

DTM ZIMBABWE CYCLONE IDAI RECOVERY PROJECT FINAL REPORT

JANUARY 2020 – JUNE 2021



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Manicaland and Masvingo Provinces

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ACRONYMS

IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
DTM	-	Displacement Tracking Matrix
IDP	-	Internally Displaced Person
VHW	-	Village Health Worker
DCPC	-	District Civil Protection Committee
DCP	-	Department of Civil Protection
CCCW	-	Community Child Care Worker
WFP	-	World Food Programme
FAO	-	Food and Agricultural Organization
WHO	-	World Health Organization
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children’s Education Fund
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNOPS	-	United Nations Office for Project Services
ZIRP	-	Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Internally displaced person (IDP) is defined as a person or group of people who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or structures of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of natural disasters who have not crossed an internationally recognized state borders. This exercise considers people/households with homes that were totally or partially damaged who either moved from or remained at their own homesteads as IDPs.

IDPs have had their homes completely destroyed such that they have been forced to leave their place of origin (homestead) and seek refuge in places of displacement such as host community shelter and camps or they are still living in their places of origin (homesteads) but in makeshift, emergency shelter or partially damaged houses such that their habitual residences are compromised.

Affected population refers to the people who are still living with the negative effects of the cyclones (including IDPs). These effects include deteriorated social status which has not been restored yet, damaged toilets and granaries, loss of fields, livelihoods, and jobs.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 16 March 2019, the eastern parts of Zimbabwe were hit with heavy rains and strong winds as Cyclone Idai made landfall. Cyclone Idai characterised by floods and landslides resulted in loss of lives and left immense damage of infrastructure and livelihoods. The extent of damage caused by Cyclone Idai in some districts of Zimbabwe was unprecedented. In April 2019, the World Bank and the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) undertook a joint exercise to assess the losses and damages caused by Cyclone Idai in Zimbabwe. The outcome of this exercise formed the foundations for a strategy for post-Cyclone Idai immediate recovery interventions and longer-term restoration of livelihoods and resilience building.

To inform the strategy for post Cyclone Idai recovery interventions there was a need to know the situation on the ground and how it was evolving over time. In order to fulfil this need for information, IOM through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) unit has been conducting assessments in the cyclone hit districts of the provinces of Manicaland and Masvingo. Seven districts were covered in Manicaland namely Buhera, Chimanimani, Chipinge, Makoni, Mutasa, Mutare and Nyanga. Five districts were covered in Masvingo Province namely Bikita, Chiredzi, Gutu, Masvingo and Zaka. Three different assessments were carried out; baseline assessment done at ward level, the return assessments, reintegration and recovery (multisectoral village assessments) done at village level and the return intention survey done at household level.

Using the DTM tracking mobility component, several rounds of these assessments were carried out to determine the estimated number of displaced persons, the shelter conditions, multisectoral needs and the programming gaps of the affected population. This information was shared with various humanitarian response partners and the government of Zimbabwe as a way of promoting targeted response and accountability to affected persons.

Baseline assessments were conducted at ward level through focus group discussions with the ward key informants who included ward councillors, ward secretaries, village heads, extension workers, village health workers and representatives of the IDPs. Data collection, enumerator selection and key informant mobilization were done through and in coordination with the office of the District Civil Protection Coordinator (DCPC). Three rounds of baseline assessments were carried out since January 2020 with the latest one being carried out in April-May 2021. As at May 2021 the two provinces have more than 40,000 displaced persons who are still struggling to restore their shelter conditions and livelihoods with the majority reportedly still in need of shelter support.

From January 2020 to June 2021, a total of four rounds of return assessments, reintegration and recovery (village assessments) were carried out, two rounds covering the three most cyclone Idai affected districts; Chimanimani, Chipinge and Buhera in Manicaland province with data collection done from 23 to 30 April 2020 and 22 February to 5 March 2021.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One round covered four wards and six wards in Chipinge and Chimanimani respectively altogether covering 79 villages that were targeted for IOM's shelter project and data collection was done from 26 August to 17 September 2020. The last round covered all the 12 districts, five in Masvingo province (Bikita, Chiredzi, Gutu, Masvingo and Zaka) and seven in Manicaland province (Buhera, Chimanimani, Chipinge, Makoni, Mutare, Mutasa and Nyanga) with data collection conducted from 26 April to 8 May 2021. These assessments were done at village level through focus group discussions with village key informants identified in coordination with the local DCPC. Village key informants included village heads, village secretaries, CCCWs, VHWs, government extension workers, IDP representatives and some villagers.

The main objective of the multisectoral village assessments was to understand the multisectoral needs, infrastructure, living conditions and coping mechanisms of the cyclone Idai affected communities in villages in order to support recovery and reintegration efforts by providing updated information.



IDP temporary shelter at own homestead March © IOM 2021



Completely destroyed home April © IOM 2021

BASELINE ASSESSMENT TREND ANALYSIS

Overview

IOM has been conducting baseline assessments in Manicaland and Masvingo provinces since the onset of Cyclone Idai in March 2019. Through the use of the DTM mobility tracking component several rounds of assessments were carried out to determine the estimated number of displaced persons, the shelter conditions, multisectoral needs and the programming gaps of the affected population. This information was shared with various humanitarian response partners as a way of promoting targeted response and accountability to affected persons.

In overall the two provinces still have more than 40,000 displaced persons who are still struggling to restore their shelter conditions and the majority are reportedly still in need of shelter support.

Methodology

Baseline assessments were conducted at ward level through focus group discussions with the ward key informants who included ward councillors, ward secretaries, village heads, extension workers, VHWs and representatives of the IDPs. Data collection, enumerator selection and key informant mobilization were done through and in coordination the office of the DCPC.

Baseline Assessment wards covered per district by round

Three rounds of baseline assessments were carried out since January 2020 and the table below gives a summary of the ward coverage per district.

District	Total Wards in District	Wards Assessed July 2020	Wards Assessed October 2020 / March 2021	Wards Assessed May 2021
Manicaland Province				
Buhera	33	32	33	33
Chimanimani	23	16	22	21
Chipinge	30	21	30	25
Makoni	39	13	5	11
Mutare	36	29	26	20
Mutasa	31	23	19	11
Nyanga	31	21	12	11
Masvingo Province				
Bikita	32	31	30	16
Chiredzi	32	11	9	8
Gutu	42	31	20	11
Masvingo	35	22	6	10
Zaka	34	19	18	8

Not all wards in the districts were assessed during all the rounds, the assessments focused mainly on the wards that were said to be having IDPs from the previous assessments. The following section gives a trend analysis over three consecutive round of baseline by province and district.

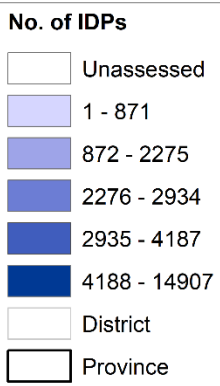
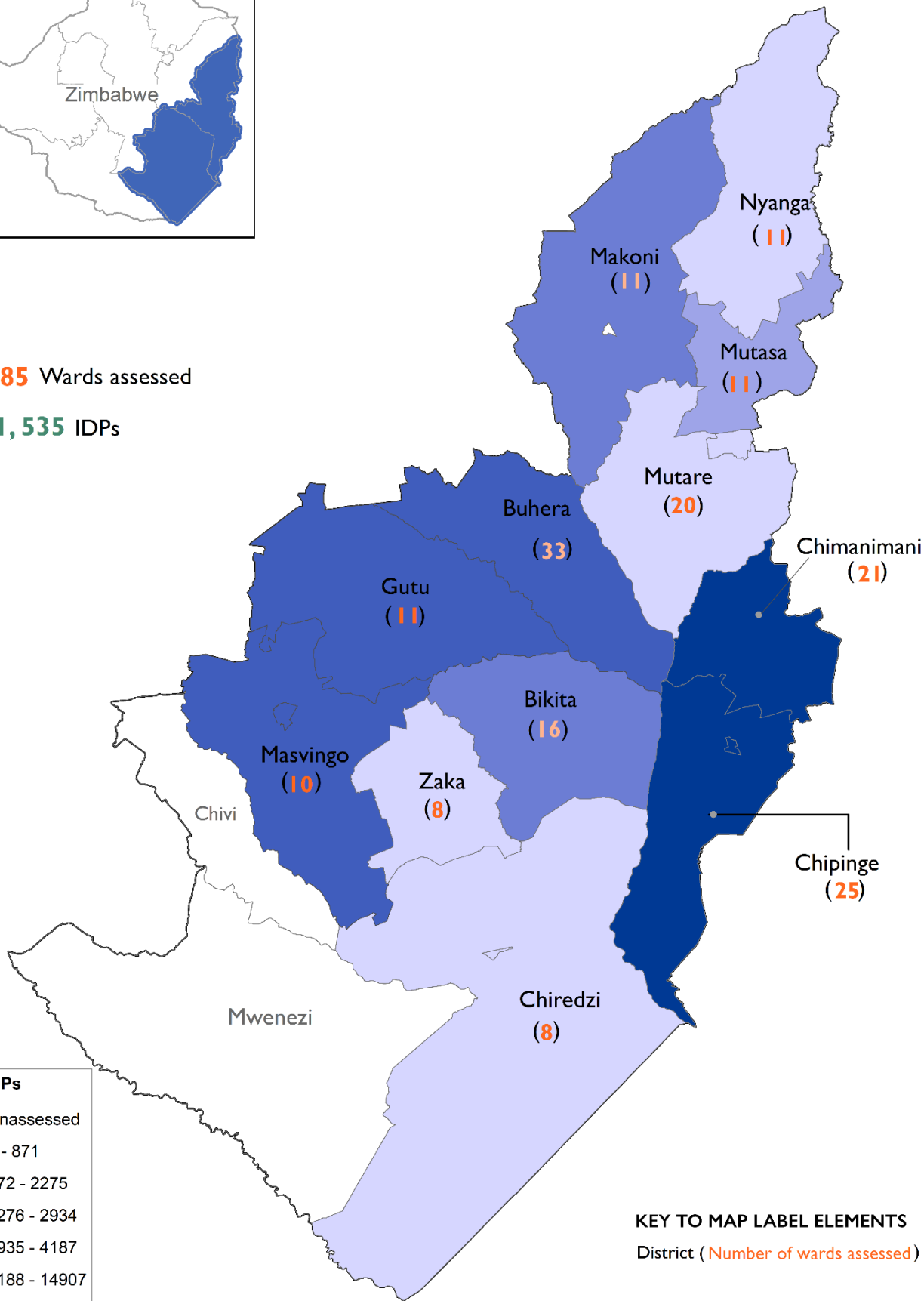
IDP PREVALENCE IN MANICALAND AND MASVINGO PROVINCES

MAY 2021 BASELINE ASSESSMENT



185 Wards assessed

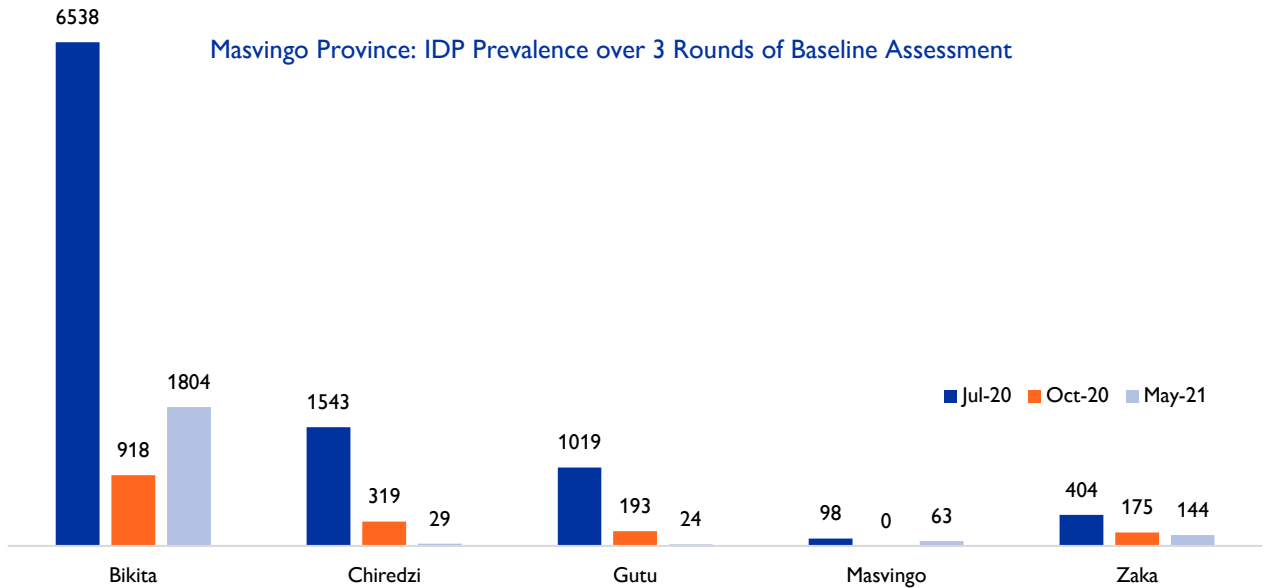
41,535 IDPs



KEY TO MAP LABEL ELEMENTS
District (**Number of wards assessed**)

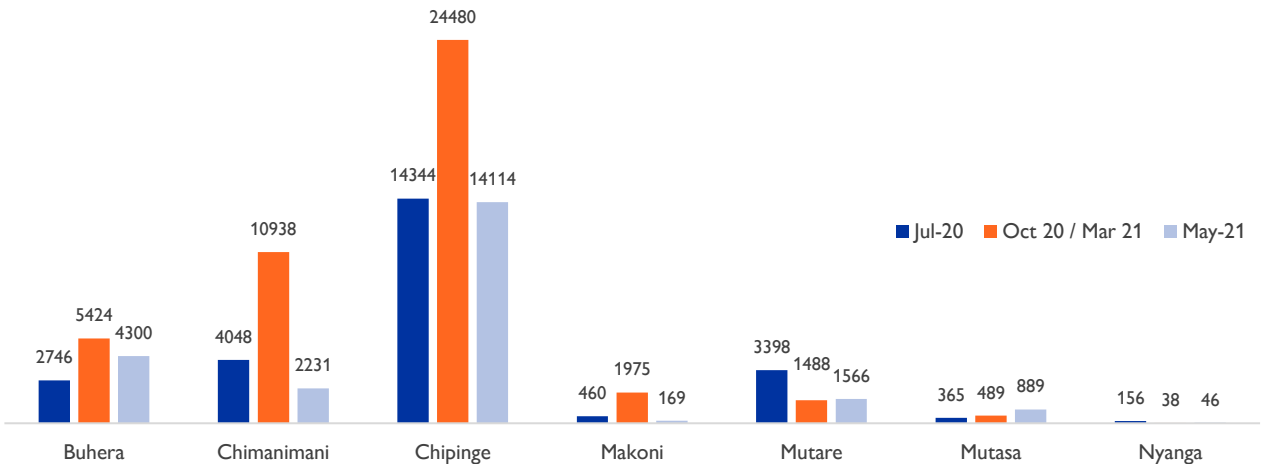
Baseline Assessment IDP Prevalence

Masvingo Province: IDP Prevalence over 3 Rounds of Baseline Assessment



Since July 2020, the number of estimated IDPs in all 5 districts in Masvingo have gradually decreased, in Bikita there was a significant increase which can be attributed to the effects of cyclone Chalane and Eloise which hit the country during the October 2020 to April 2021 rain season. During the October 2020 assessment, Masvingo district reported no prevalence of IDPs while during the May 2021 assessment, 63 IDPs were recorded mainly displaced due to the harsh weather conditions experienced during the 2020-2021 rain season.

