



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



Zimbabwe

Return Assessment, Reintegration and Recovery Survey

May 2021

DTM activities in Zimbabwe are supported by:



Ambasáid na hÉireann
Embassy of Ireland



Overview

From 26 April to 13 May 2021, in close coordination with the local government, IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team conducted return assessment, reintegration and recovery surveys in 12 of the affected districts in Manicaland and Masvingo Provinces. The following section of this report provides an analysis of the current situation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the 751 most affected villages.

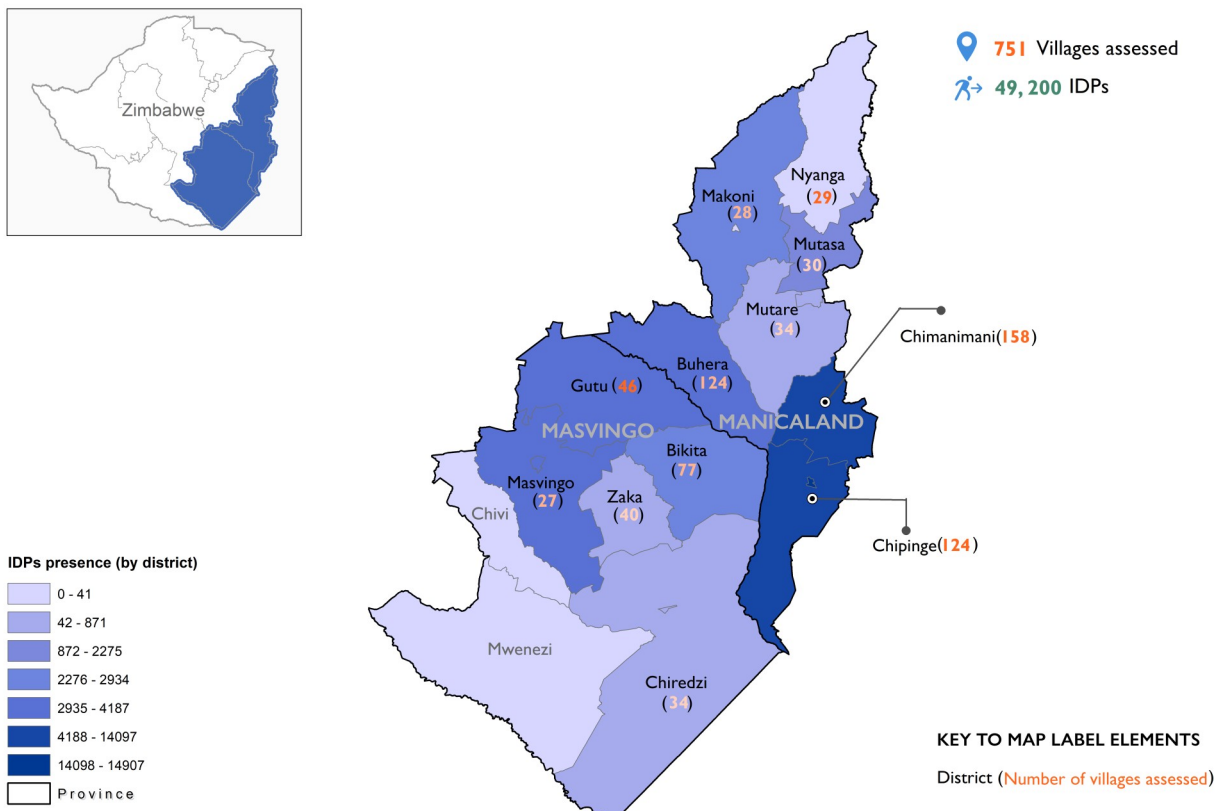
Methodology

Return assessments, reintegration and recovery surveys were done in the form of multisectoral village assessments that were done at village level through focus group discussions with key informants identified in coordination with the local District Civil Protection Committees (DCPC). Village key informants were selected and mobilized through DCPC and included village heads, village secretaries, child health workers, village health workers, government extension worker, IDP representatives and some villagers.

Highlights

- 751** Villages assessed
- 11,360** IDP Households (HH)
- 49,200** Internally Displaced Persons
- 5,080** IDP HH eat less than 2 meals a day
- In **283** villages, **3,188** IDP HH need shelter assistance
- 77** villages obtain drinking water from surface water

Map showing coverage and IDPs presence by District



Manicaland Province

527 Villages Assessed

 7 Districts Assessed

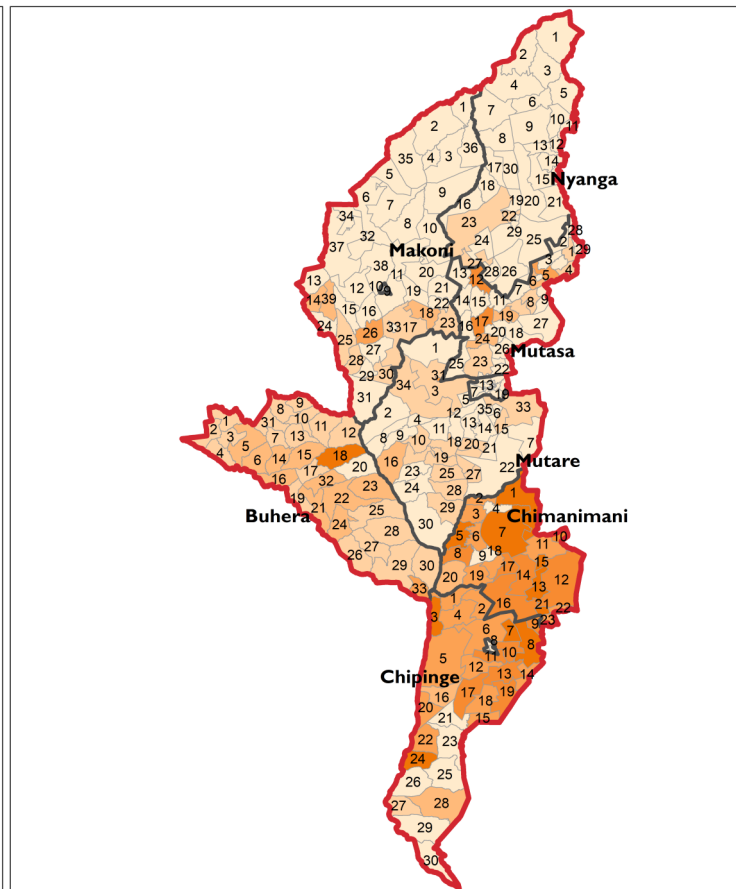
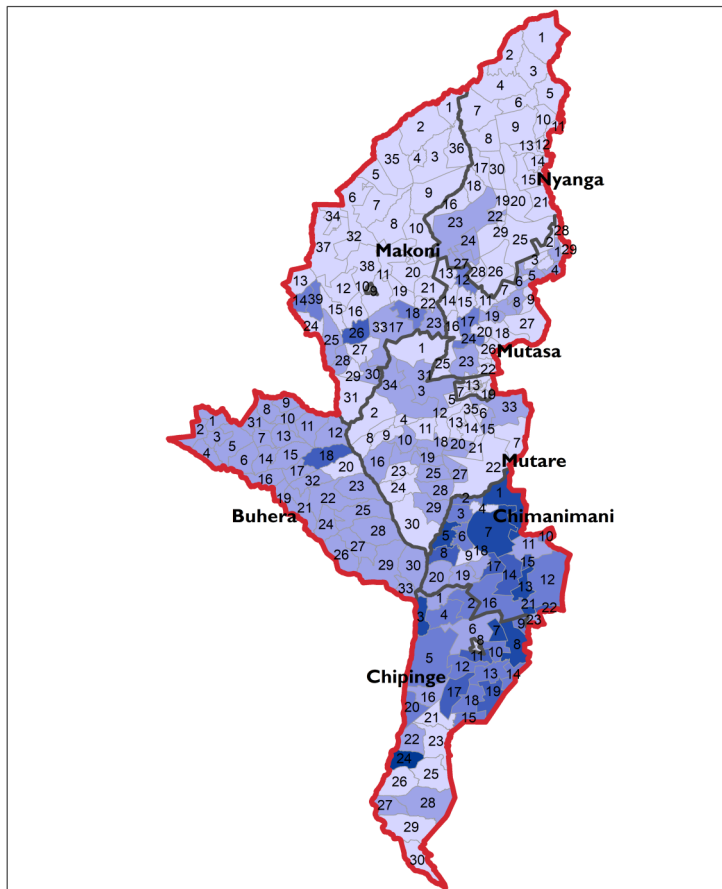
 129 Wards Assessed

 36,934 IDPs

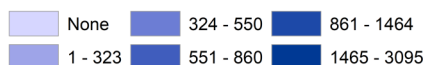
 6,804 IDP Households

IDPs Presence by Ward in Manicaland Province

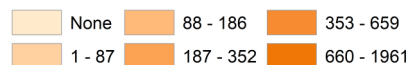
Shelter Needs by Ward in Manicaland Province



IDPs presence by ward



Shelter needs by ward



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries used do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM



Vulnerabilities



6,501 persons are living with disability, 34% are children.



12,391 are breastfeeding women, 10% are below 18 years of age.



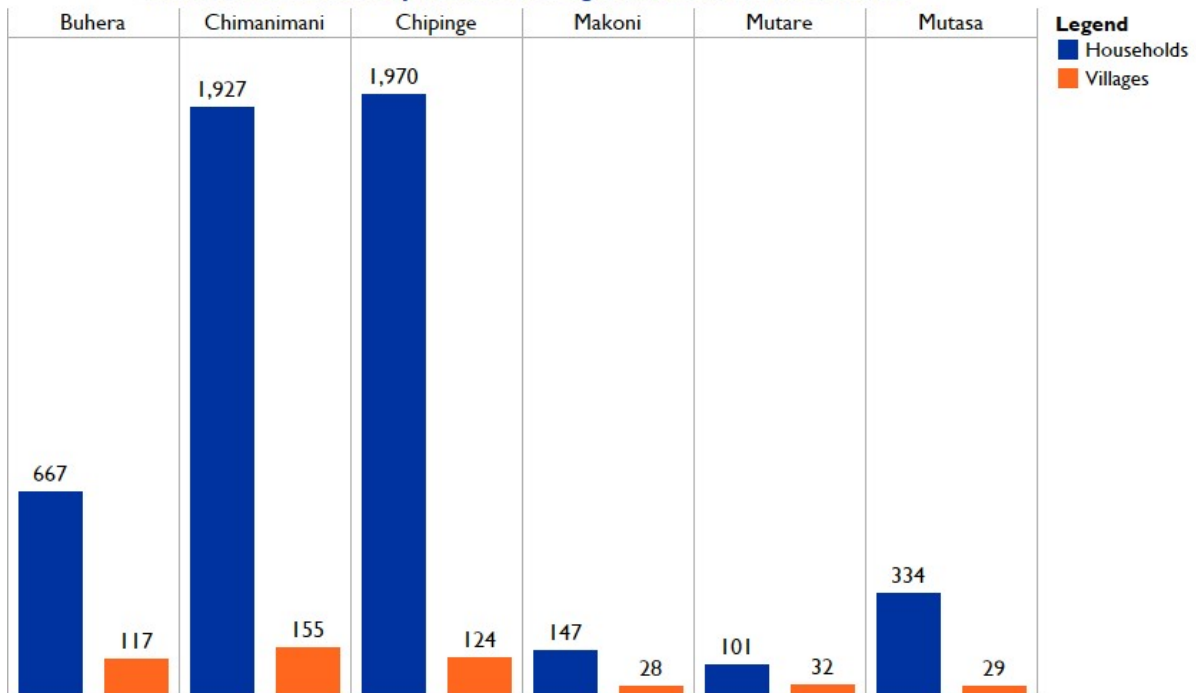
4,770 are pregnant women, 14% are below 18 years of age.



