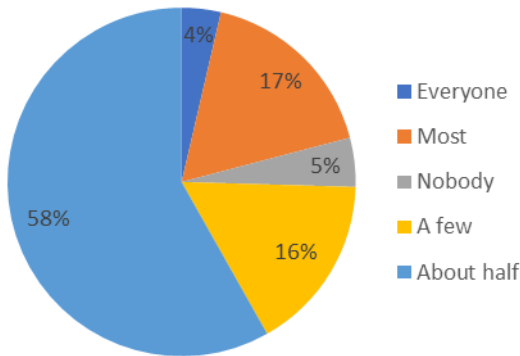
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CHIPINGE DISTRICT TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4



The chart below shows the proportions of the affected population who are able to restart their livelihoods



RETURN INTENTIONS

A total of **81** villages reported that **3,065** IDP households intend to return to their original home as soon as possible with an intention to rebuild their home, while **three** villages with **77** households reported that they did not intend to return and remaining **26** villages reported that the IDPs did not know if they wanted to return or not.

PRIORITY NEEDS

According to the survey, the top **three** priority needs in the district as indicated by the number of villages were:



Food, with the main problems highlighted by the respondents as; expensive prices and limited quantities.



Shelter, with the main challenges quality of infrastructure substandard and prices too expensive.



Sanitation and hygiene, with the main problem highlighted by the respondents being: quantity of toilets and unavailability of waste management/disposal systems.



The most needed Non Food Items (NFIs) that are not accessible in the villages as indicated by the respondents were: closed containers for storing water recorded by **79** villages, soap/detergent as indicated by **72** villages, Sleeping items recorded by **70** villages, cooking items recorded by **57** villages, mosquito nets recorded by **21**, villages, hygiene products recorded by **70** villages, and shoes and clothes by **37** villages.

The survey indicated that households in need of those NFIs are not able to access them because: Items are too expensive **76** villages; Items are not available in the market **44** villages, and no market or access to the market **five** villages.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



The **three** main sources of water used by households for drinking as indicated by the assessed villages include: tube well borehole, unprotected wells and protected spring, with other sources including surface water and dams/lakes.

Out of the **110** assessed villages, **45** villages reported that about half (**50%**) of their households had enough water to cook, bath, do laundry and personal hygiene, with **46** villages reporting a few (**25%**), and **15** villages reporting that most (**75%**) of the households had enough water for household use.

When asked on the number of households with enough water to drink, **50** villages reported that a few households (**25%**) in their villages had enough water to drink, **37** villages reported that half of the households (**50%**) had enough water to drink, while **15** villages reported that most (**75%**) had enough water to drink with **five** villages reporting none and **three** villages reporting that everyone (**100%**) had enough water to drink.

The most common type of sanitation facility used in the assessed villages was identified as: pit latrine without slab reported by **99** villages, pit latrine with slab reported by **one** village, ventilated pit latrine reported by **nine** villages and bush reported by **one** village.

A total of **57** villages reported that (**25%**) of the population live in areas where open defecation is frequently visible, **26** villages reported that no one lives in areas with open defecation frequently visible, **22** villages reported that most (**75%**) of the population live in areas where open defecation is frequently visible, while **five** villages reported that about half (**50%**) the population live in areas where open defecation is frequently visible.



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Out of the assessed **110** villages, **55** villages reported that most (**75%**) of the households ate fewer than **three** meals per day because there was no food to eat, with **29** villages reported that everyone (**100%**) in the households eats less than **three** meals per day, **18** villages reported half (**50%**), while **six** villages reported (**25%**) and **two** villages reported none of the households having less than **three** meals per day.

In terms of access to the market, **80** villages out of **110** reported that most people walk from the village settlement to the market, while **30** villages reported that some use public transportation to get to the market.