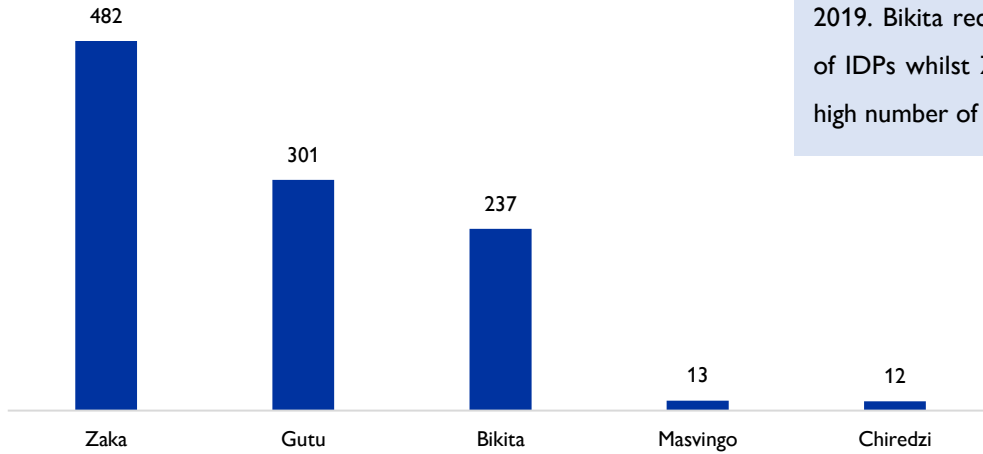
Manicaland Province: IDP Prevalence over 3 Rounds of Baseline Assessment



Due to the 2020-2021 rain season which was characterised by violent storms, cyclone Chalane and Eloise, the number of displacements in Buhera, Chimanimani, Chipinge and Makoni increased significantly. The estimated number of displacements have since went down as many households have managed to restore their shelter conditions.

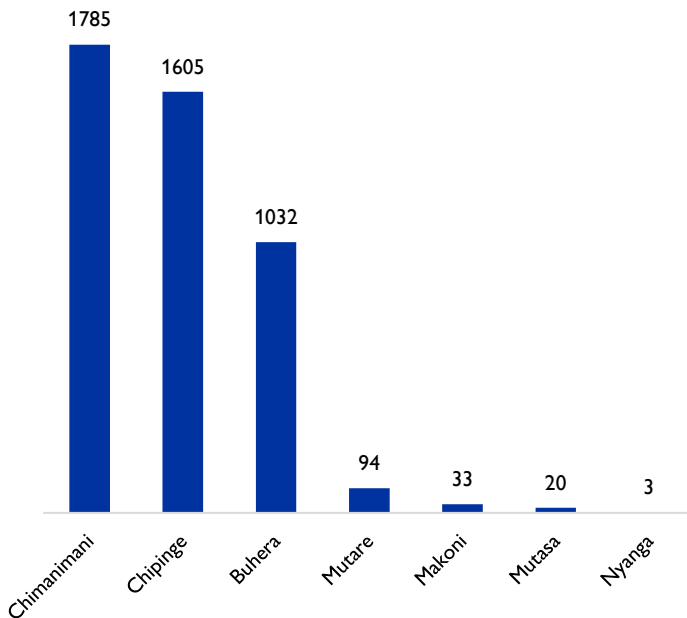
* Buhera, Chimanimani & Chipinge statistics updated from Baseline assessment of Feb-March 2021

Masvingo Province:
Number of Households that Received Shelter Support since July 2020



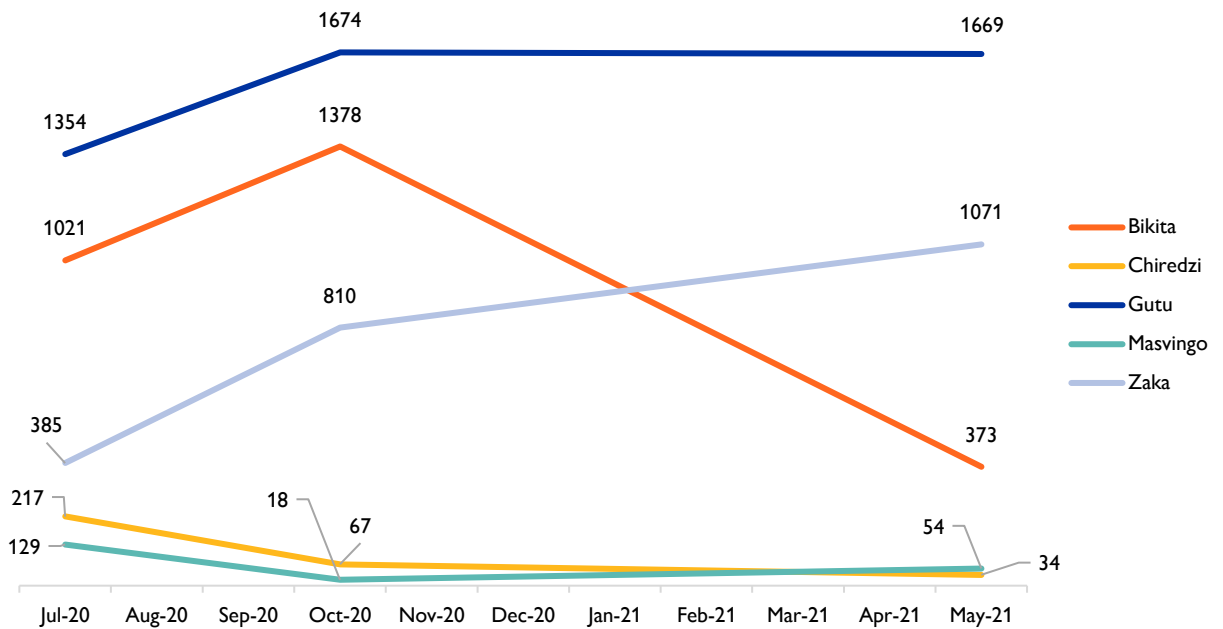
In Masvingo province, an estimated 1,045 households were reported to have received shelter assistance since March 2019. Bikita recorded the highest number of IDPs whilst Zaka and Gutu recorded a high number of shelter support assistance.

Manicaland Province:
Number of Households that Received Shelter Support since July 2020

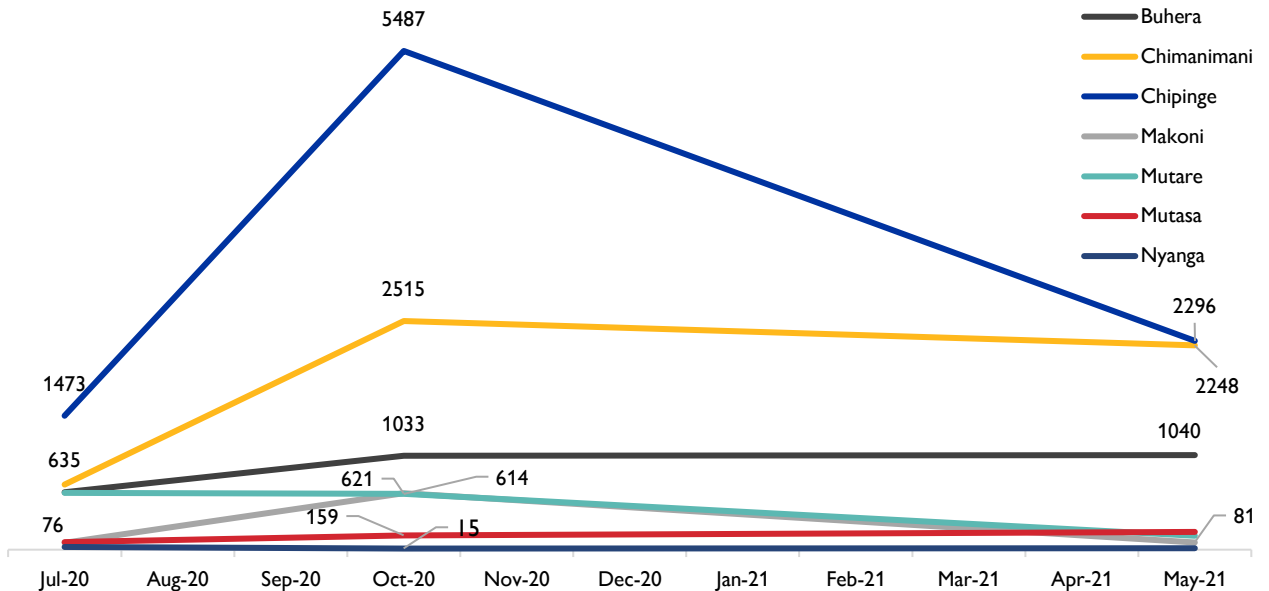


In total, an estimated 4,572 households received some form of shelter support in Manicaland province since the onset of cyclone Idai. Shelter support was provided by various organizations in the form of emergency shelter materials, shelter repairs, transitional shelter and permanent shelter of which the majority of support was in the form of tarpaulins. Shelter assistance received by district is commensurate to the extent of damage by the cyclone with Chimanimani being the worst affected.

Masvingo Province:
Number of Households that Need Shelter Support

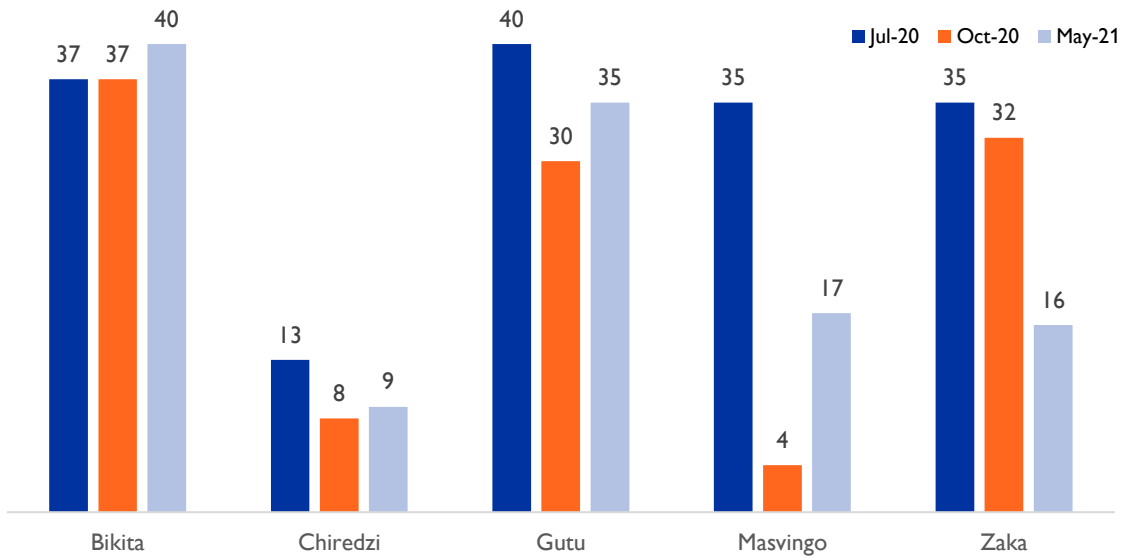


Manicaland Province:
Number of Households that Need Shelter Support



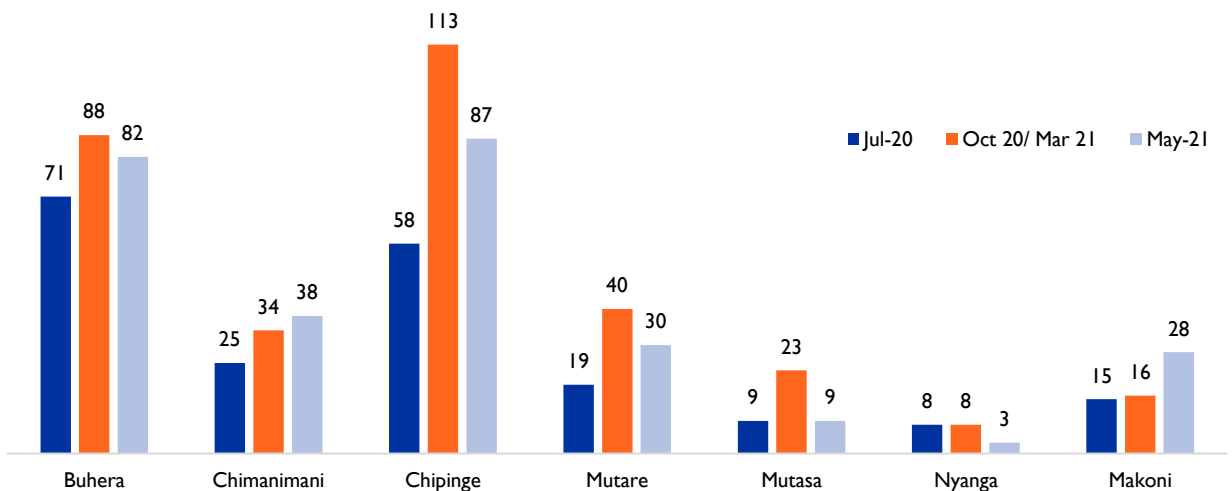
According to the baseline assessment of May 2021, a total of 9,233 households are still in need of shelter support across all 12 districts, a decrease by 36 per cent compared Baseline assessment of Oct 2020/Mar 2021 which recorded more than 14,000 households. There was an increase in shelter needs during the rain season and the sharp decrease thereafter could be attributed to shelter restoration by some of the affected people.