10,427 are orphaned minors 51% are male, 49% are female.

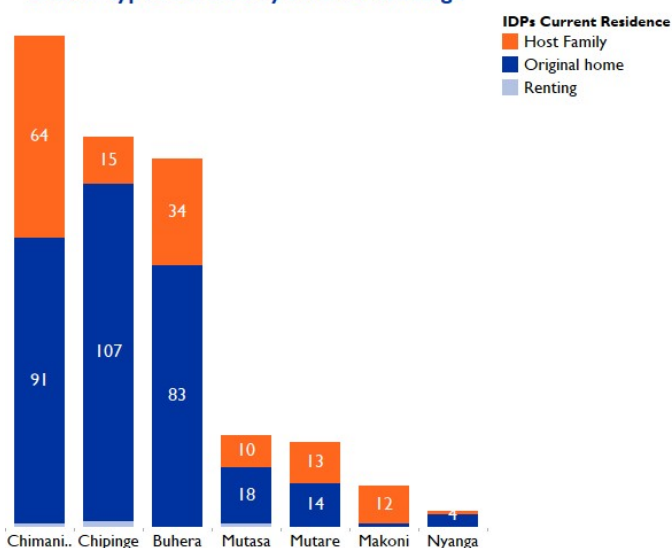
Shelter

Shelter needs for IDPs by number of villages and number of households



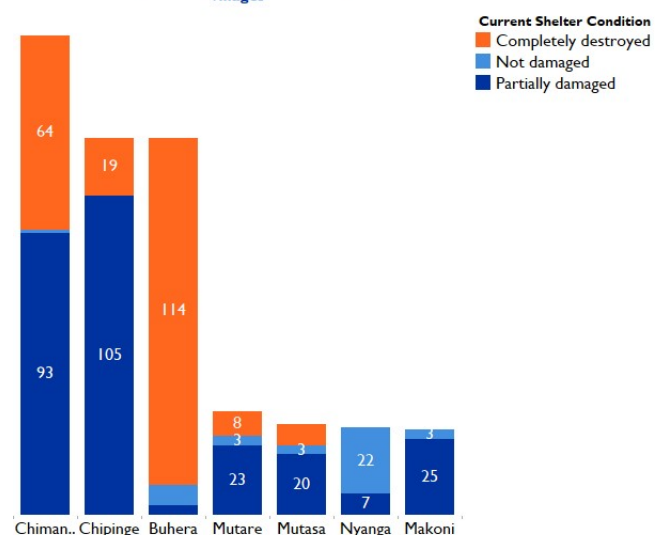
In Buhera, Chimanimani and Chipinge, the majority of the villages reported that almost all IDP households are in need of shelter assistance. Shelter needs were also reported in Mutare district (32 villages and 101 households) and also in Makoni district (28 villages and 147 households). In Nyanga district, 24 out of the 29 assessed villages highlighted that there were no more shelter needs for the IDPs in the villages and in Buhera 667 households in 117 villages still need shelter support.

Shelter types for IDPs by number of village



In Chimanimani, 91 villages confirmed that most IDPs are currently residing at their original homes. In Chipinge (102 villages) and Buhera (83 villages), key informants also reported that the majority of IDPs are currently residing at their original homes. Two villages in Chipinge and one village in Mutasa reported that IDPs are residing at rented houses.

Level of damage to current IDP shelters by number of villages



In Buhera, 114 villages reported that most IDPs are staying in shelters that were completely destroyed by the cyclone. In Chipinge and Chimanimani IDPs are staying in shelters that were partially destroyed in 105 and 93 villages respectively.

Manicaland Province

527 Villages Assessed

IDPs' Return Intentions

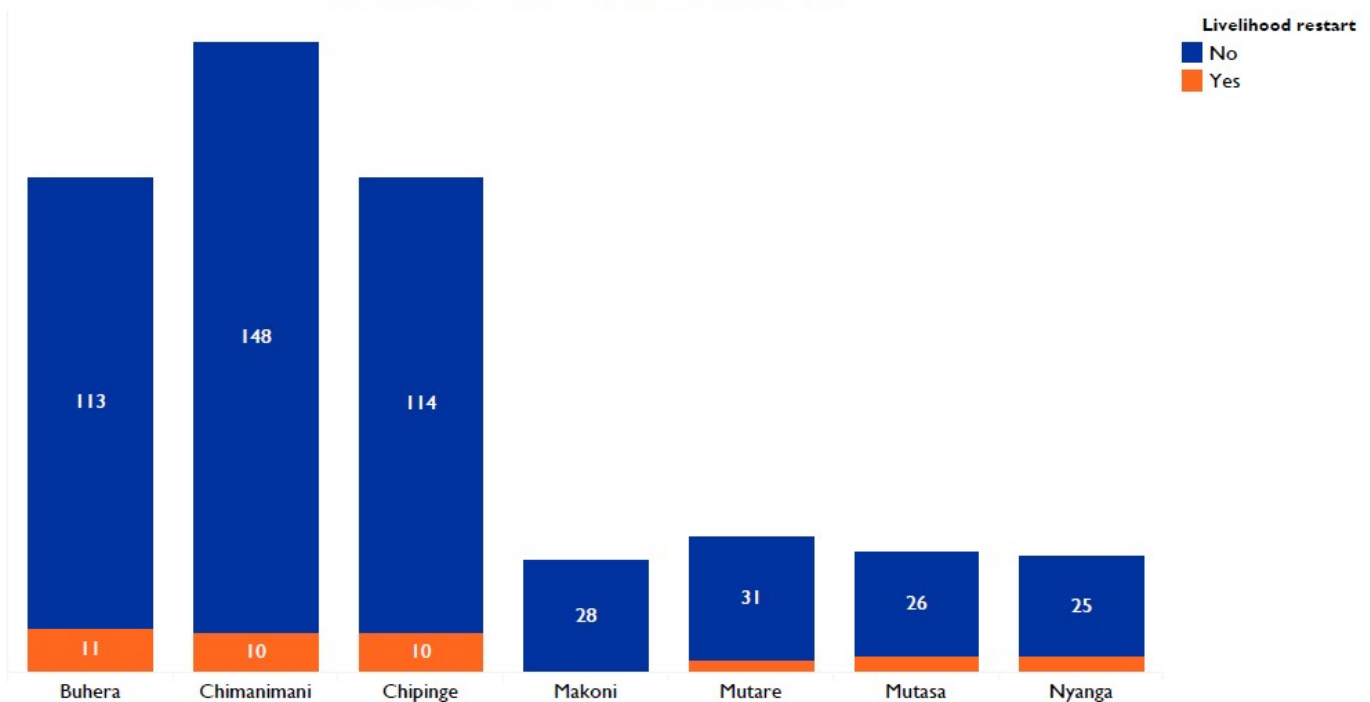
IDPs intention to return to original homes by number of villages

	Buhera	Chimanimani	Chipinge	Makoni	Mutare	Mutasa	Nyanga
Yes	114	95	123	25	31	30	
Don't know	2	52					27
No		10	1	2	3		1

In six of the seven districts assessed, the majority of the IDPs had the intention of returning to their original home after the cyclone. In Chipinge, Buhera and Chimanimani **123, 114 and 95** villages respectively confirmed that the IDPs intend to return to their original homes. In Nyanga and Chimanimani **27** and **52** villages respectively could not confirm the intentions of the IDPs in their villages. Chipinge (**1**), Makoni (**2**) and Mutare (**3**) had villages with IDPs who do not intend to return.

Livelihoods

Ability to restart livelihoods by number of villages



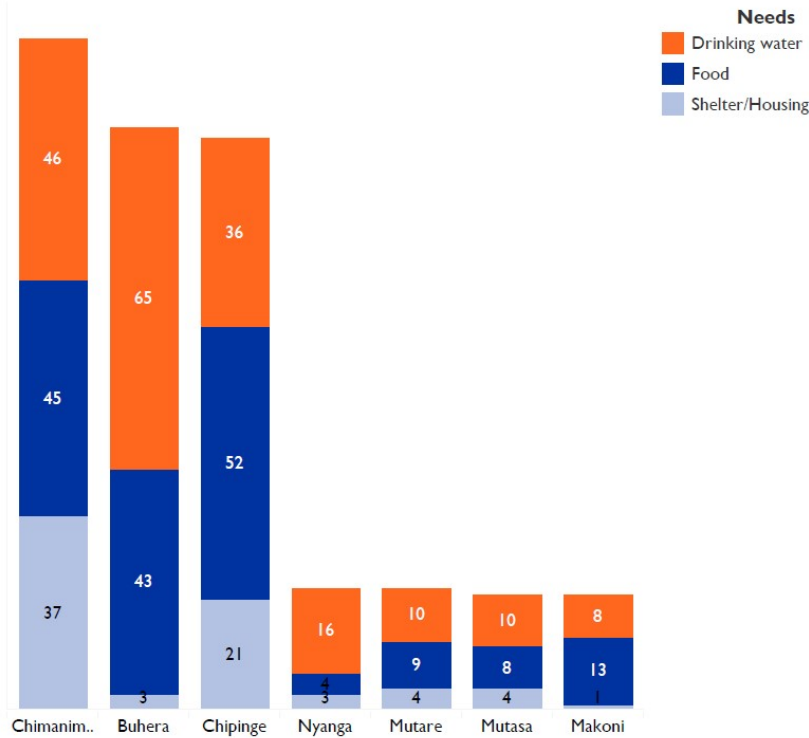
In **113** villages in Buhera, it was reported that IDPs are unable to restart their livelihoods. This was also reported in **148** villages in Chimanimani, **114** in Chipinge, **28** in Makoni, **31**, in Mutare, **26** in Mutasa and **25** in Nyanga. In Chimanimani (**10** villages) and Chipinge (**10** villages) and Buhera (**11** villages) reported that IDP populations are able to restart their livelihoods.