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CHIPINGE DISTRICT

TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE

Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4



Type	Mostly Damaged	Not Damaged	Not Installed	Type	Mostly Damaged	Not Damaged	Not Installed
Electricity	1	28	81	Police	0	18	92
Water	21	59	30	Youth Centre	1	14	95
Telecoms	87	0	23	Recreation	0	21	89
Roads	21	83	6	Arable land	6	82	22
Bridges	20	11	79	Grazing land	1	82	27
Schools	5	75	30	Markets	0	41	69
Medical	0	49	61	Church	0	64	46

Village	Current No of H/holds	Current Pop-ulation	IDP H/holds	Male Minors	Femle Minors	Adult Male	Adult Female	Total IDPs	Returnee H/holds	Total Returnees
Barauta	265	1,540	25	22	34	19	26	101	25	101
Batanai	386	2,420	83	49	91	64	302	506	81	498
Bingeping	108	493	21	24	34	28	23	109	21	109
Bwerudza	35	272	25	35	53	40	55	183	-	-
Cantebury	170	890	18	15	10	26	30	81	-	-
Chagonda	525	2,090	32	27	41	39	50	157	-	-
Charurwa	246	1,634	7	13	11	12	16	52	-	-
Chidhakwa	80	500	10	20	8	10	20	58	10	58
Chijiya	191	1,520	10	24	22	29	7	82	10	82
Chijururwi	565	2,999	10	4	10	21	11	46	4	22
Chikono	150	967	28	28	39	37	35	139	28	139
Chikwanda	400	2,265	161	149	197	111	190	647	161	647
Chimiro	400	2,400	42	50	78	18	35	181	39	159
Chinyerere	59	330	28	17	20	23	29	89	28	89
Chipanga	255	2,525	12	20	27	22	21	90	-	-
Chiso	1,020	4,078	83	111	86	55	74	326	52	187
Chitende	300	880	12	15	24	20	18	77	-	-
Chiutani	290	1,315	38	36	54	10	6	106	38	106
Chivhunze	556	4,012	50	26	26	135	155	342	7	45
Corner Clinic	996	5,976	20	23	21	11	20	75	16	51
Daisy_Hill	76	793	27	25	15	44	57	141	-	-
Danhe	350	1,900	10	11	10	7	12	40	7	27
Dinkledale	102	528	7	6	8	10	8	32	-	-
Foroma	215	697	33	48	44	43	51	186	-	-
Gadzingo	489	2,034	105	68	96	101	125	390	53	120
Gaza	150	725	120	85	102	111	115	413	-	-
Gumira	350	1,400	50	56	71	36	57	220	50	220
Gumiro	167	987	30	19	29	45	78	171	-	-
Gwama	345	1,007	7	13	10	9	7	39	7	39
Hanyana	28	63	3	4	8	2	1	15	3	15
Heartbeatsnake	150	595	6	15	19	10	7	51	-	-

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CHIPINGE DISTRICT
TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE
Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4