Masvingo Province:
Number of Damaged Schools Over Time



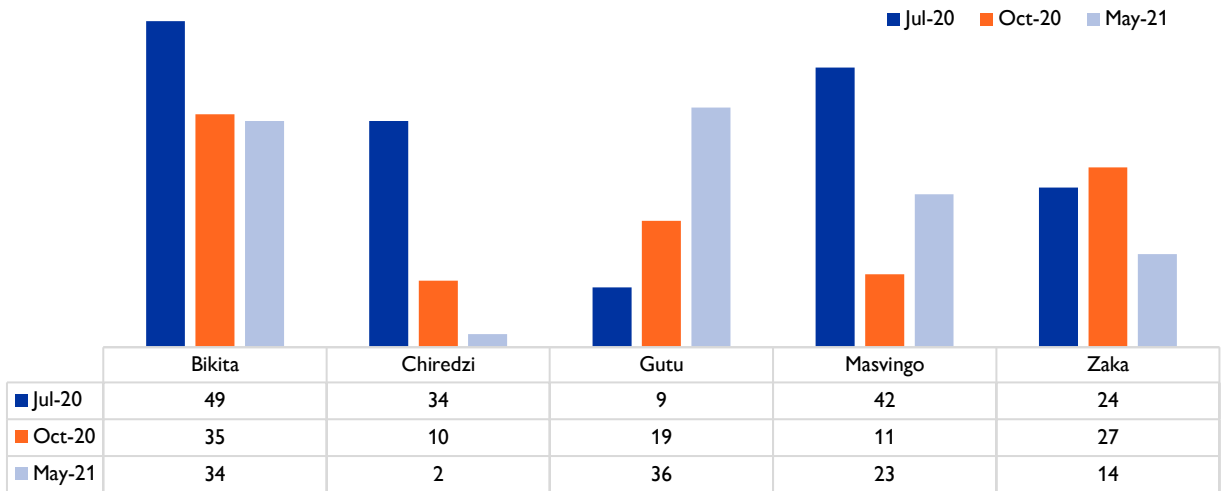
In Masvingo province, Chiredzi, Gutu, Masvingo and Zaka recorded a decline in the number of damaged schools from July 2020 to October 2020, an indication that some school buildings had been repaired but unfortunately after the 2020-2021 rain season more damages were recorded though they did not surpass the overall damage caused by cyclone Idai.

Manicaland Province:
Number of Damaged Schools Over Time



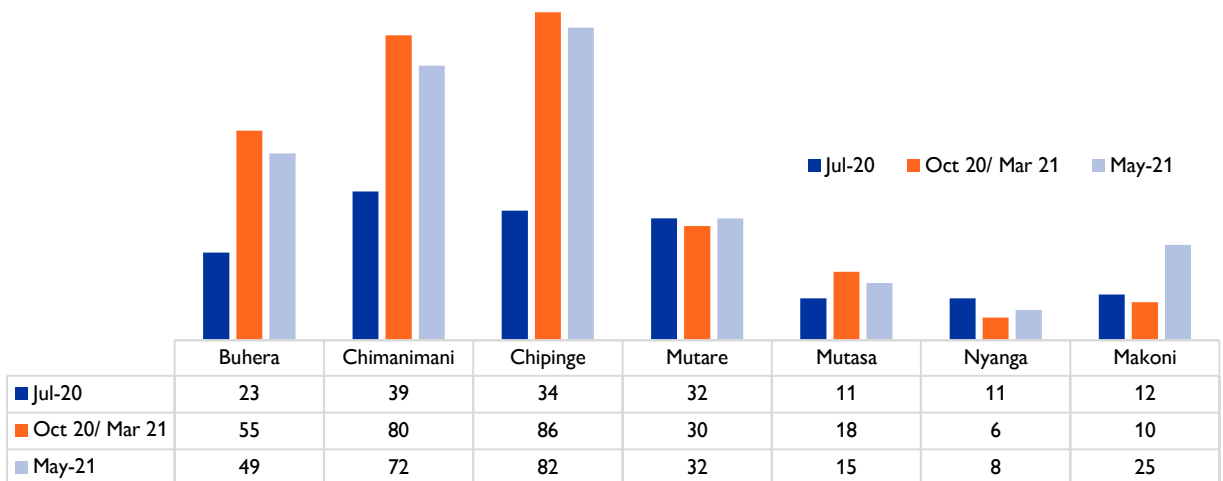
All the seven districts in Manicaland province recorded an increase in the number of schools that were affected either by cyclone Chalane and Eloise or violent storms during the 2020-2021 rain season. The number of damaged schools decreased during the May 2021 baseline assessment, an indication that repairs are in progress.

Masvingo Province: Number of Damaged Bridges Over Time



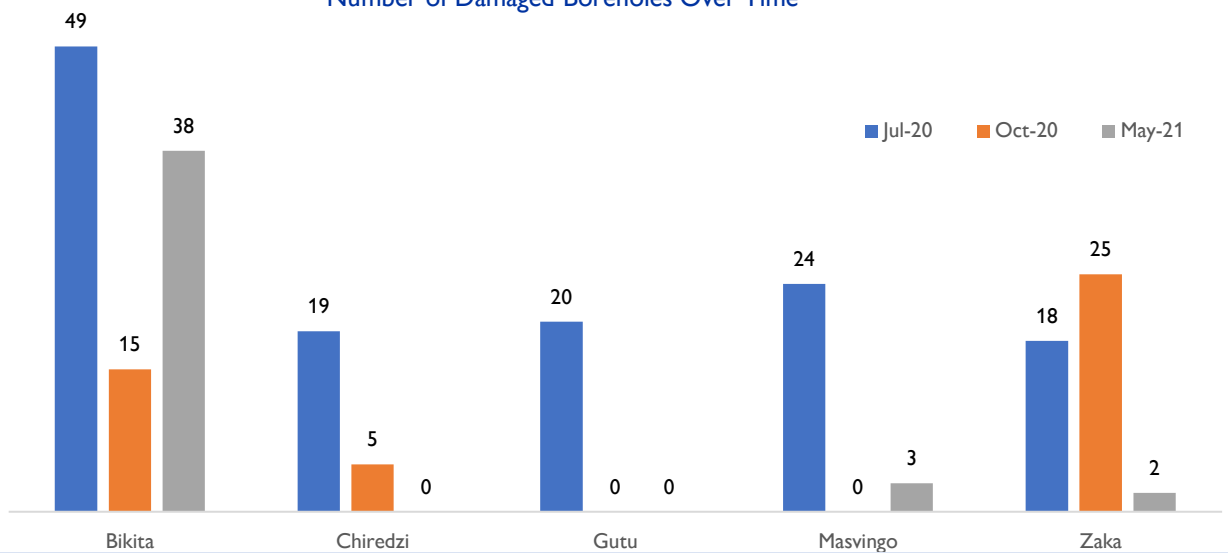
As compared to a total estimated 158 bridges that needed repairs or renovations in July 2020, 109 bridges still need attention as per May 2021 assessment in the five assessed districts of Masvingo province. This shows that efforts are being made by the various districts, communities and humanitarian partners to repair the damaged infrastructure in their respective areas.

Manicaland Province: Number of Damaged Bridges Over Time



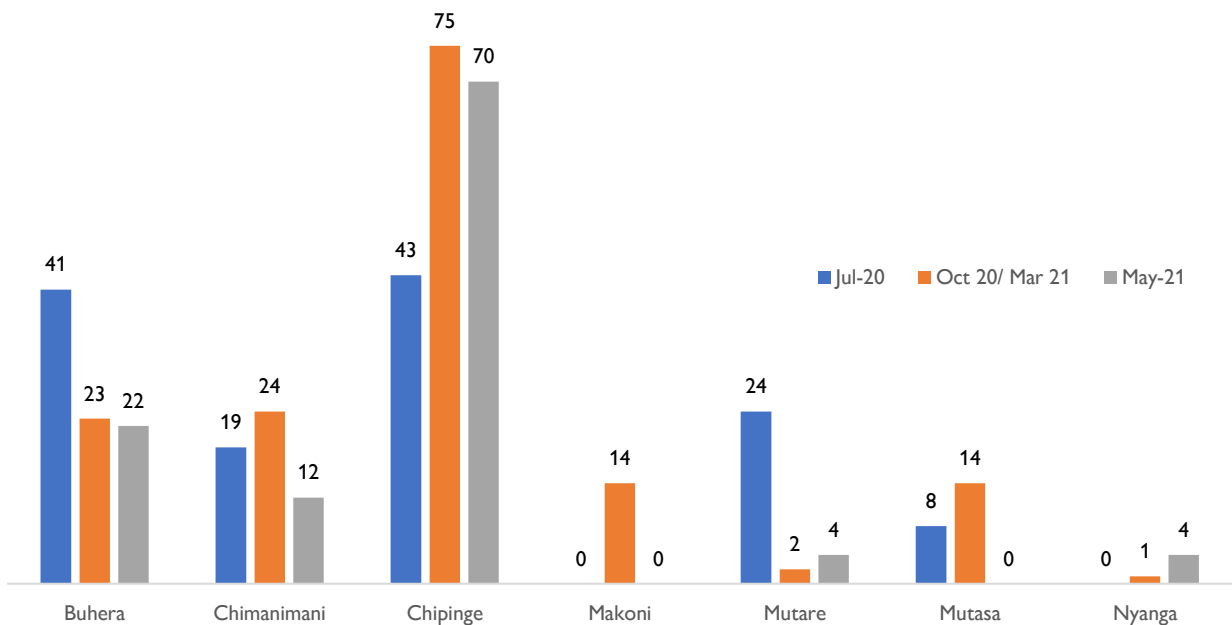
Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera were hit the hardest by cyclone Idai and recent weather hazards, as a result reported the highest number of damaged bridges. There is however a decrease in the affected bridges as the government together with humanitarian agencies are working with the communities towards recovery and stabilization.

Masvingo Province: Number of Damaged Boreholes Over Time



In Chiredzi and Gutu, boreholes which were previously reported as damaged have been repaired. Bikita has the highest number of boreholes that need repairs as compared to the other four districts assessed in Masvingo since it was the hardest hit district in Masvingo due to its proximity to Manicaland province.

Manicaland Province: Number of Damaged Boreholes Over Time



After the just ended rain season, the number of boreholes damaged has decreased in five of the seven assessed districts in Manicaland, the change that can be attributed to repairs being done. Mutare and Nyanga experience an increase in the number of damaged boreholes across the assessed wards particularly in Mutare ward 32 (3 boreholes) and 34 (1 borehole) and Nyanga ward 30 (4 boreholes).





Overview

From January 2020 to June 2021, a total of four rounds of return assessments, reintegration and recovery (village assessments) were carried out, two rounds covering the three most cyclone Idai affected districts; Chimanimani, Chipinge and Buhera in Manicaland province with data collection conducted from 23 to 30 April 2020 and 22 February to 5 March 2021.

One round covered four wards and six wards in Chipinge and Chimanimani respectively altogether covering 79 villages that were targeted for IOM's shelter project and data collection was conducted from 26 August to 17 September 2020. The last round covered all the 12 districts with data collection conducted from 26 April to 8 May 2021.

The main objective of these assessments were to understand the multisectoral needs, infrastructure, living conditions and coping mechanisms of the cyclone Idai affected communities in return areas in order to support recovery and reintegration efforts by providing updated information.

Methodology

Return assessments, reintegration and recovery surveys were done in the form of multisectoral village assessments and these assessments were done at village level through focus group discussions with village key informants identified in coordination with the local DCPC. Village key informants were selected and mobilized through DCPC and included village heads, village secretaries, CCCWs, VHWs, government extension workers, IDP representatives and some villagers.