Manicaland Province

527 Villages Assessed

Needs

Top 3 needs by number of villages



Drinking water, food and shelter were the top three needs in the seven districts that were assessed. In Chimanimani (46), Buhera (65), Nyanga (16), Mutare (10) and Mutasa (10), the first need that was highlighted by most villages was drinking water. In Chipinge (52) and Makoni (13), the most urgent need that was reported was food. The main challenges that are currently being faced with drinking water include the distance to the water source (50 villages in Buhera and 32 in Chipinge) and the shortage of water sources (14 villages in Nyanga and 50 villages in Chimanimani), The main problem with food is the expensive price (60 villages in Buhera, 70 in Chimanimani, 88 in Chipinge and 14 villages in Mutasa). The main problem with shelter is the cost of purchasing building materials.

NFI needs by number of villages

	Closed water containers	Cooking items (pots / pans)	Hygiene products (personal hygiene)	Items for sleeping (mats, blankets)	Mosquito nets	Shoes and clothes	Soap/detergent for washing clothes
Chimanimani	24	10	19	79	7	5	13
Chipinge	12	28	5	59	12	1	7
Buhera	2	3	3	77	34	1	4
Mutare	13		5	8	4	2	2
Mutasa	6		2	5	15		2
Nyanga	3	1	1	14	8		2
Makoni	11	3		8	4	2	

All villages reported having difficulties in accessing non-food items (NFIs). In Buhera (77), Chimanimani (79), Chipinge (59), Nyanga (14) the most needed NFI items are blankets. The most needed NFI items in Mutare (13) and Makoni (11) are closed water containers whereas in Mutasa (15) the most needed NFIs are mosquito nets. Other inaccessible NFI materials in the villages include pots and pans, personal hygiene products such as soap, shoes and clothes as well as detergents for washing clothes.

Manicaland Province

527 Villages Assessed

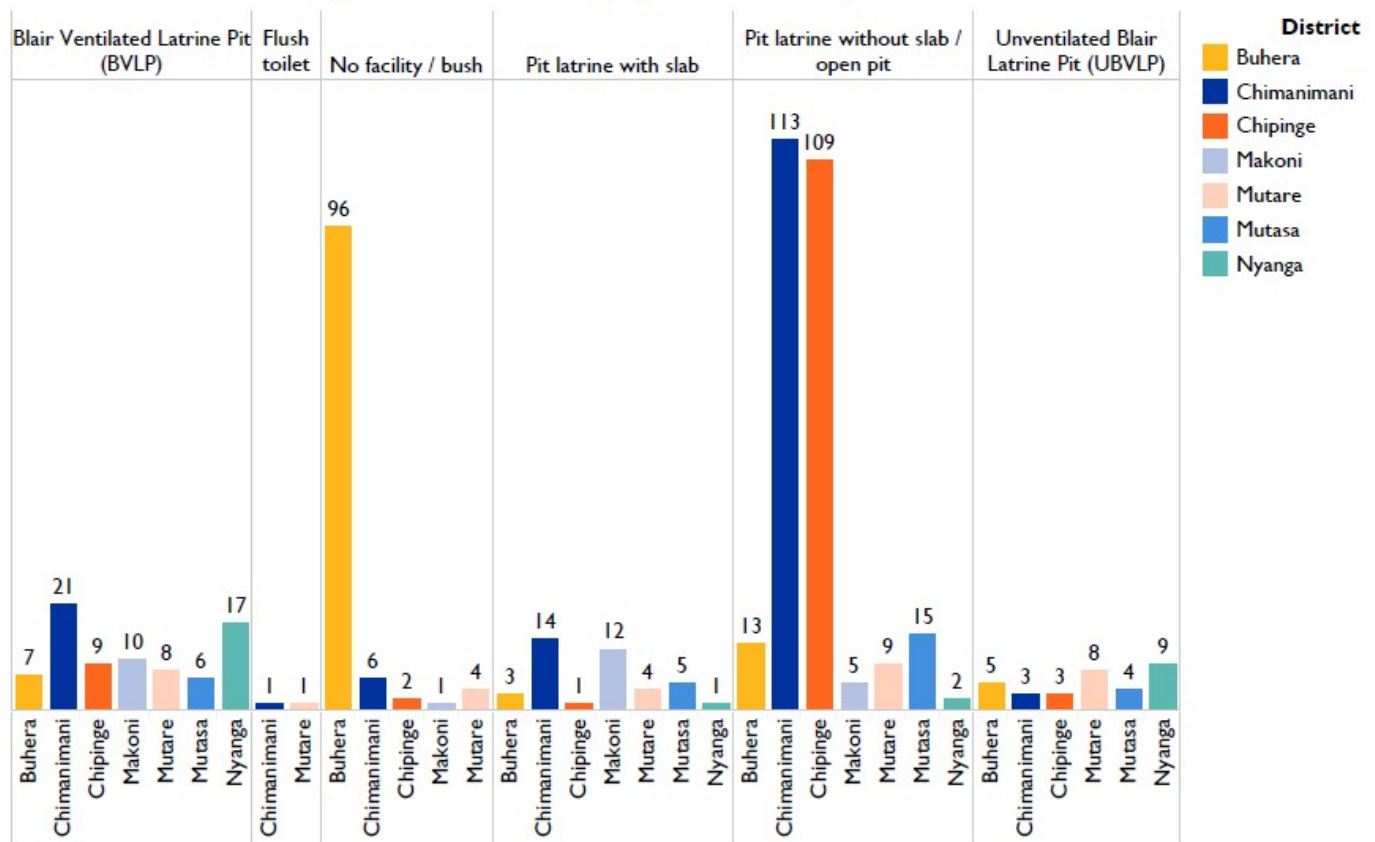
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Drinking water sources by number of villages

	Borehole	Dug well	Hand Pump	Lake/Dam	Piped Water	Pond	Protected dug well	Protected Well	Spring	Surface water	Unprotect ed spring	Unprotect ed Well
Chimanimani	38	4	17	4	9		1	15	20	7	6	19
Buhera	12	23	11			1	3	4		39	1	28
Chipinge	28	7	7	5		2		11	15	15	11	19
Mutare	7	3	1		2	2	2	4	1	1	1	9
Mutasa	4		1					4		11	1	9
Nyanga	19	1		2	1		1	3		2		
Makoni			3	4				11	5			4

The most common source for drinking water is borehole water in Chimanimani (38), Chipinge (28) and Nyanga (19). In Buhera (39) and Mutasa (11) villages are dependent on surface water for drinking. In Makoni, most villages draw their drinking water from protected wells (11 villages) whilst in Mutare, water is mostly drawn from unprotected wells.

Type of sanitation facility by number of villages



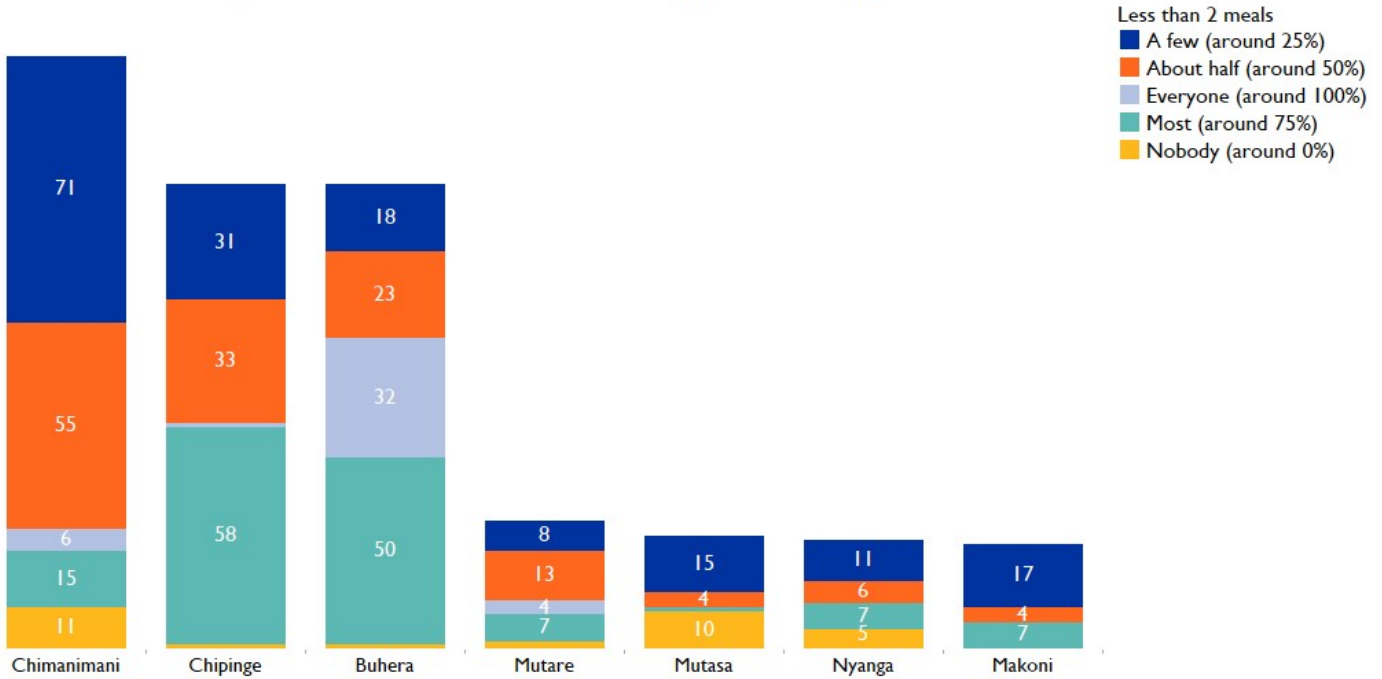
In Buhera district, 96 villages reported that they do not have sanitation facilities in their villages. In Chimanimani and Chipinge, 133 and 106 villages respectively reported that the most common type of sanitation facility in their village are open pits. In Nyanga (17), Mutare (8) and Mutasa (6) the most common facility is the blair ventilated latrine pit.