Jazi_Marifiye	96	331	11	21	16	14	2	76	11	76
Kubatana_B	215	687	17	20	19	19	25	83	-	-
Kwenenhu	89	532	67	54	49	121	141	365	-	-
Machapuya	210	1,150	7	12	12	10	12	46	-	-
Machoiro	330	2,310	81	134	101	99	89	423	-	-
Madzapanda	125	400	50	23	32	23	28	106	50	106
Madzinga	135	734	48	56	71	54	69	250	-	-
Magodora	500	1,575	296	245	283	260	65	853	-	-
Makochedze	43	355	21	30	46	45	60	181	21	181
Mambande	195	1,015	25	14	18	35	36	103	25	103
Mandaya	380	2,920	67	104	122	115	110	451	66	448
Manyaya	600	2,366	7	9	10	6	5	30	-	-
Maputa	59	355	12	17	31	21	21	90	8	65
Mariseta	330	1,828	40	26	28	48	61	163	-	-
Marozva	55	202	16	26	49	50	64	189	-	-
Marufu	150	635	40	27	22	35	45	129	-	-
Mashedze	305	1,525	3	4	3	4	4	15	3	15
Masocha	275	1,120	20	21	23	15	21	80	-	-
Masunungure	139	560	62	25	38	24	24	111	62	111
Matanga	250	1,300	15	21	33	16	20	90	15	90
Matione	60	403	35	27	19	28	38	112	1	7
Maturanembe	38	263	15	17	29	16	20	82	-	-
Maturura	110	530	40	43	53	22	22	140	40	140
Maunganidze	920	4,500	79	41	38	54	57	190	74	190
Mayanga	220	725	64	20	31	50	55	156	-	-
Muchaendepi	324	1,695	18	12	17	23	13	65	-	-
Mufoya	227	825	56	53	42	68	90	253	55	248
Mugiyo	320	1,730	20	26	28	34	35	123	-	-
Mukuyu	464	1,767	13	18	20	9	17	64	13	64
Munamba	135	789	22	23	21	21	20	85	-	-
Munasi	300	1,250	50	24	27	63	60	174	-	-
Munyokowere	300	2,110	40	34	49	47	54	184	5	27
Muradzikwa	422	1,700	68	85	105	80	95	365	68	365
Murepa	398	2,466	147	183	190	235	250	858	147	858
Muronde	200	610	10	12	15	6	10	43	-	-
Musabvunza	180	400	60	45	52	28	32	157	60	157
Musapingura	526	1,395	9	17	24	7	12	60	-	-
Musheekwa	400	1,100	89	127	122	208	110	567	89	567
Musimbo	119	743	20	41	64	14	23	142	12	89
Mutai	150	547	9	13	13	8	17	51	9	51
Mutangetsari	77	402	67	47	51	105	95	298	-	-
Mutendadzamera	130	680	18	23	21	30	26	100	18	100
Mutorwa	1,292	4,520	49	81	91	53	74	299	45	254
Muturikwa	287	1,169	27	30	29	16	26	101	-	-
Muwango	80	400	10	20	14	36	36	106	10	106
Muzite	109	568	15	21	26	19	21	87	-	-
Mwadzinga	375	1,765	40	59	81	63	116	319	40	319

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CHIPINGE DISTRICT
TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE
Multi-Sectoral Village Assessment – Round 4



Mwandeka	352	2,080	301	197	233	254	309	993	-	-
Mwassua	385	1,200	80	25	29	86	103	243	80	243
Mwatsaka	154	696	5	6	3	5	5	19	-	-
Nemadzadza	111	815	8	19	24	16	15	74	-	-
Ngaone	420	2,100	10	14	23	12	16	65	8	36
Ngoma	200	520	82	26	39	97	101	263	-	-
Ngwenenu	101	736	3	5	9	3	4	21	3	21
Nyakumana	108	425	15	15	19	13	20	67	-	-
Pacho	188	900	10	7	12	14	27	60	10	60
Paidamoyo	178	940	63	69	96	64	86	315	63	315
Ratisvile	108	485	79	16	30	36	44	126	-	-
Rugare	115	807	25	21	32	39	44	136	-	-
Sakabuya	135	425	25	11	21	23	59	114	25	114
Sakwinje	107	578	16	17	24	28	30	99	-	-
Samutsa	268	1,540	40	22	18	43	50	133	40	133
Sazunza	576	2,098	302	179	276	241	512	1,208	302	1,208
Singizi	432	2,016	45	38	54	63	76	231	45	231
Sita	100	625	15	18	18	19	22	77	-	-
Siyanamizi	178	900	10	25	16	20	22	83	-	-
Skoongezit	92	324	38	97	114	55	74	340	38	340
Tauya	230	560	10	19	26	8	14	67	-	-
Urambira	338	1,154	8	8	7	9	11	35	4	21
Vezama	98	287	52	19	28	55	55	157	-	-
Zakatani_B	580	820	19	8	10	39	43	100	-	-
Zibuke	150	1,216	46	35	45	136	172	388	-	-
Ziyapenduka	360	1,490	19	14	20	25	23	82	19	82
Zuzunye	119	643	17	22	25	22	31	100	-	-
Grand Total	28,246	133,167	4,451	4,041	4,827	4,930	5,958	19,756	2,224	10,255

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