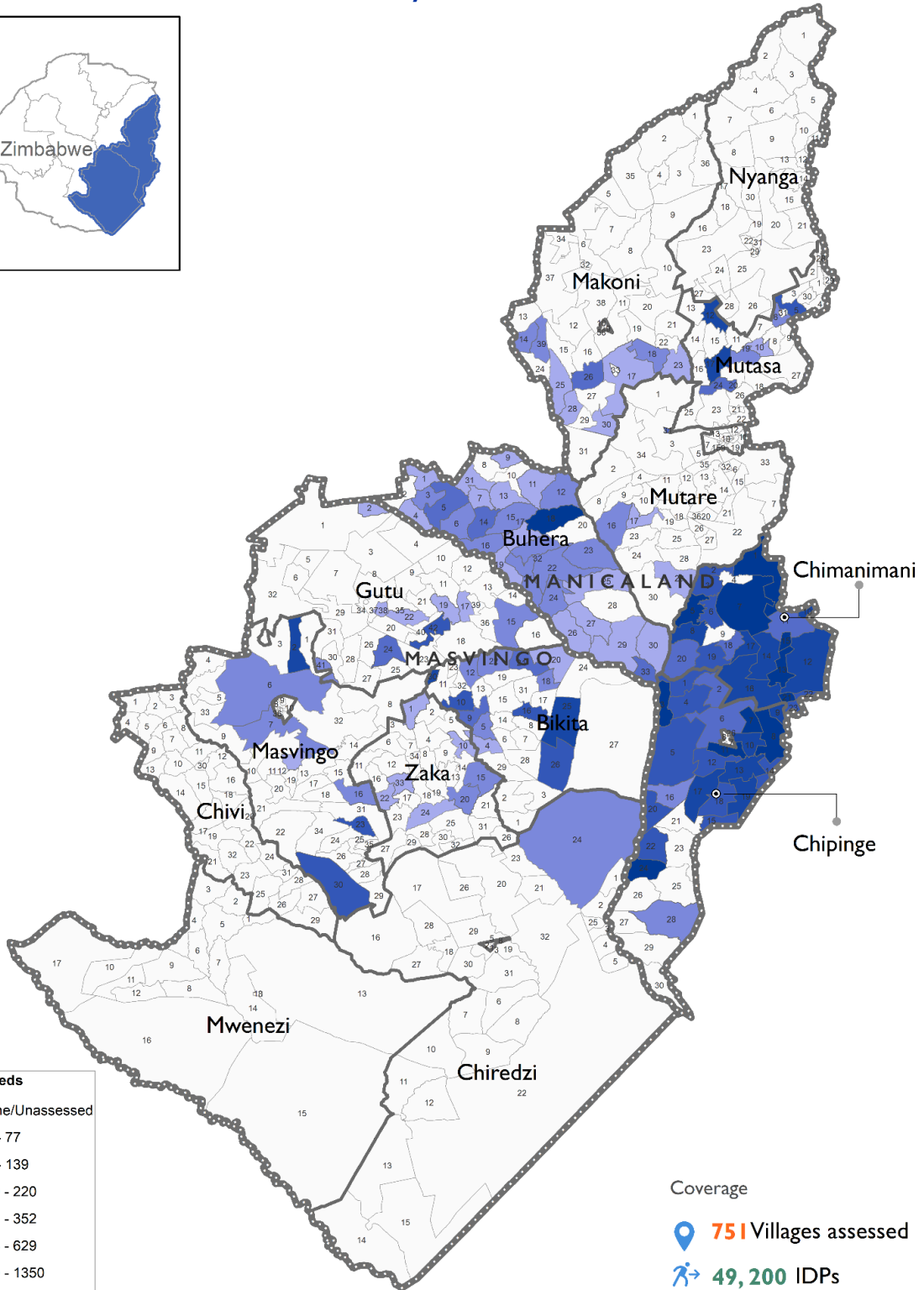
Enumerators selected at district level through DCPC were trained on the data collection tools prior to each data collection exercise and were equipped with mobile gadgets for data collection. The data collection exercises were all led by the DCPC.

Due to the impact of COVID-19 prevention restrictions imposed in the country, the April 2020 assessment was conducted through phone interviews with a few selected key informants with enumerators working from the office of the DCPC. COVID-19 prevention PPE materials were provided to enumerators and key informants throughout all data collection exercises.

Village Sampling

Village sampling was informed by baseline assessment findings where villages with the highest number of IDPs were targeted.

Map showing Shelter needs by ward in the affected districts
May 2021 Assessment



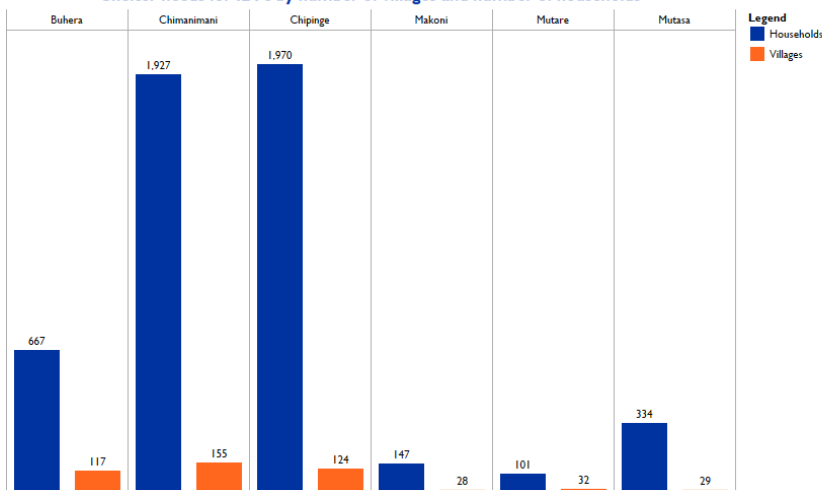
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries used do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

May 2021 DTM Return Assessment, Reintegration and Recovery Shelter Gaps for Manicaland Province

Manicaland Province 527 Villages Assessed during May 2021 village assessment

Shelter Needs

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



In Buhera, Chimanimani and Chipinge, the majority (Above 75%) of the villages reported that almost all the IDP households are in need of shelter assistance as shown in the graph.

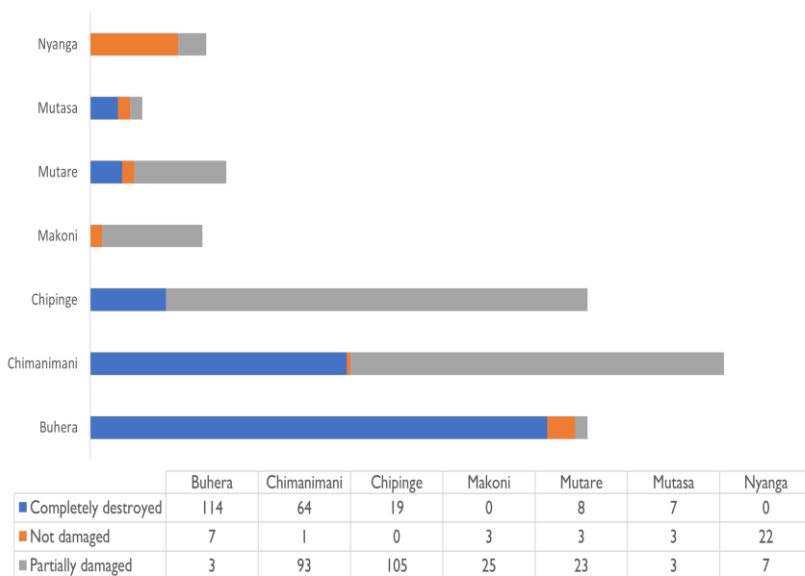
According to the [intention survey](#) carried out during the February/April 2021 period, 87 per cent of the IDP households in Buhera district were residing at their own homestead. The rest are staying in host communities (13%).

In Chimanimani district, 73 per cent of the IDP households were residing at their own homestead, The rest are residing in camps (12%), with host communities (10%) and renting houses (5%). In Chipinge, 96 per cent of the IDP households were residing at their own homestead and 4 per cent with host communities.

Above half (52%) of the villages indicated that the majority of the affected homes were partially damaged, 40 per cent said the homes were completely destroyed while seven per cent of the villages said IDP homes were not damaged but are in areas that are at risk.

The February – April 2021 [Intention survey](#) showed that most households constructed their homes using pole and dagga; 53 per cent of the households in Chipinge and Chimanimani and 7 per cent in Buhera thus the shelter structures are more susceptible to damages in the event of floods and violent storms.

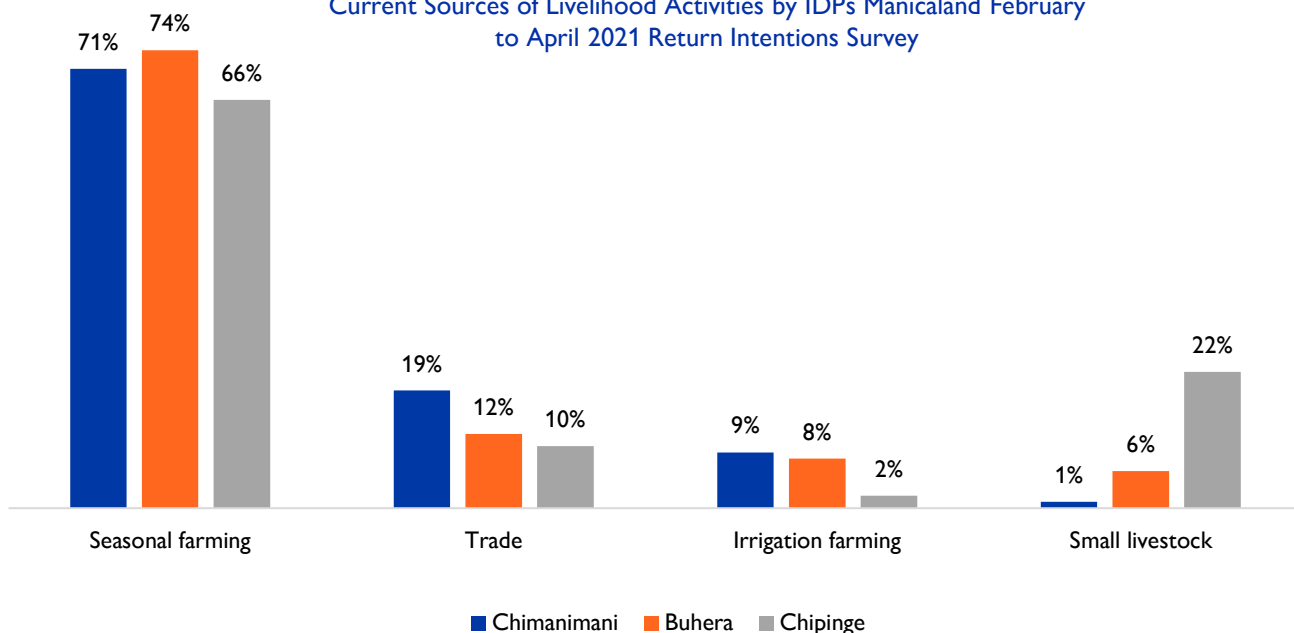
Extent of damage to shelter



LIVELIHOODS - Manicaland Province

Key informants at village level were also asked on what proportion of the displaced persons could restart their livelihoods since cyclone Idai, their responses show that none of the IDPs in the majority of the villages in Nyanga (55%), Buhera (49%) and Mutare (44%) are able to restart their livelihoods thus implying livelihood support is crucial. In Chimanimani (49%), Chipinge (55%), Makoni (68%) and Mutasa (57%) the villages indicated that only a few (Below 25%) of the IDPs could be able to restart their livelihood activities.

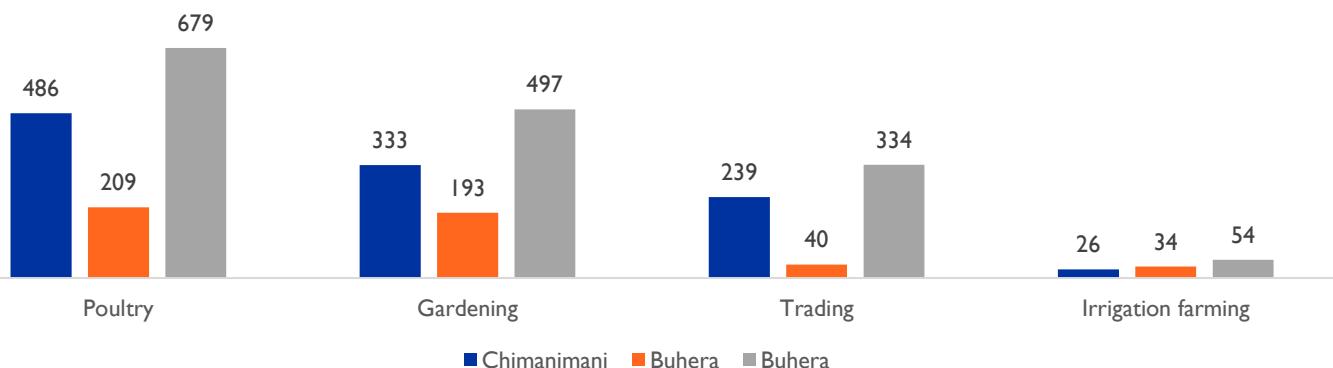
Current Sources of Livelihood Activities by IDPs Manicaland February to April 2021 Return Intentions Survey



According to the findings of the 2021 [return intentions survey](#) carried out at camps and host communities targeting IDP households in Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera, the most common livelihood activities being engaged in for sustainability were seasonal farming, small scale trading, irrigation farming and small livestock rearing as shown in the chart.

To inform future programming, the IDP households were asked on viable livelihood projects that could be conducive in their areas of residence and poultry was the common activity mentioned as shown below.