Manicaland Province

527 Villages Assessed

Food and Nutrition

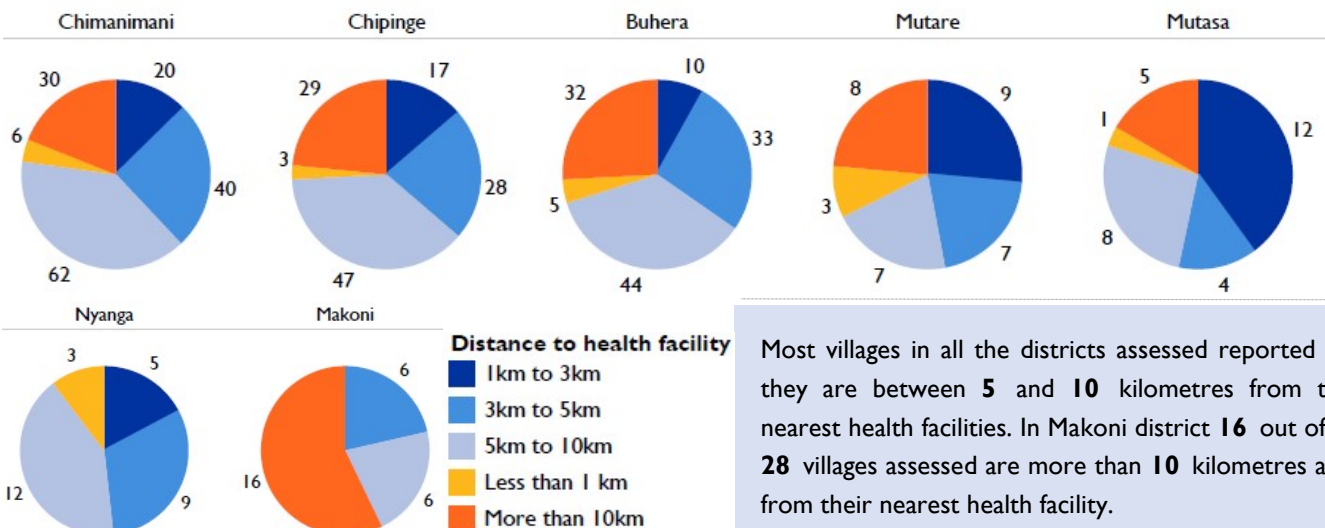
Proportion of HH who eat less than 2 meals a day by number of villages



All seven districts Chimanimani (55), Chipinge (33), Buhera (23), Mutare (13), Mutasa (4), Nyanga (6) and Makoni (4) have villages that reported that half of their IDP population eat less than two meals in a day. Villages in Buhera (32), Chimanimani (11) and Mutare (4) reported to have IDPs that do not have any meal in a day. In Chimanimani, Mutasa and Nyanga IDP households have two or more meals in 11, 10 and 5 villages respectively.

Health

Distance to Health facilities by number of villages



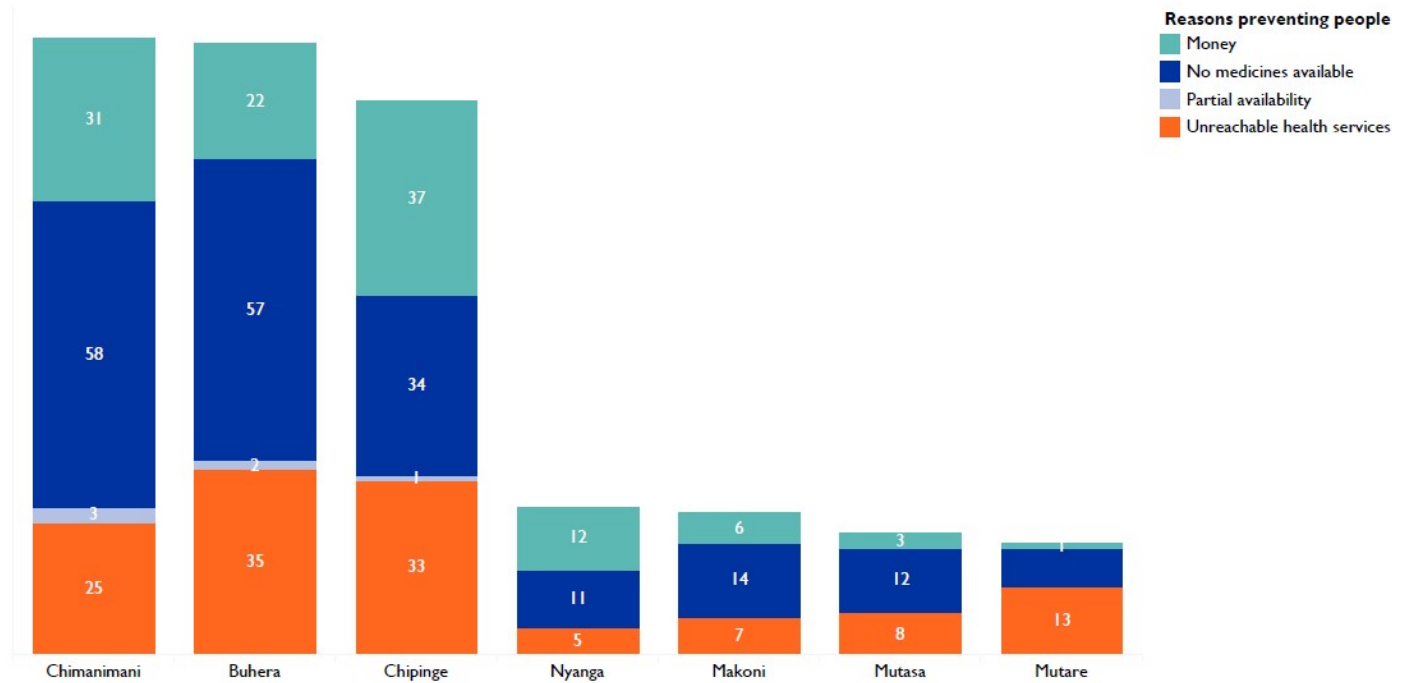
Most villages in all the districts assessed reported that they are between 5 and 10 kilometres from their nearest health facilities. In Makoni district 16 out of the 28 villages assessed are more than 10 kilometres away from their nearest health facility.

Manicaland Province

527 Villages Assessed

Health

Reasons preventing people from accessing healthcare services by number of villages



The analysis indicated that in all the villages assessed, there are challenges to accessing healthcare services. The most common reason is unavailability of medicines in Chimanimani (58), Buhera (57), Chipinge (34), Nyanga (11), Makoni (14) Mutasa (12) and Mutare (7). The high cost of medication and the unavailability of healthcare services constituted some of the reasons while households in the villages are unable to access healthcare. Partial availability of healthcare services is another reason for inability to access healthcare in some villages in Chimanimani Buhera and Chipinge.

Where do most women give birth?

	Buhera	Chimanimani	Chipinge	Makoni	Mutare	Mutasa
At health facility	92	146	121	26	25	25
At home	32	11	3	2	9	9

Are most women seeing a health professional during their pregnancy?

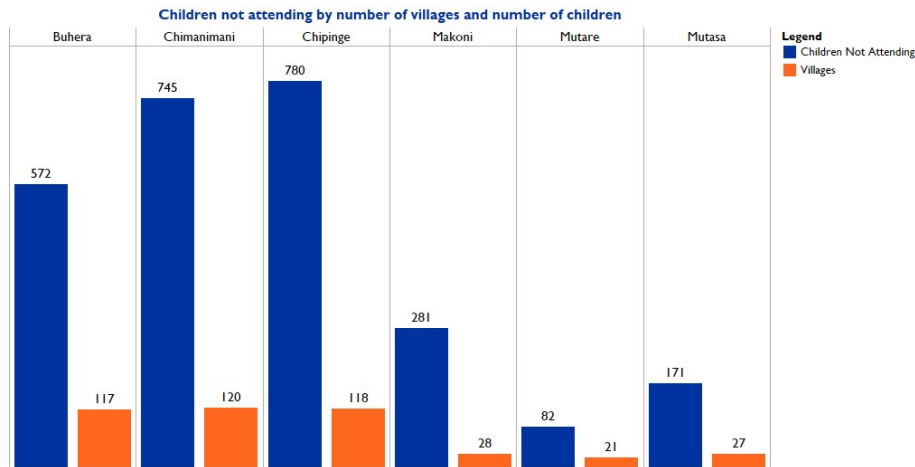
	Buhera	Chimanimani	Chipinge	Makoni	Mutare	Mutasa	Nyanga
Yes	102	145	123	26	27	30	29
No	21	10	1	2	7	7	7

Are there any village health workers in your village?

	Buhera	Chimanimani	Chipinge	Makoni	Mutare	Mutasa	Nyanga
Yes	105	150	123	20	34	28	29
No	19	8	1	8	8	2	2

Most villages reported that women in their villages are giving birth at a health facility and women are consulting a health professional during their pregnancy. The majority of villages reported that they have health care workers in their villages.

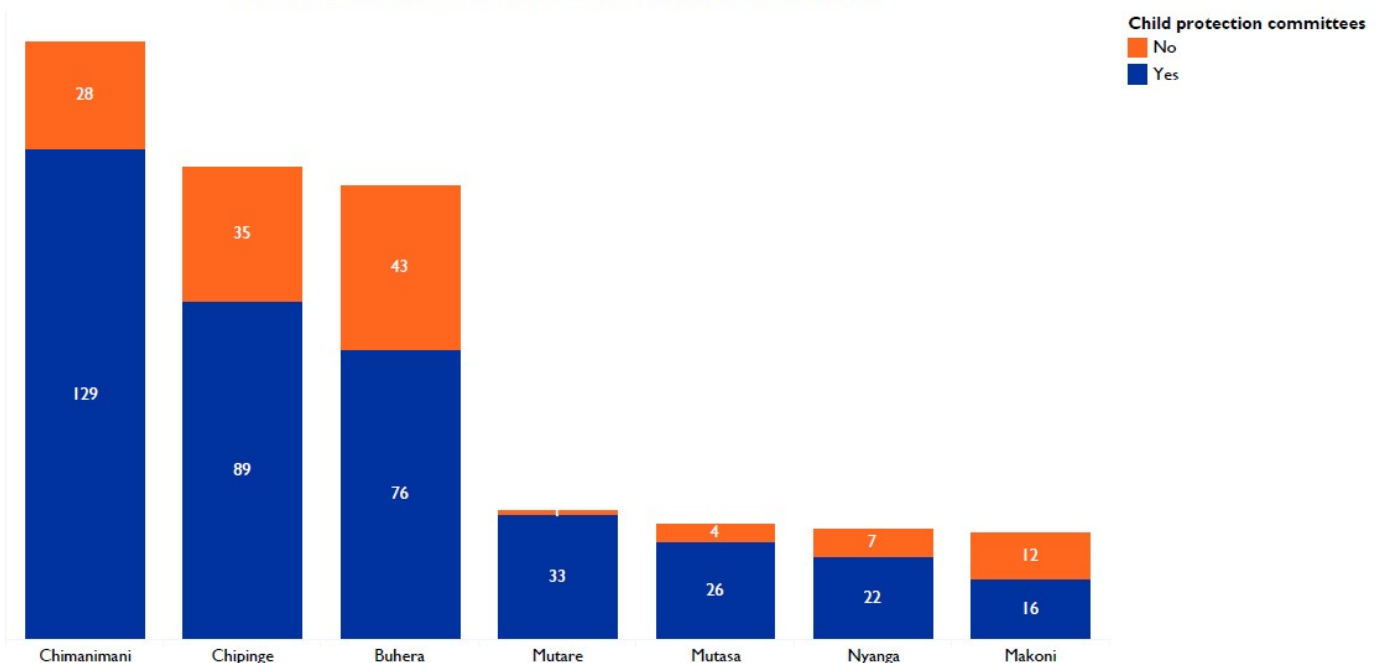
Education



In Buhera, **117** villages, **120** in Chimanimani, **118** in Chipinge, **28** in Makoni, **21** in Mutare, **27** in Mutasa and **28** in Nyanga reported that some children have not been attending school during the phased opening of schools. The majority of the villages however confirmed that they have children in their villages who are attending school. The major challenges being faced by school going children include lack of financial means to pay school fees (**105** villages in Buhera and **132** villages in Chimanimani). COVID-19 related reasons were cited as a challenge to school going children by **15** villages in Mutasa, **18** in Nyanga and **17** in Mutare district. Bad terrain, distance to the schools and transportation were recorded as challenges in Chipinge (**82**), Chimanimani (**99**), Makoni (**17**) and Mutasa (**17**) and Nyanga (**11**).

Protection

Presence of child protection committees by number of villages



Child protection committees were reported to be present in the majority of villages in all seven districts assessed. Villages in Chipinge (**105**), Chimanimani (**70**), Buhera (**35**) and Mutasa (**15**) reported that all communal places in the villages do not have adequate lighting. The top three security incidents in these villages are theft, violence against women and evictions. **108** villages in Buhera, **94** in Chimanimani and **75** in Chipinge report their security incidents to local leaders. Nineteen villages in Mutasa, ten in Nyanga and seven in Makoni also report their incidents to local leaders. The police also receive reports from **38** villages in Chimanimani, **40** in Chipinge, **6** in Buhera, **21** in Makoni, **4** in Mutasa, **22** in Mutare and **12** in Nyanga concerning crime.

Manicaland Province

527 Villages Assessed

Infrastructure

Have people cleaned rubble, cleared the areas from Cyclone residue and rebuilt their houses?

	No one is doing it	There is no rubble or damage in this community	Yes, on their own	Yes, with the help of army	Yes, with the help of the humanitarian community
Chimanimani	5		150	2	1
Chipinge	2	1	120		1
Buhera	19	3	100		2
Mutare	2	2	30		
Mutasa	1	4	24	1	
Nyanga	1	15	12		1
Makoni	5	10	10		3

The analysis shows that most of the IDPs and villagers have cleaned the rubbles caused by cyclone Idai by themselves; 150 villages in Chimanimani, 120 in Chipinge, 100 in Buhera, 30 in Mutare, 24 in Mutasa, 12 in Nyanga and 10 in Makoni. In Buhera, 19 villages reported that there is no one clearing the rubble whereas 15 villages in Nyanga and 10 in Makoni confirmed that there was no rubble left by cyclone Idai in their villages. Two villages in Chimanimani and one in Mutasa have been assisted by the army.

Condition of infrastructure in Manicaland Province by number of villages


Type	Mostly damaged	Not damaged	There was no infrastructure
Electricity	33	93	401
Water	189	184	154
Sewerage conditions	73	257	197
Telecoms	189	184	154
Roads	385	110	32
Bridges	197	116	214
Schools	115	205	207
Youth Centre	3	20	504
Medical facility	25	185	317
Police	5	48	474
Fire Station	1	0	526
Places of worship	28	325	174
Markets	33	279	215
Recreation	10	79	438

Masvingo Province

224 Villages Assessed

 5 Districts Assessed

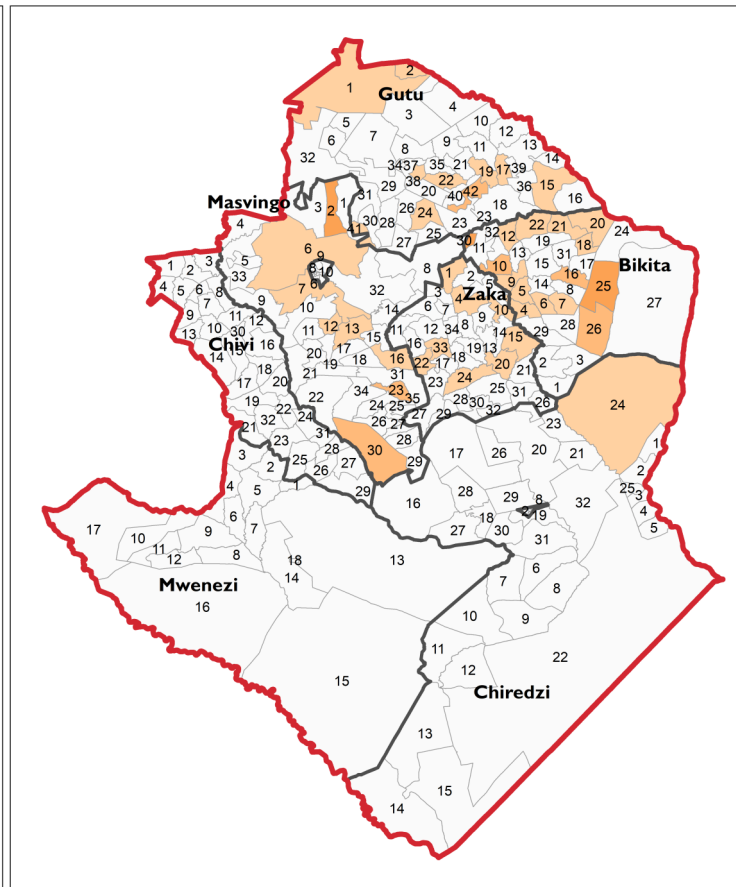
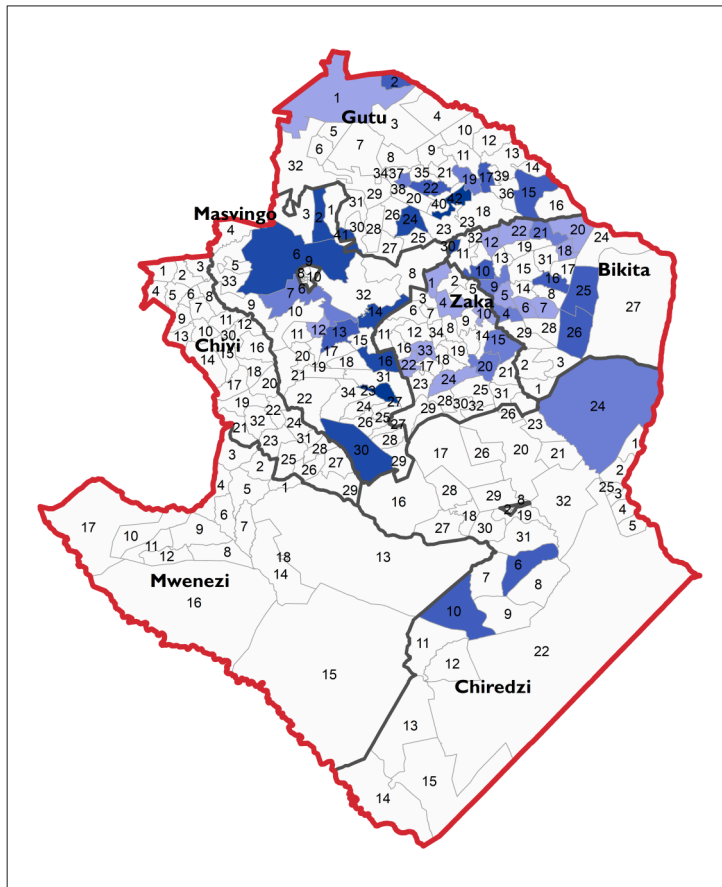
 45 Wards Assessed

 12,265 IDPs

 4,555 IDP Households

IDPs Presence by Ward in Masvingo Province

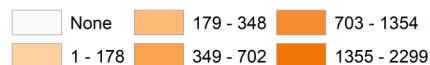
Shelter Needs by Ward in Masvingo Province



IDPs presence by ward



Shelter needs by ward



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Vulnerabilities



906 persons are living with disability, 40% are children.



2,024 are breastfeeding women, 18% are below 18 years of age.



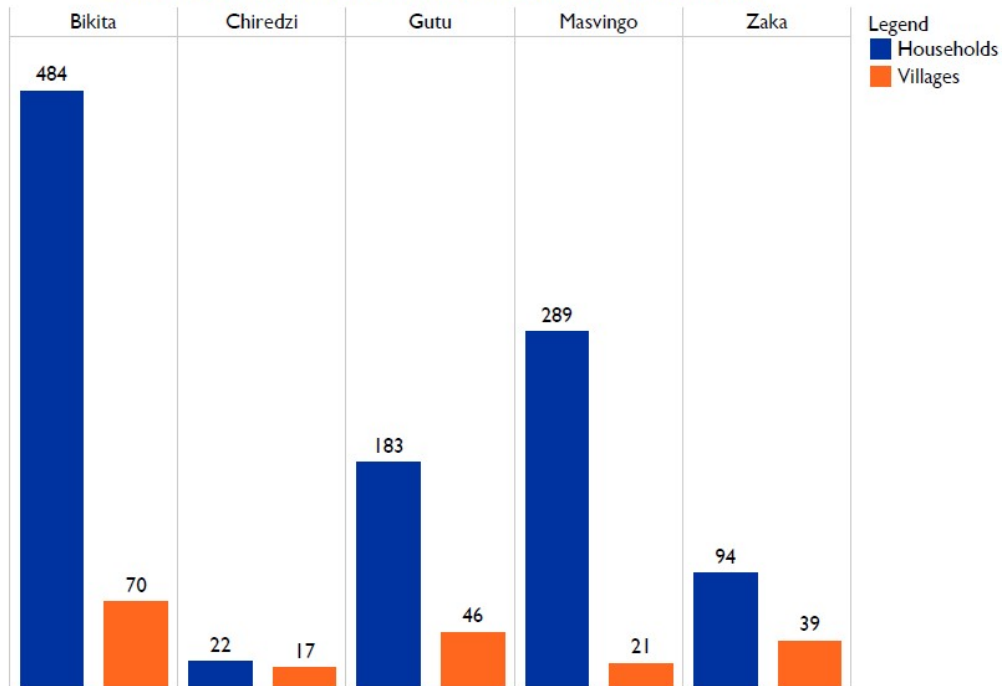
966 are pregnant women, 19% are below 18 years of age.