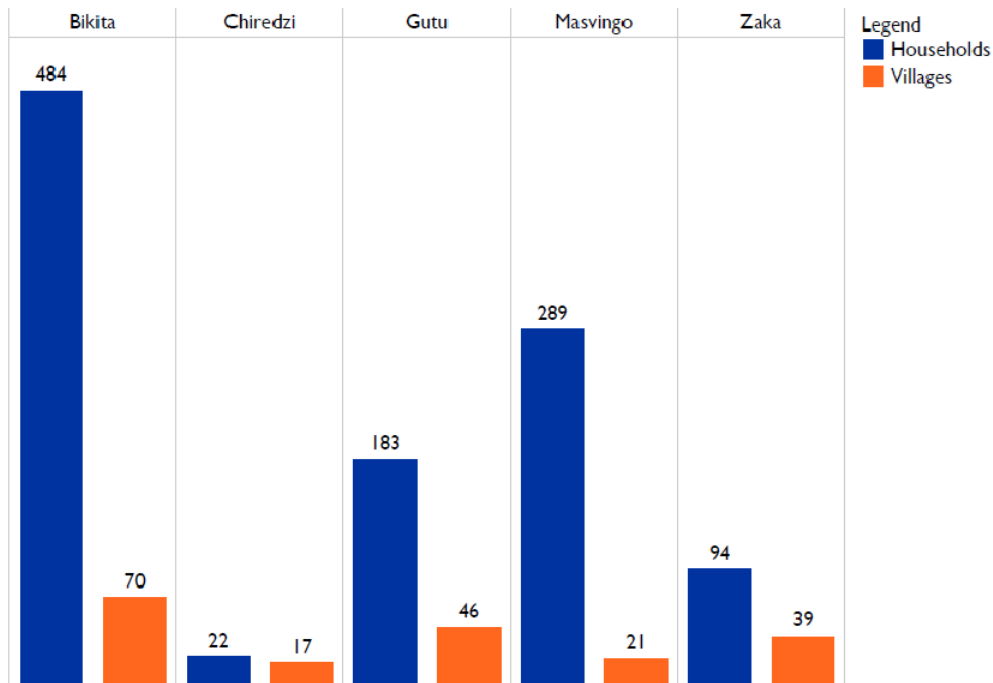
Intended livelihood sources livelihood activities by IDP households



May 2021 DTM Return Assessment, reintegration and Recovery Shelter Gaps by Province

Masvingo Province 224 Villages Assessed During May 2021 Village Assessment

Shelter needs by number of villages and number of households

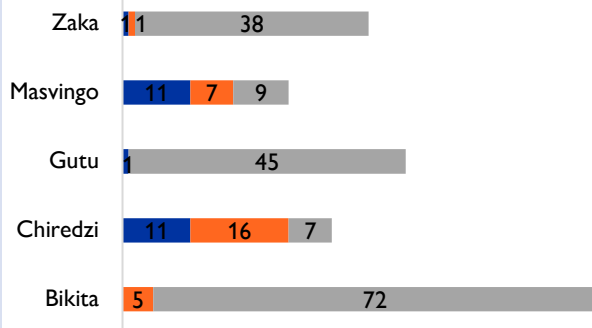


In Bikita, Masvingo and Gutu, the majority of the villages reported that almost all the IDPs are in need of shelter assistance. Shelter needs were also reported in Chiredzi district (17 villages and 22 households) and Masvingo district (289 households in 21 villages). In Bikita district, 484 households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

Extent of damage to shelter

Three quarters (76%) of the villages indicated that the majority of the affected homes were partially damaged in Masvingo province, 13 per cent said the homes were not damaged and 11 per cent said the majority of the homes were completely destroyed. The main issue with the majority of the partially damaged houses was reported to be collapsed or damaged walls (49%), general structural risk (34%), damaged roof (15%) and homes are in hazardous areas (2%).

Shelter Damages by number of villages

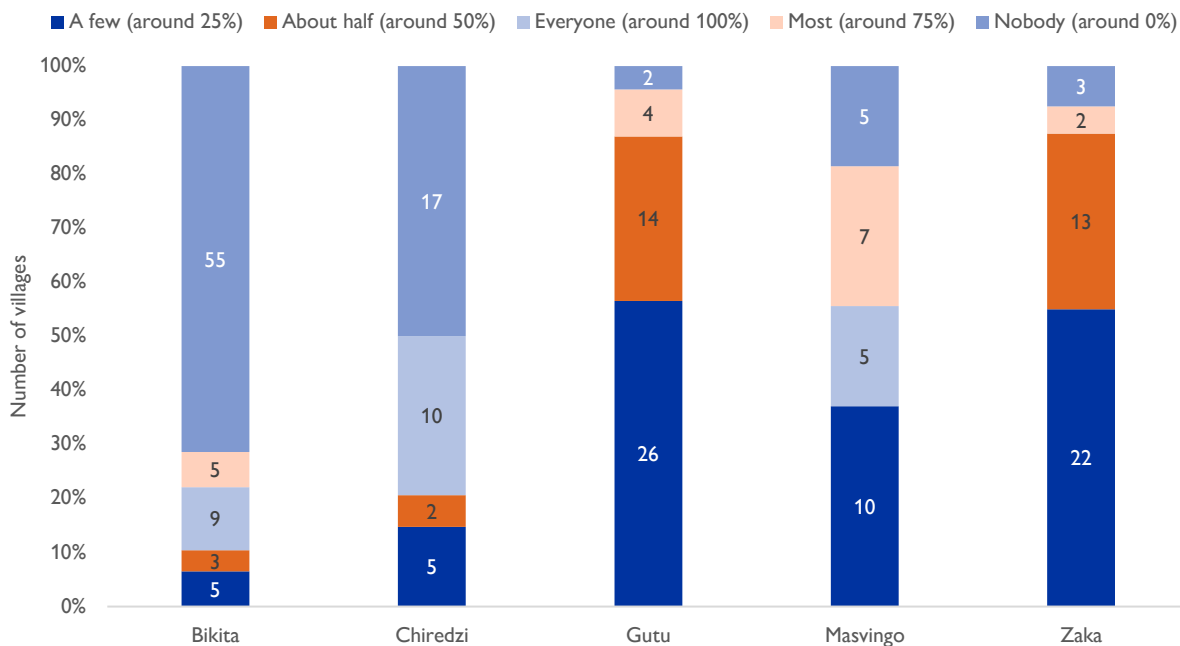


	Bikita	Chiredzi	Gutu	Masvingo	Zaka
Completely destroyed	0	11	1	11	1
Not damaged	5	16	0	7	1
Partially damaged	72	7	45	9	38

LIVELIHOODS - Masvingo Province

Key informants at the village level were also asked on what proportion of the displaced persons could restart their livelihoods since cyclone Idai, their responses show that none of the IDPs in the majority of the villages in Bikita and Chiredzi are able to restart their livelihoods. In Gutu, Masvingo and Zaka, most villages indicated that only a few of the IDPs could be able to restart their livelihood activities. In Masvingo it was highlighted in seven villages that most of the IDPs could restart their livelihood activities.

Proportion of IDPs able to restart their livelihoods in Masvingo – May 2021 Assessment



Household survey conducted in March © IOM 2021



In Chiredzi, all of the IDPs in 10 of the assessed villages were said to be in a position to restart their livelihood activities on their own.

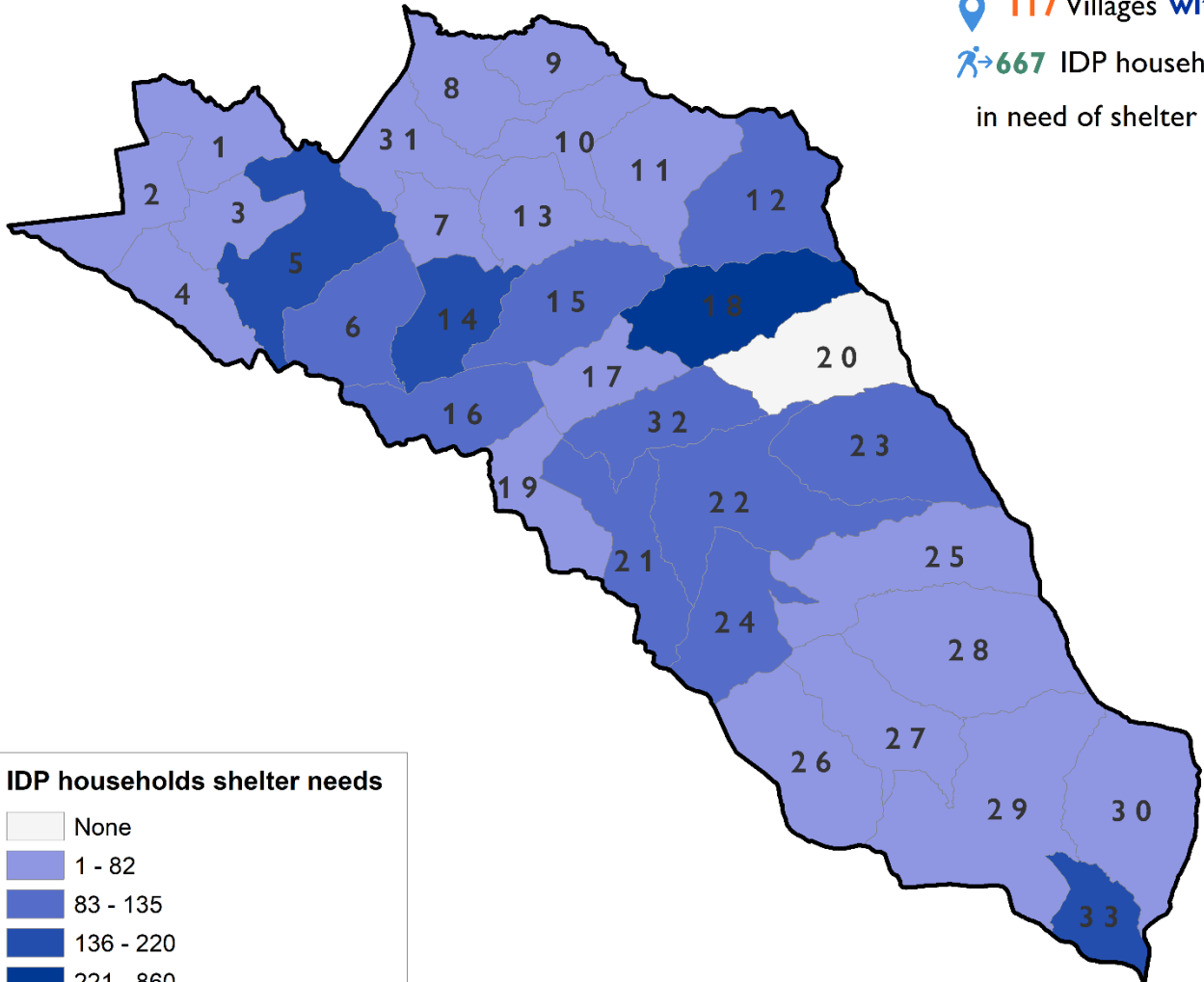
The common livelihood activities in Chiredzi are livestock and crop production whilst for improved household production recommendations are adaptation of crop, livestock and livelihood diversification for example conservative farming, pen fattening, pasture farming.

Multisectoral Needs Assessment in Buhera District







Map Showing Shelter Needs by Ward in Buhera District – May 2021 Assessment



 **117 Villages with**
 **667 IDP households**
 in need of shelter



IDP households shelter needs

-  None
-  1 - 82
-  83 - 135
-  136 - 220
-  221 - 860
-  District

1 cm = 7 km

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

Multisectoral Needs Assessment in Buhera District

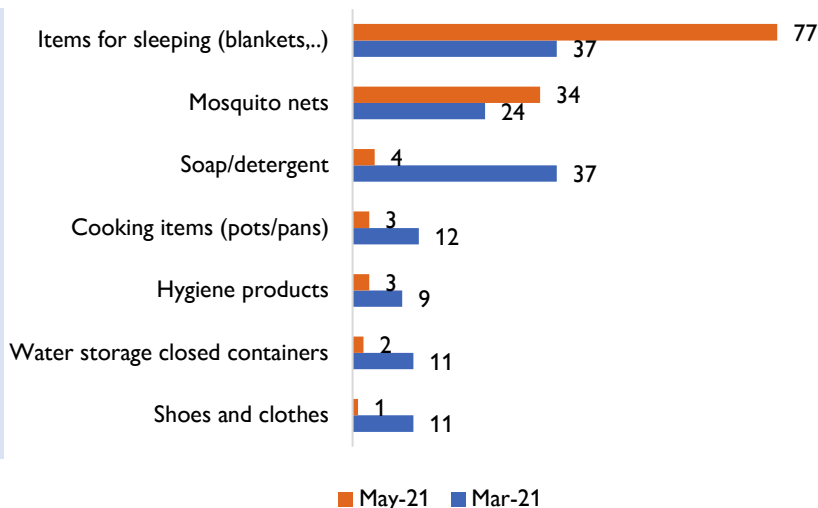
Since January 2020, village assessments were carried out three times in Buhera with an average of 108 villages being assessed, these were villages which were considered to have been greatly affected by cyclone Idai and subsequent cyclone Chalane and Eloise and do not necessarily represent all the villages in the district. The table below gives a summary of the assessment coverage and vulnerable groups recorded.

Category	Apr-20	Mar-21	May-21
Wards assessed	13	33	32
Villages assessed	59	141	124
IDP households	430	652	580
IDP individuals	3,015	4,044	3,540
Pregnant women below 18	38	82	63
Pregnant above 18	462	682	922
Breastfeeding women below 18	53	170	76
Breastfeeding women above 18	1,143	2,280	2,126
Unaccompanied male minors	82	122	109
Unaccompanied female minors	81	89	95
Orphaned male children	376	896	716
Orphaned female children	502	821	803
Child-headed households	91	236	307
People living with disabilities	393	1,235	1,076

PRIORITY NEEDS

The [April 2020 village assessment report](#) shows drinking water, food and sanitation and hygiene as the top three priority needs in Buhera district whereas the assessment carried out in [March 2021](#) shows drinking water (38%), shelter (29%) and food (18%) as the top most priority needs. The variation in the priority needs between the two assessments maybe be attributed the increased number of villages assessed in March 2021, 141 villages as compared to 59 villages in April 2020 and effects of the 2020-2021 rain seasons.

Most needed but inaccessible NFI by village



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

The graph on the right shows village responses on the most needed NFIs which are not easily accessible in the villages. According to the respondents, the major reason why these were not easily accessible was mainly the high and unaffordable costs associated with each of the items.