1,334 Orphaned minors (53% are male, 47% are female).

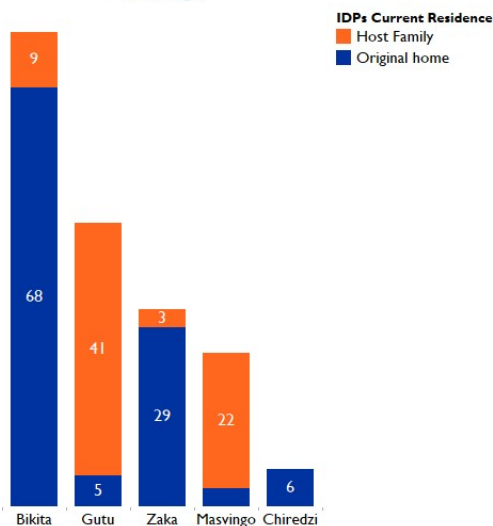
Shelter

Shelter needs by number of villages and number of households



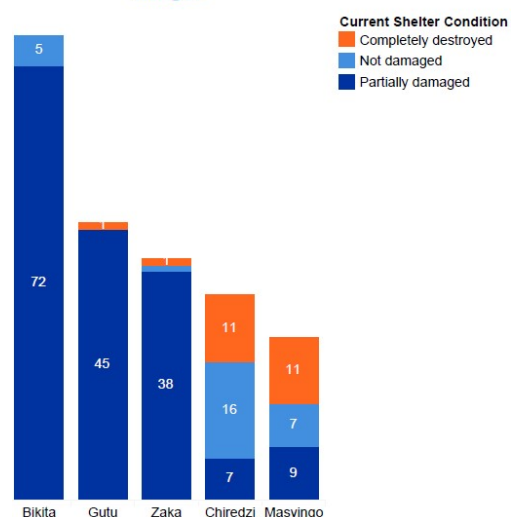
In Bikita, Masvingo and Gutu, the majority of the villages reported that almost all the IDPs are in need of shelter assistance. Shelter needs were also reported in Chiredzi district (17 villages and 22 households) and also in Masvingo district (289 households in 21 villages). In Bikita district, 484 households in 70 assessed villages highlighted that there have need of shelter needs for the IDPs in the villages.

Shelter types for IDPs by number of village



In Bikita 68 villages confirmed that most IDPs are currently residing at their original homes. In Zaka (29) and Chiredzi (6), key informants also reported that the majority of IDPs are currently residing at their original homes. In Gutu, 41 villages and In Masvingo, 22 villages reported that IDPs are living with host families.

Level of damage to current IDP shelters by number of villages



In Bikita, 72 villages, 45 in Gutu, 38 in Zaka, 7 in Chiredzi and 9 in Masvingo reported that most IDPs are staying in shelters that were partially destroyed by the cyclone. In Chiredzi and Masvingo, IDPs are staying in shelters that were completely destroyed in 11 villages each respectively.

Masvingo Province

224 Villages Assessed

IDPs' Return Intentions

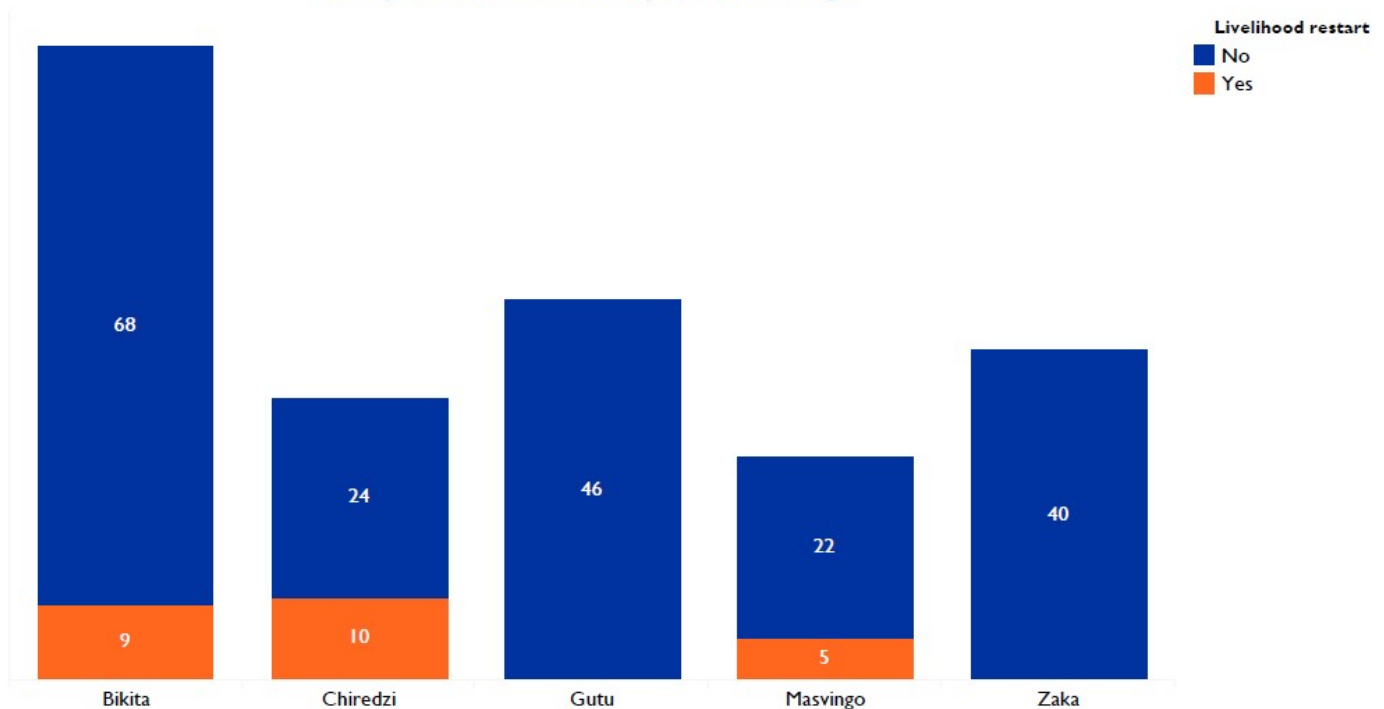
IDPs intention to return to original homes by number of villages

	Bikita	Chiredzi	Gutu	Masvingo	Zaka
Yes	68	4	46	19	39
Don't know	8	25		4	1
No		5		4	

In four of the five districts assessed, the majority of the IDPs had the intention of returning to their original home after the cyclone. In Bikita, Gutu and Zaka, **68, 46** and **39** villages respectively confirmed that the IDPs intend to return to their original homes. In Chiredzi and Bikita, **25** and **8** villages respectively could not confirm the intentions of the IDPs in their villages.

Livelihoods

Ability to restart livelihoods by number of villages



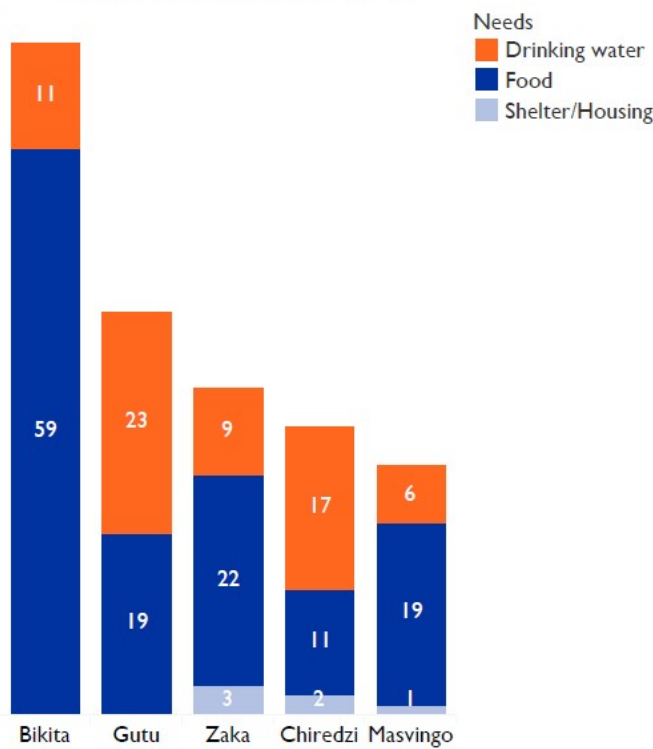
In **68** villages in Bikita, **46** in Gutu, **40** in Zaka, **24** in Chiredzi and **22** in Masvingo it was reported that the IDPs are unable to restart their livelihoods. All villages assessed in Zaka reported that no one of the IDPs was able to restart their livelihoods. In Bikita, Chiredzi and Masvingo, **9, 10** and **5** villages respectively highlighted that their IDP populations are able to restart their livelihoods.

Masvingo Province

224 Villages Assessed

Needs

Top 3 needs by number of villages



Drinking water, food and shelter were the top three needs in four of the five districts that were assessed. In Bikita (59), Chiredzi (11), Masvingo (19) and Zaka (22), the first need that was highlighted by most villages is food. In Gutu (23) and the most urgent need that was reported was drinking water. The main challenges that are currently being faced with drinking water include the scarcity of the water source (63 villages in Bikita and 19 in Gutu) and the distance to the water sources (14 villages in Chiredzi and 15 villages in Gutu), The main problem with food is not available in the village markets (69 villages in Bikita, 21 in Gutu, 9 in Masvingo and 5 villages in Zaka). The main problem with shelter is the lack of money to purchase building materials.