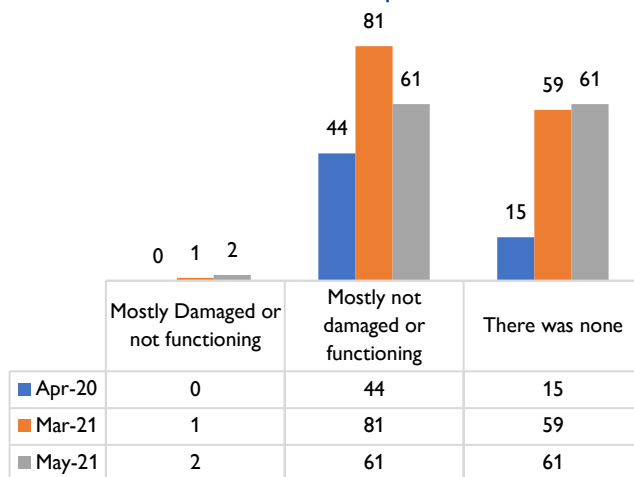
FOOD AND NUTRITION

The majority of the households in assessed villages in Buhera were said to be eating at most two meals per day due to shortage of food. This is supported by the March 2021 assessment where 1 per cent of the 159 villages assessed indicated that all IDPs living in their villages had more than two meals per day one week prior to the assessment.

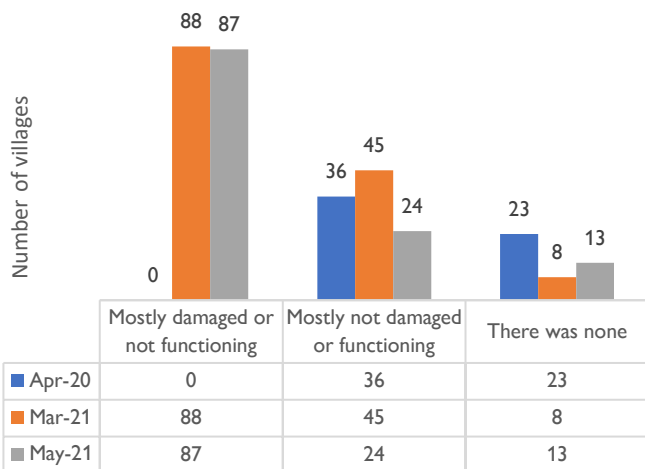
Market places in Buhera

Of the 124 villages assessed in Buhera during the May 2021 village assessment, only 2 per cent of the villages reported having market places that were not functioning with almost half highlighting that there are no market places in the villages, as a result they use neighbouring villages' market places.

Status of Market places in Buhera



Status of Arable Land in Buhera

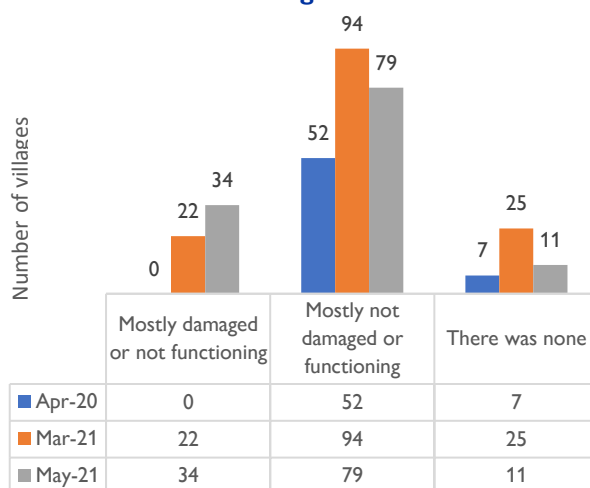


The larger part of arable land in 87 of the 124 assessed villages in May 2021 has reportedly been mostly damaged thus affecting the livelihoods of the IDPs and their respective communities as most people in the rural areas rely on seasonal farming. Only 13 villages reported that there is no arable land within their villages.

Grazing Land in Buhera

Additional to subsistence farming, most rural population engage in rearing domestic livestock to supplement their daily needs. According to the latest DTM assessment carried out in May 2021, 27 per cent of the 124 assessed villages in Buhera had their grazing land affected by cyclones which compromises the well being of their livestock. Most (68%) of the villages' grazing land was not affected.

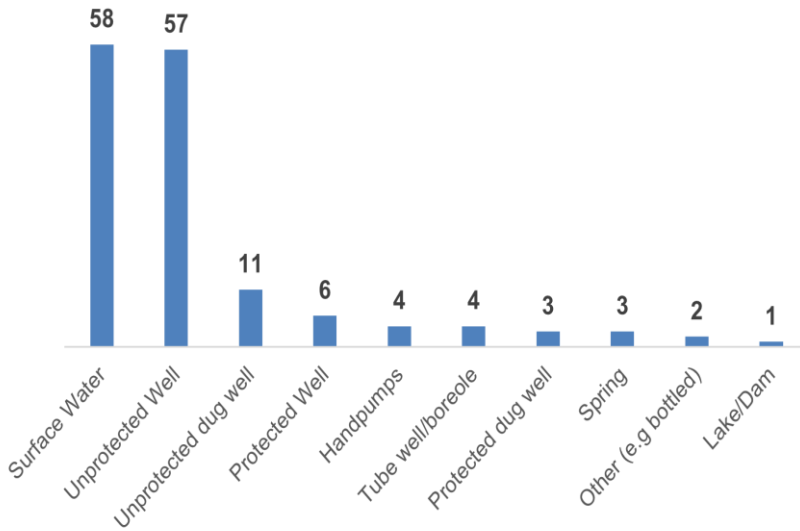
Status of Grazing Land in Buhera



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

There are still challenges in accessing safe drinking water as is shown by the number villages that reported using unprotected wells in Buhera during the March 2021 assessment depicted in the chart below. Main challenges in accessing safe drinking water were highlighted as distance to the water sources, quality and the insufficient number of water sources leading to water shortages.

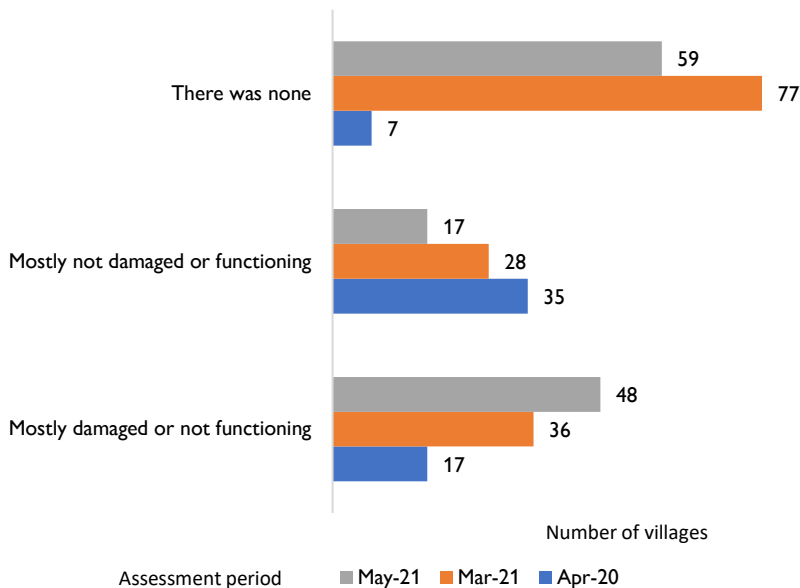
Distribution of main sources of drinking water by village March 2021 Assessment



The main sanitation facilities used across the assessed villages are pit latrines with and without slabs, ventilated pit latrines and the bush. The use of the bush toilet is evidenced by the responses from the village key informants stating that there is open defecation frequently visible in their areas.

The chart below shows the status of water sources by number of villages in Buhera district.

Status of Water sources in Buhera



From April 2020 to May 2021, the assessments show that the percentage of not functioning water sources increased. This is mainly attributed to the effects of the 2020-2021 rain season which was characterised by heavy storms, violent winds and tropical depressions. Quite a number of villages indicated non existence of water sources as shown in the chart.

HEALTH

The DTM assessments sought to get a better understanding on the access to health services at village level and also get a snap shot of the status of health infrastructure since the onset of cyclone Idai which left a trail of destruction.

A third (36%) of the assessed villages in March 2021 indicated most of their community members walk for 5 km or less to the nearest health facility whilst another third (32%) travel 5 to 10 km. The remaining third walk for more than 10 km. These findings did not vary that much from the April 2020 findings where 32 per cent travel 5 to 10 km, 27 per cent travel more than 10 km and 41 per cent travel for less than 5 km to the nearest health facility.

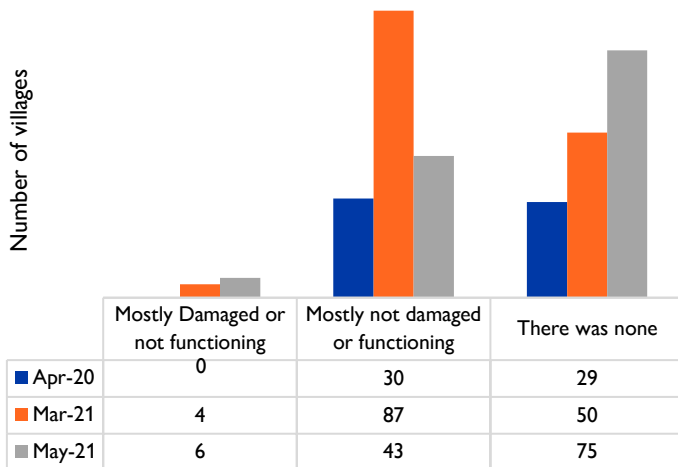
Among the most accessible health services according to March 2021 assessment are

- Family planning (96%)
- Minor ailments (88%)
- Maternal and child health care (83%)
- Treatment and management of chronic diseases (43%) and
- Emergency services (23%)

A quarter of the pregnant women had home births while the rest gave births at health facilities in Buhera.

Through out all assessments, reasons preventing people from accessing health services have been mentioned as lack of appropriate medicine, lack of funds, unreachable health services and partial availability of health services.

Status of Health facilities in Buhera

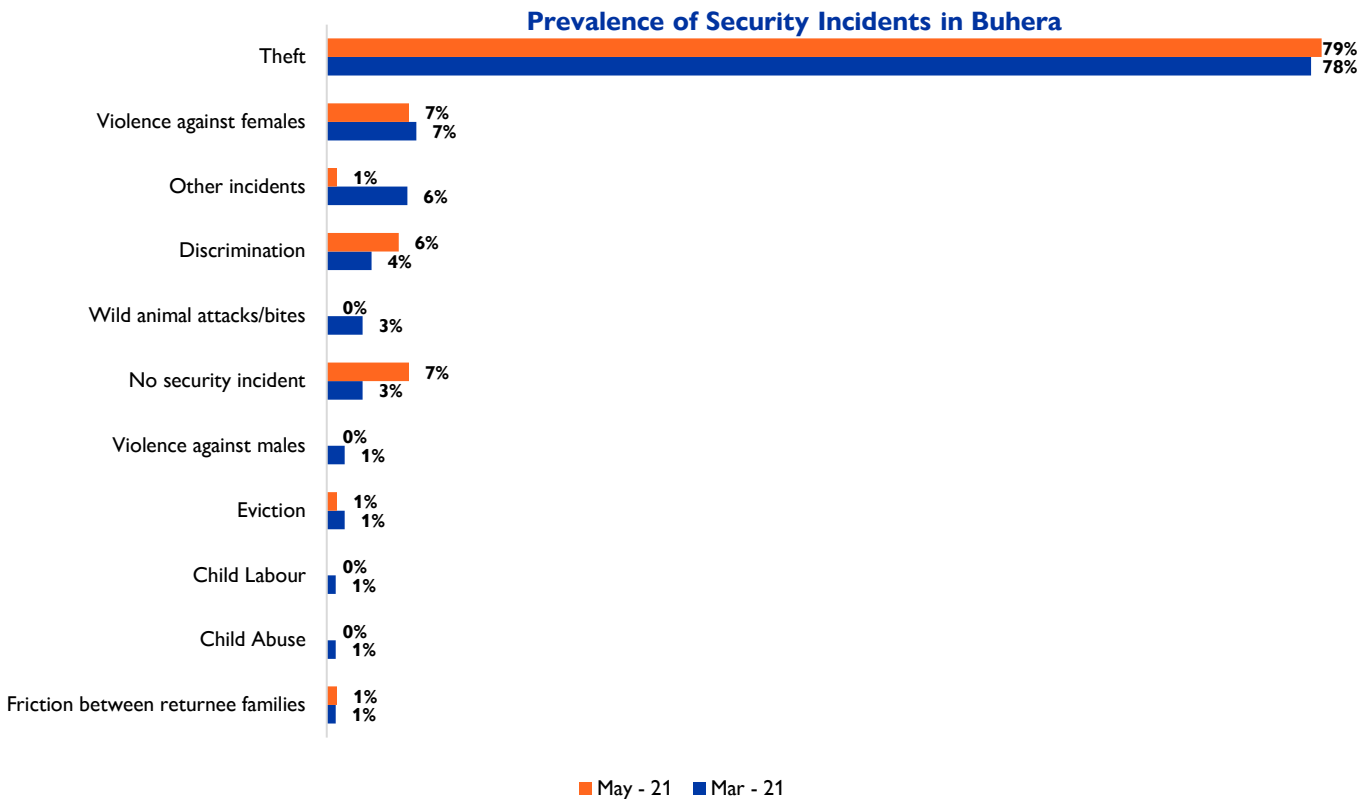


During the April 2020 assessment, the villages covered reported having functional health facilities with no damages. In March 2021, the assessment recorded clinics having been damaged mostly due to 2020-2021 harsh weather conditions. In May 2021 the number increased to six facilities.

During the May 2021 assessment, 75 of the assessed villages reported having no health facilities in their respective villages which implies that they have to travel for some distance to the neighbouring villages to access health care services.

PROTECTION

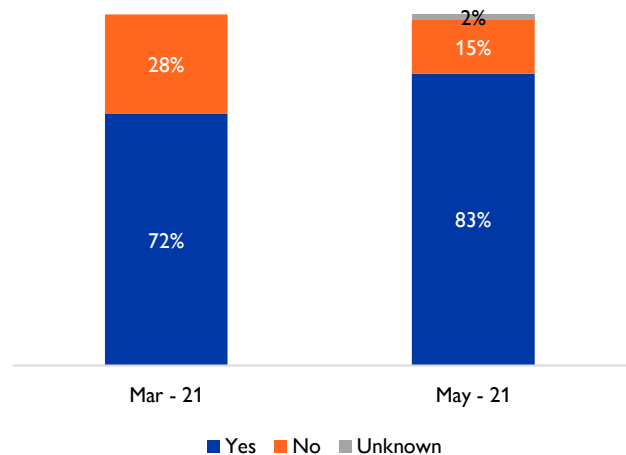
The top ranked security incidents across the assessed villages are theft (79%), violence against women (7%) and discrimination (6%) among others as shown in graph below. These security incidents are normally reported to local leadership (87%), child care workers (8%) and police (5%) according to the May 2021 assessment. In addition to these, the March 2021 assessment highlighted that some of the cases are reported to health workers and parents.