NFI needs by number of villages

	Closed water containers	Cooking items (pots / pans)	Hygiene products (personal hygiene)	Items for sleeping (mats, blankets)	Mosquito nets	Shoes and clothes	Soap/detergent for washing clothes
Bikita	36	3	10	19	8		1
Gutu	5	6	18	1	4	4	8
Zaka		4	1	16	3	7	9
Chiredzi	6	1	1	15	4	3	4
Masvingo	4	2	3	13	4	1	

All villages reported having difficulties in accessing non-food items (NFIs). In Zaka (16), Chiredzi (15) and Masvingo (13), the most needed NFI items are blankets. The most needed NFI items in Bikita (36) are closed water containers where as in Gutu (18) the most needed NFIs are personal hygiene products . Other inaccessible NFI materials in the villages include pots and pans, mosquito nets, shoes and clothes as well as detergents for washing clothes.

Masvingo Province

224 Villages Assessed

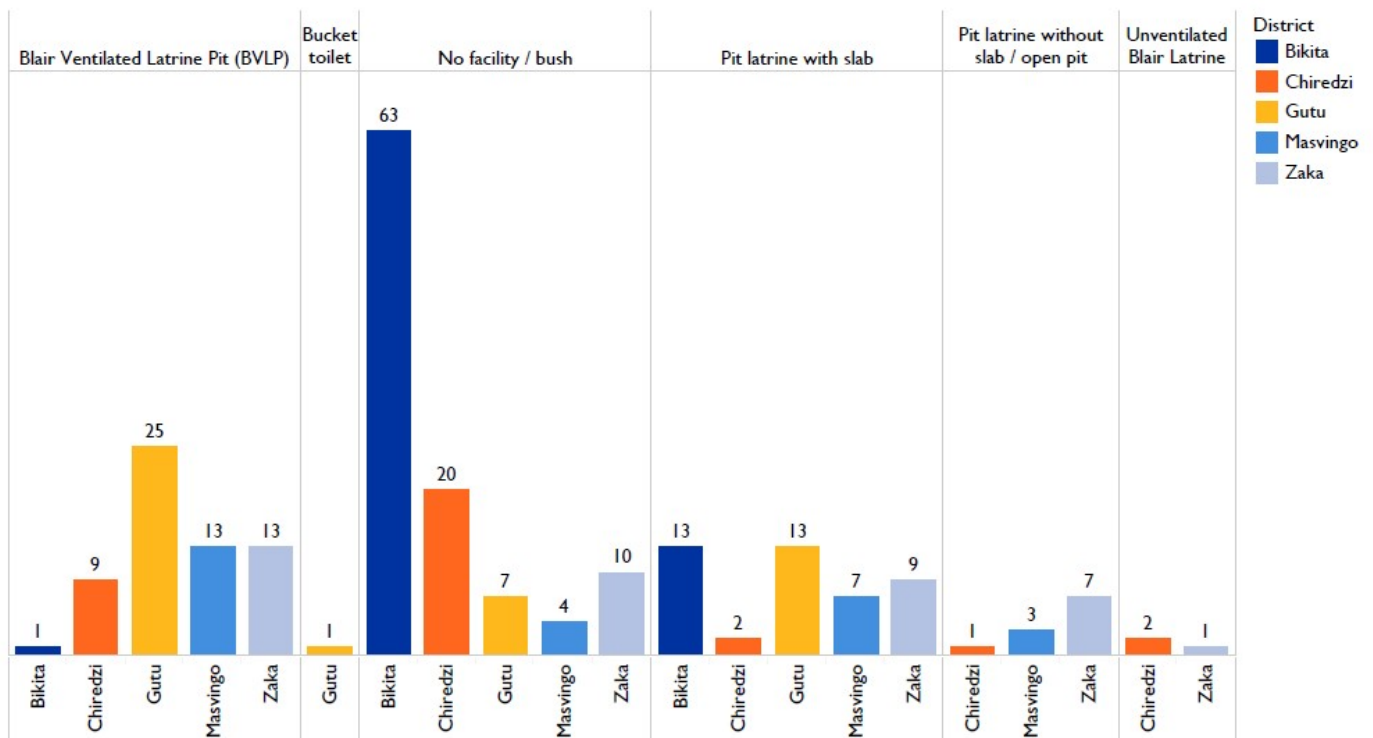
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Drinking water sources by number of villages

	Borehole	Dug well	Hand Pump	Lake/Dam	Pond	Protected dug well	Protected Well	Spring	Surface Water	Unprotected Well
Bikita		4				1	11			60
Gutu		17		1		1	16			8
Zaka	8			1		1	2		2	26
Chiredzi	9	1		11	1			1		6
Masvingo	8	2	7	1			1	3		5

The most common source for drinking water are unprotected wells in Bikita (60) and Zaka (26). In Gutu (17) villages are dependent on surface water for drinking. In Chiredzi, most villages draw their drinking water from near by lakes and dams (11 villages) whilst in Masvingo most of the assessed villages draw their drinking water from boreholes.

Type of sanitation facility by number of villages



Sixty three villages in Bikita district reported that they do not have sanitation facilities in their villages and that they make use of the bush. In Gutu, Masvingo and Zaka, 25, 13 and 13 villages respectively reported that the most common type of sanitation facility in their villages is the blair ventilated latrine pit. In Chiredzi (20), the most common facility is the bush toilet.

Masvingo Province

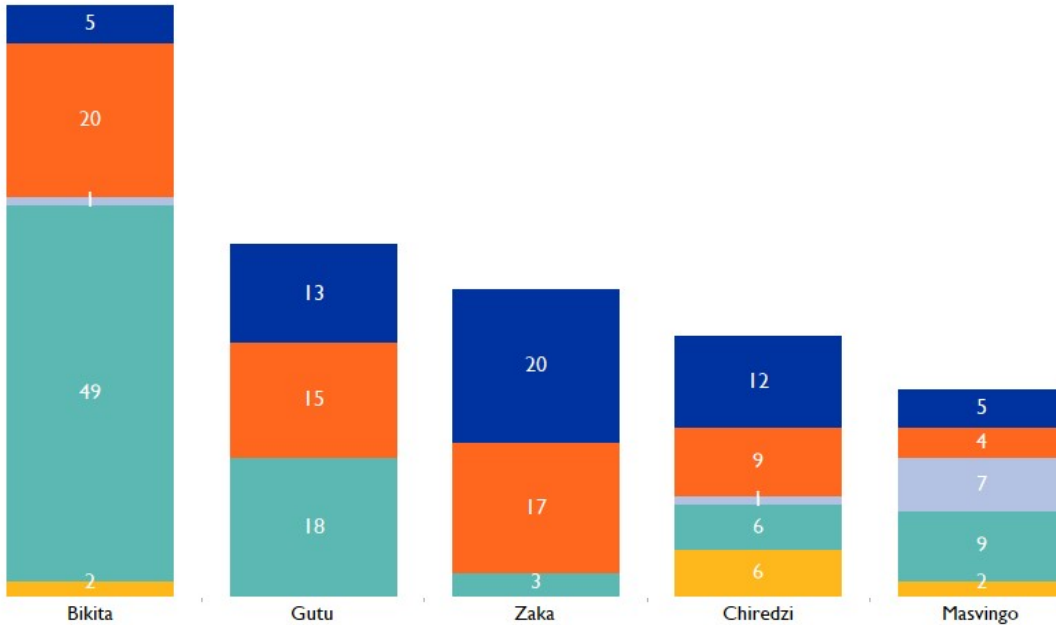
224 Villages Assessed

Food and Nutrition

Proportion of HH who eat less than 2 meals a day by number of villages

Less than 2 meals

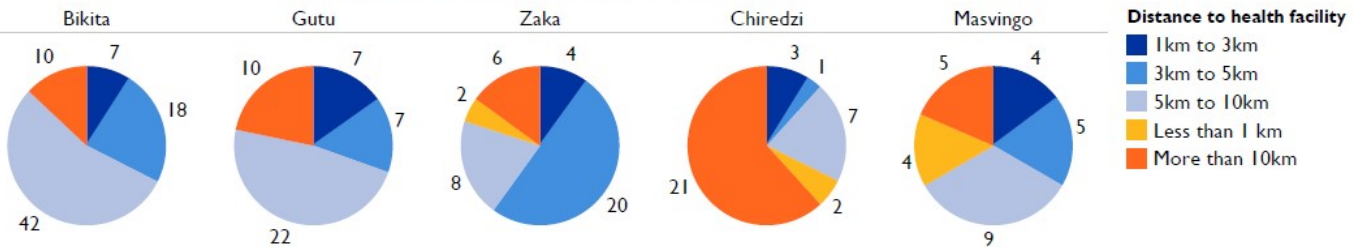
- A few (around 25%)
- About half (around 50%)
- Everyone (around 100%)
- Most (around 75%)
- Nobody (around 0%)



All five districts Bikita (20), Gutu (15), Zaka (17), Chiredzi (9) and Masvingo (4) had villages that reported that half of the IDP population eat less than two meals in a day. Villages in Masvingo (7), Bikita (1) and Chiredzi (1) reported to have IDPs that do not have any meal in a day. In Chiredzi, Bikita and Masvingo IDP households have two or more meals in **six**, **two** and **two** villages respectively.