Security Mechanisms

Assessments carried out in 2021 showed that there are security mechanisms in place in the majority of the villages in Buhera (72% in March and 83% in May 2021). As part of the security mechanisms, community childcare workers have been engaged in the various villages as evidenced by the March 2021 assessment where 65 per cent of the villages indicated that there are CCCWs within their communities with a total of 157 (102 females, 55 males) individuals.

Existence of Security Mechanisms in Villages



Of the 124 villages assessed in May 2021 assessments, 115 villages highlighted that there are no police stations in their villages and 9 reported having functional police stations. The absence of police stations in a majority of the villages assessed can be assumed to have contributed to the low number of villages reporting security incidents to police.

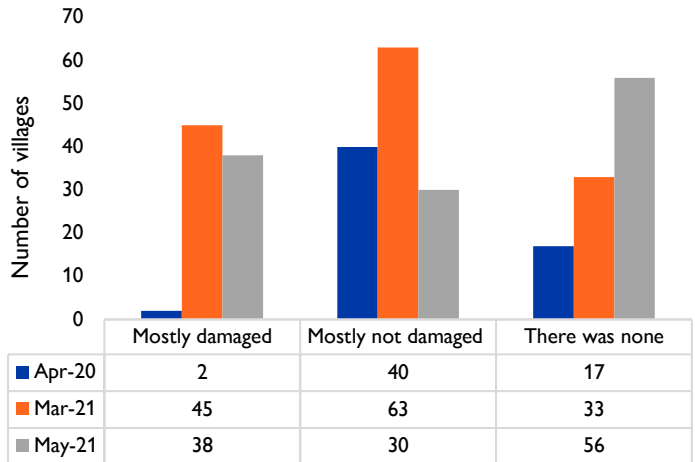
EDUCATION

Throughout the 2020 and 2021 village assessments carried out in Buhera, some proportion of the IDP children were said to be going school and faced the same challenges with other children within the communities. The main challenges faced by school children of varying ages have been highlighted as

- Lack of money for tuition fees
- Lack of learning materials,
- Bad terrain
- Other family priorities
- Insufficient infrastructure
- Lack of teachers

Status of Schools in Buhera

About 56 villages assessed in May 2021 indicated that they have no schools in their villages which implies that children travel to neighbouring villages to access educational facilities. The number of damaged schools has decreased since March 2021 most probably due to repairs being carried out.



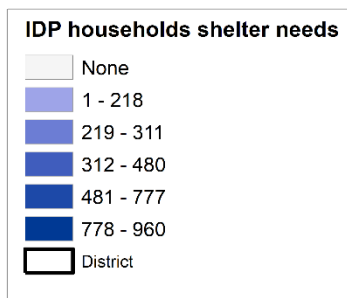
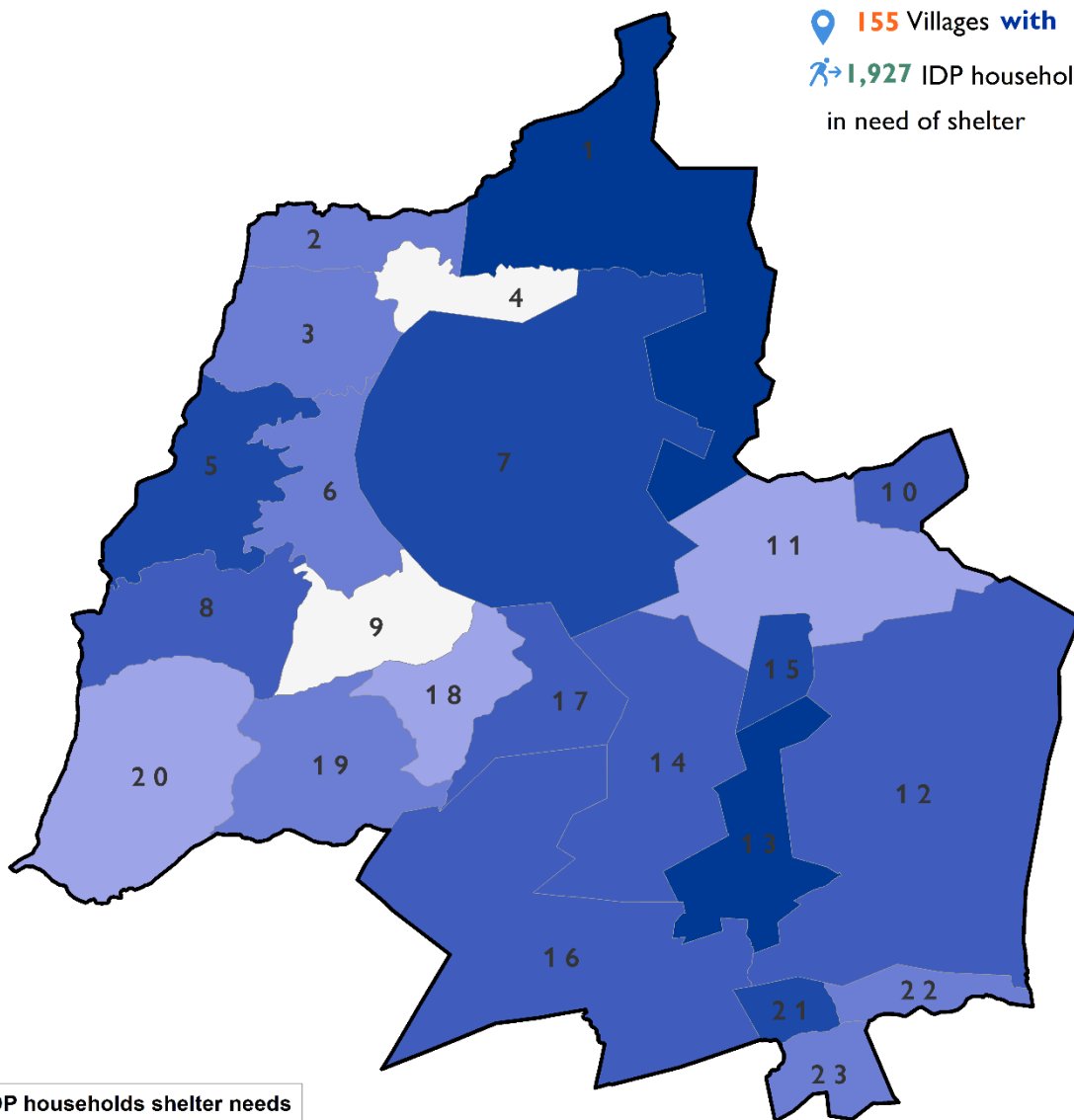
IDP family living in partially damaged house March © IOM 2021

Multisectoral Needs Assessment in Chimanimani District



Map Showing Shelter Needs by Ward in Chimanimani District

155 Villages with
 1,927 IDP households
in need of shelter



1 cm = 4 km

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

Multisectoral Needs Assessment in Chimanimani District

Since January 2020, return assessments were carried out four times in Chimanimani district with an average of 100 villages being assessed, these were villages which were considered as greatly affected by cyclone Idai and subsequent cyclone Chalane and Eloise. However they do not represent all the villages in the district. The table below gives a summary of the assessment coverage and vulnerable groups recorded.

	Apr-20	Sep-20	Mar-21	May-21
Wards assessed	8	6	23	22
Villages assessed	27	48	168	158
IDP households	531	1671	2777	4002
IDP individuals	2101	8378	14290	13465
Pregnant women below 18	83	59	362	191
Pregnant above 18	351	413	1899	1289
Breastfeeding women below 18	110	114	525	451
Breastfeeding women above 18	896	1586	3933	2803
Unaccompanied male minors	12	62	133	84
Unaccompanied female minors	3	26	134	48
Orphaned male children	400	298	1674	1504
Orphaned female children	397	331	1828	1691
Child-headed households	31	92	412	265
People living with disabilities	383	546	2140	2038

PRIORITY NEEDS

The April 2020 village assessment report shows food, shelter, drinking water and non-food items such as blankets as the top four priority needs in their order in Chimanimani district whereas the assessment carried out in March 2021, shows drinking water (29%), food (28%) and shelter (23%) as the top most priority needs. This shows that there is still a gap in addressing IDPs needs in Chimanimani district. Shelter and crops were extensively damaged by the 2020/2021 heavy rains, as well as boreholes and dip tanks which was a double blow on the already constrained population.

NON-FOOD ITEMS

During the assessments, key informants were asked on the most needed NFIs and the table below shows their responses. The question was a multi-response question.

Most needed NFI	April 2020 Assessment - Percentage of Villages out of 59 Assessed	March 2021 Assessment - Percentage of Villages out of 149 Assessed	May 2021 Assessment - Percentage of Villages out of 751 Assessed
Closed water containers	70%	39%	15%
Soap/detergent	69%	10%	8%
Blankets	59%	43%	50%
Hygiene products	56%	26%	12%
Mosquito nets	31%	17%	6%
Shoes and clothes	13%	16%	3%

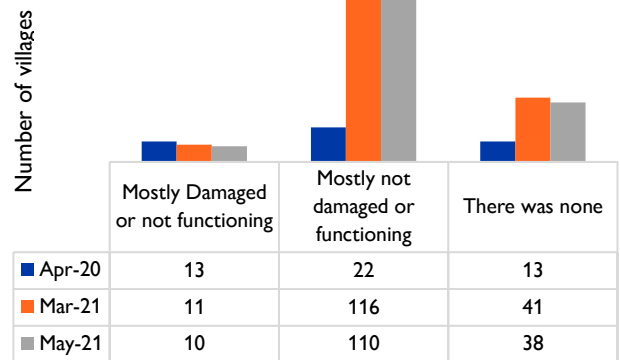
FOOD AND NUTRITION

The majority of the households in assessed villages in Chimanimani were said to be having at least two meals per day. This is supported by the May 2021 assessment where almost half (**44%**) of the IDP households in 158 villages assessed indicated that less than a quarter of the 4, 002 IDP households living in their villages had less than two meals per day one week prior to the assessment.

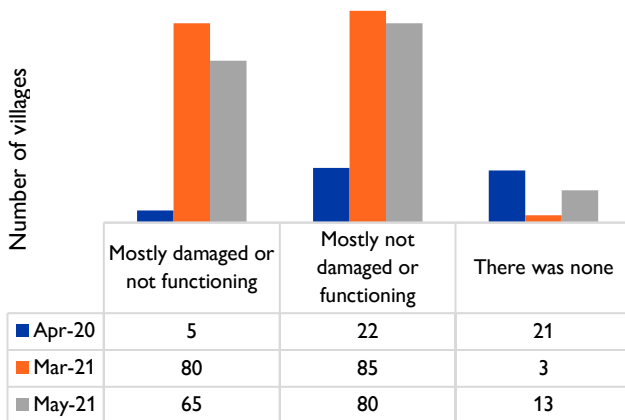
Status of Market Places in Chimanimani

Of the 158 villages assessed in Chimanimani during the May 2021 multi-sectoral village assessment, **38** villages reported having no market places and **10** villages reported that market places were not functioning. The majority of the assessed villages (**110**) indicated that they have market places in or close to their villages.

Conditions of markets in Chimanimani district by villages



Status of Arable Land in Chimanimani district

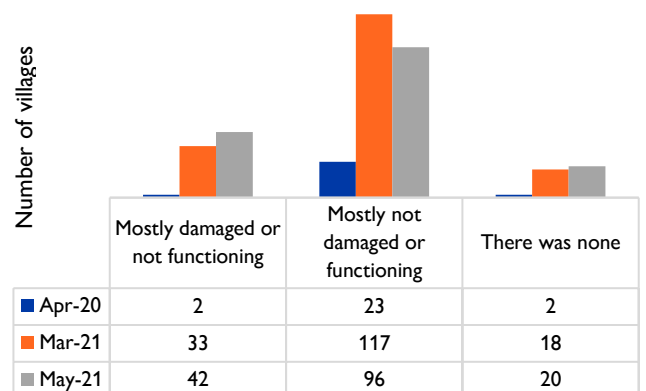


The larger part of arable land in **80** of the assessed villages in May 2021 was not affected and **65** of the villages reported having mostly damaged arable land which poses a negative effect on livelihoods of the IDPs and their respective communities as most people in the rural areas rely of seasonal farming. Only **13** villages reported that there is no arable land within their villages.

Grazing Land in Chimanimani district

Additional to seasonal farming, some rural communities are engaging in rearing domestic livestock to supplement their daily needs. According to the latest assessment carried out in May 2021, **42** of the 158 assessed villages in Chimanimani had their grazing land affected by cyclones which compromises the well being of their livestock. The majority of the villages' grazing land was not affected.