Health

Distance to Health facilities by number of villages



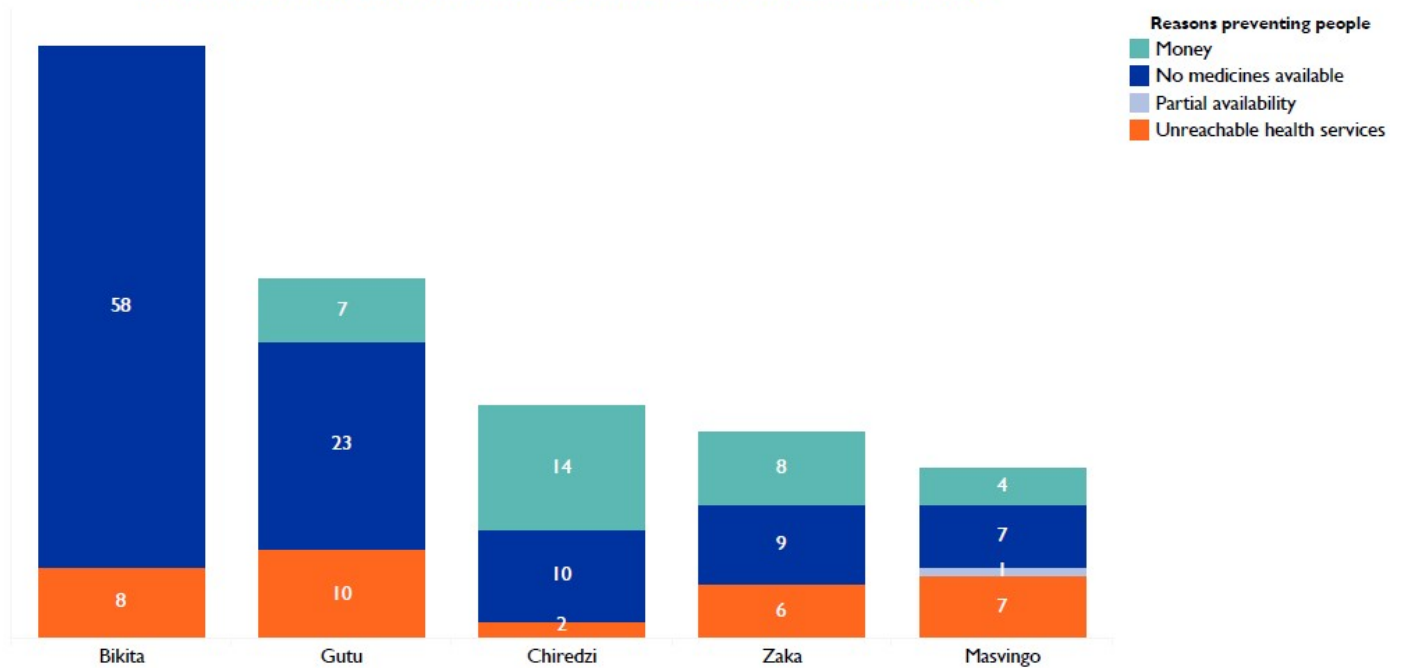
Most villages in all the districts assessed reported that they are between five and ten kilometres from their nearest health facilities. In Chiredzi district 21 out of the 34 villages assessed are more than ten kilometres away from their nearest health facility.

Masvingo Province

224 Villages Assessed

Health

Reasons preventing people from accessing healthcare services by number of villages



The analysis indicated that in all the villages assessed there are challenges to accessing healthcare services. The most common reason is unavailability of medicines in Bikita (58), Gutu (23), Chiredzi (10), Zaka (9) and Masvingo (7). The cost of medication and the unavailability of healthcare services constituted some of the reasons while households in the villages are unable to access healthcare. Partial availability of healthcare services is another reason for inability to access healthcare in some villages in Masvingo district.

Where do most women give birth?

	Bikita	Chiredzi	Gutu	Masvingo	Zaka
At health facility	65	30	35	27	36
At home	12	4	11		4

Are most women seeing a health professional during their pregnancy?

	Bikita	Chiredzi	Gutu	Masvingo	Zaka
Yes	65	25	28	27	37
No	12	9	18		3

Are there any village health workers in your village?

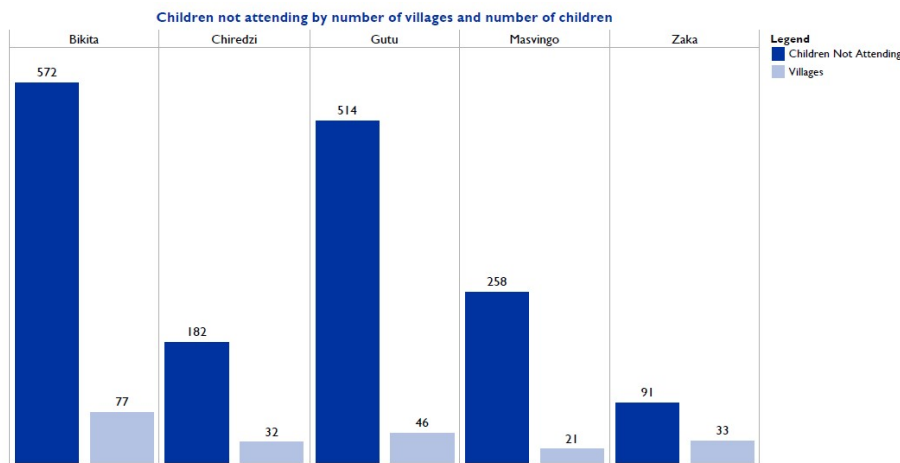
	Bikita	Chiredzi	Gutu	Masvingo	Zaka
Yes	54	26	25	18	28
No	23	8	21	9	12

Most villages reported that women in their villages are giving birth at a health facility and women are consulting a health professional during their pregnancy. The majority of villages reported that they have health care workers in their villages.

Masvingo Province

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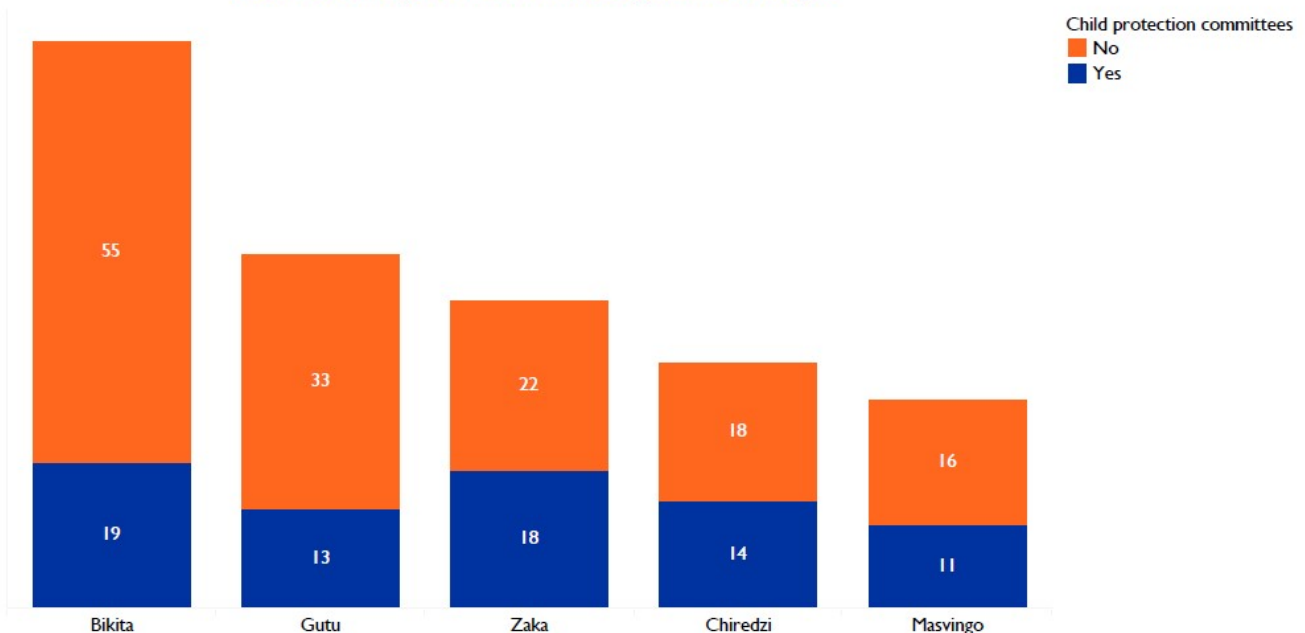
Education



In Bikita 77 villages, 32 in Chiredzi, 46 in Gutu, 21 in Masvingo, 33 in Zaka reported that some children have not been attending school during the phased opening of schools. The major challenges being faced by school going children include lack of financial means to pay school fees (66 villages in Bikita and 39 villages in Zaka). COVID-19 related reasons were cited as a challenge to school going children by 12 villages in Gutu, 5 in Masvingo and 4 in Zaka district. Bad terrain, distance to the schools and transportation were recorded as challenges in Bikita (52), Chiredzi (25), Gutu (27) and Masvingo (10) and Zaka (7).

Protection

Presence of child protection committees by number of villages



Child protection committees were reported to be present in the majority of villages in all five districts assessed. Villages in Bikita (54), Chiredzi (26), Gutu (9), Masvingo (19) and Zaka (27) reported that all communal places in the villages do not have adequate lighting. The top three security incidents in these villages are theft, violence against women and discrimination. 42 villages in Bikita, 17 in Gutu and 17 in Zaka report their security incidents to local leaders. Seven villages in Chiredzi, ten in Masvingo report their incidents to local leaders. The police also receive reports from 30 villages in Bikita, 27 in Chiredzi, 25 in Gutu, 19 in Zaka, 15 in Masvingo.

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Infrastructure

Have people cleaned rubble, cleared the areas from Cyclone residue and rebuilt their houses?

	No one is doing it	There is no rubble or damage in this community	Yes, on their own	Yes, with the help of the Humanitarian community
Bikita		3	74	
Gutu	22		24	
Zaka	2		38	
Chiredzi	7	3	21	3
Masvingo	4	11	8	4

The analysis shows that most of the IDPs and villagers have cleaned the rubbles caused by cyclone Idai by themselves; **74** villages in Bikita, **38** in Zaka, **24** in Gutu, **21** in Chiredzi and **8** in Masvingo. Twenty two villages in Gutu reported that there is no one clearing the rubble whereas **11** villages in Nyanga, **3** in Bikita and **3** in Chiredzi confirmed that there was no rubble left by cyclone Idai in their villages. Three villages in Chiredzi and four in Masvingo have been assisted by the humanitarian community.

Condition of infrastructure in Masvingo Province by number of villages

Type	Mostly damaged	Not damaged	There was no infrastructure
Electricity	16	20	188
Water	108	39	77
Sewerage conditions	18	38	168
Telecoms	108	39	77
Roads	160	27	37
Bridges	159	18	47
Schools	72	135	17
Youth Centre	12	10	202
Medical facility	36	137	51
Police	27	105	92
Fire Station	7	0	217
Places of worship	34	131	59
Markets	30	125	69
Recreation	14	22	188

Conclusion and Recommendations

This report analysed and compared the findings of the responses that were obtained from 751 villages in 12 districts (7 in Manicaland and 5 in Masvingo) with data being collected between 26 April 2021 and 13 May 2021. The objective of the assessment was to obtain a better understanding of the living conditions and multisectoral needs of the IDPs in the villages, their current livelihoods and the conditions of their shelters.

Overall, the findings suggest that food, shelter and drinking water are the most common needs in these villages that were affected by cyclone Idai. The findings also suggest that NFI items such as cooking utensils, blankets and water containers are needed and that support in terms of restarting livelihoods is required. Assistance with medications to the health facilities in the villages, distribution of NFI kits and support for construction of sanitation facilities are some of the projects that can be implemented to assist the IDPs. Also, it remains important to upscale shelter interventions in these districts.

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