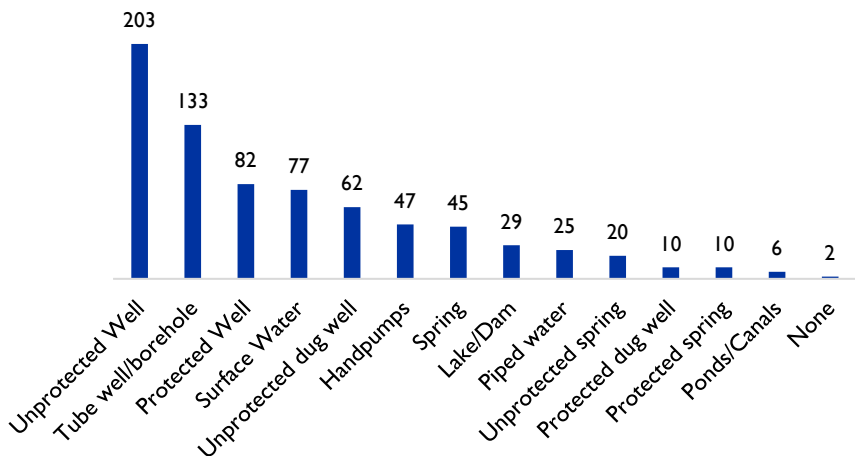
Conditions of grazing land in Chimanimani district by villages



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

There still remains challenges in access to safe drinking water as is shown by the number villages that reported using unprotected wells in Chimanimani district during the March 2021 assessment depicted in the chart below. Main challenges with access to safe drinking water were highlighted as inconsistent supply, distance to the water sources and poor quality of water.

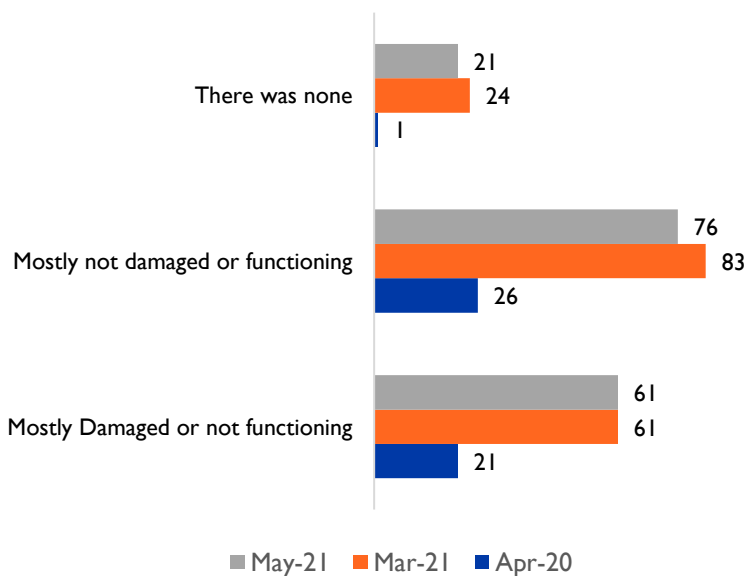
Distribution of main sources of drinking water by village March 2021 Assessment



The main sanitation facilities used across the assessed villages are pit latrines with slab, ventilated pit latrines and the bush. The use of the bush toilet is evidenced by the responses from the villages' key informants attesting that there is open defecation frequently visible in their areas.

The chart below shows the status of water sources by number of villages in Chimanimani district.

Water sources condition by Village



From April 2020 to March 2021, the assessments show that the number of non functioning water sources increased. This is mainly attributed to the increased number of villages assessed in 2021 as compared to **48** assessed in April 2020 and also the effects of the 2020-2021 rain season which was characterised by heavy storms, violent winds and tropical depressions.

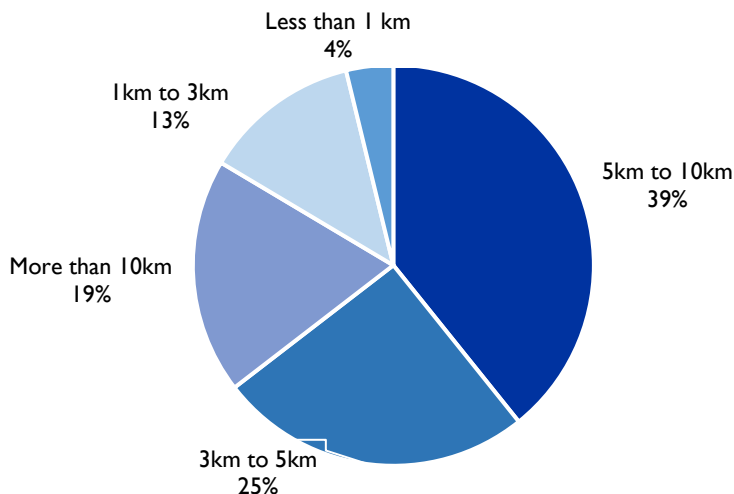
Quite a number of villages indicated non existence of water sources whilst the number of functioning water sources decreased from March to may 2021.

HEALTH

The DTM assessments sought to get a better understanding on the access to health services at village level and also get an understanding of the status of health infrastructure since the onset of cyclone Idai which left a trail of destruction.

Throughout all assessments, reasons preventing people from accessing health services have been mentioned as lack of needed medicine, lack of funds, unreachable and partial availability of health services.

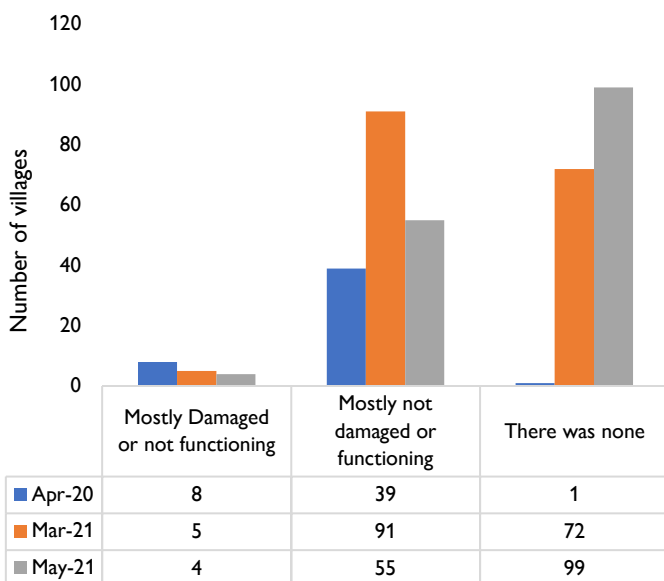
**Distance to Health facility by village
March 2021 Assessment**



Almost half (42%) of the assessed villages in May 2021 indicated that most of their community members walk for 5 km or less to the nearest health facility whilst more than a third (39%) travel 5 to 10 km. The remaining **19%** travel for more that 10 km. These findings did not vary that much from the April 2020 findings were 33 per cent were travelling 5 to 10 km, 17 per cent travelling more than 10 km and half (50%) travelled for less that 5 km to the nearest health facility.

During the May assessment, 16 villages among the assessed indicated the presence of male health care workers in their villages. All the villages assessed reported having at least one female health care worker. It has been reported that 92 per cent of women give birth at a health facility and also the majority (92%) of pregnant women go for regular check ups during their pregnancy.

Status of Health Facilities in Chimanimani district

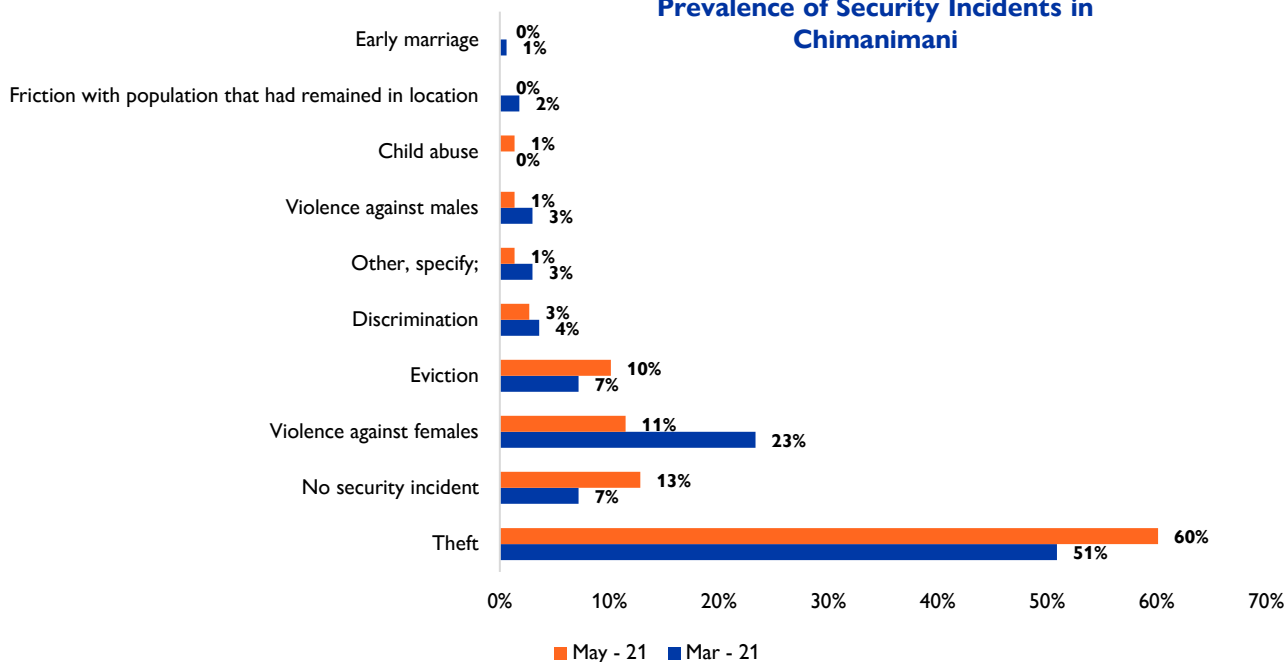


During the May 2021 assessment, the majority of the (99 out of 158) villages reported having no functional health facilities and 55 villages reported having functional health facilities. Only four villages reported having damaged infrastructure as compared to eight recorded during the April 2020 assessment. This was as a result of the rehabilitation of some of the health facilities in a few villages. A huge number of villages reporting unavailability of health care facilities implies that the village members have to travel for some distance to the neighbouring villages to access health care services.

PROTECTION

The top ranked security incidents across the assessed villages are theft (60%), violence against women (11%), eviction (10), discrimination (3%), child abuse (1%), and violence against men (1%) according to May 2021 assessment as shown in graph below. The March 2021 assessment recorded, early child marriages and friction with host communities as additional security incidents common in the different villages. The security incidents are normally reported to local leadership (60%), police (24%), community child care workers (8%) and village health workers (7%) according to the May 2021 assessment. In addition to these, the March 2021 assessment highlighted that some of the cases are reported to the military forces.

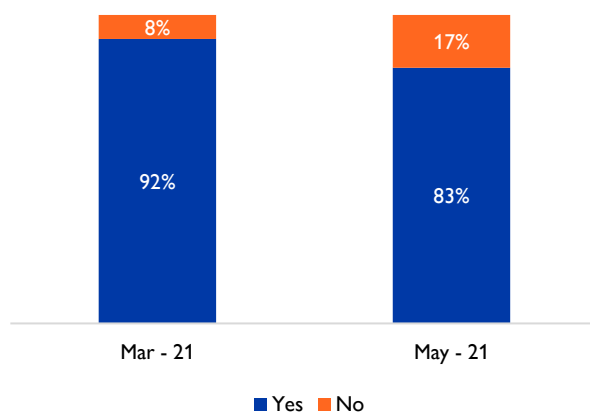
Prevalence of Security Incidents in Chimanimani



Security Mechanisms

Assessments carried out in 2021 showed that there are security mechanisms in place in the majority of the villages assessed in Chimanimani, 92 per cent in March and 83 per cent in May 2021. As part the security mechanisms, community childcare workers have been engaged in various villages as evidenced by the March 2021 assessment where 85 per cent of the villages indicated that there are CCCWs within their communities with a total of 358 (256 females, 102 male) individuals.

Existence of Security Mechanisms in Chimanimani



Of the 158 villages assessed in May 2021 assessments, 12 reported having functional police stations while 2 villages indicated that the police stations have been damaged. The absence of police stations in most of the villages assessed can be assumed to have contributed to the high number of villages reporting security incidents to local leaders.

EDUCATION

Throughout the 2020 and 2021 village assessments carried out in Chimanimani, the main challenges faced by school children of varying ages have been highlighted as:

- Lack of money for tuition fees
- Lack of learning materials,
- Bad terrain
- Other family priorities mainly for 13-17 years age group
- Insufficient infrastructure
- Lack of teachers

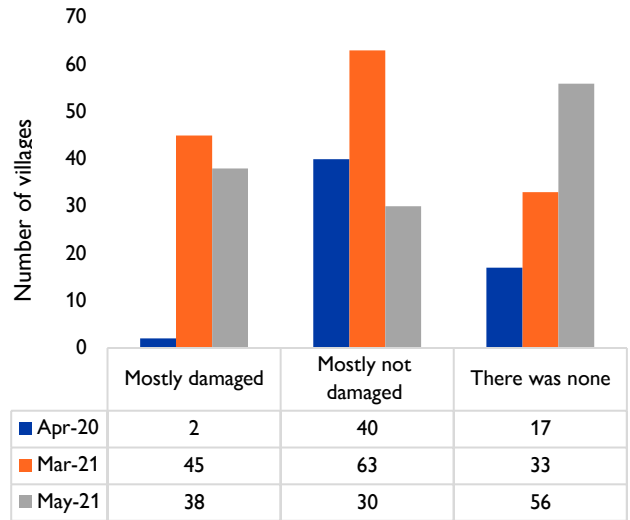
Status of Schools in Chimanimani

About 56 villages assessed in May 2021 indicated that they have no schools in their villages which implies that children travel to neighbouring villages to access educational facilities. The number of damaged schools has decreased since March 2021 most probably due to repairs being carried out.

During the rain season, school going children face a lot of challenges especially in terms of bad terrain which is further exacerbated by lack of appropriate infrastructure,

for instance bridges hence the use of unsafe makeshift logs as foot bridges. This poses as a great security hazard particularly to primary school children as they risk being swept away and drowning.

Status of Schools in Chimanimani

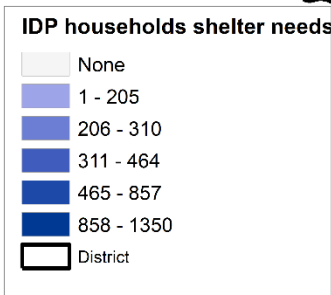
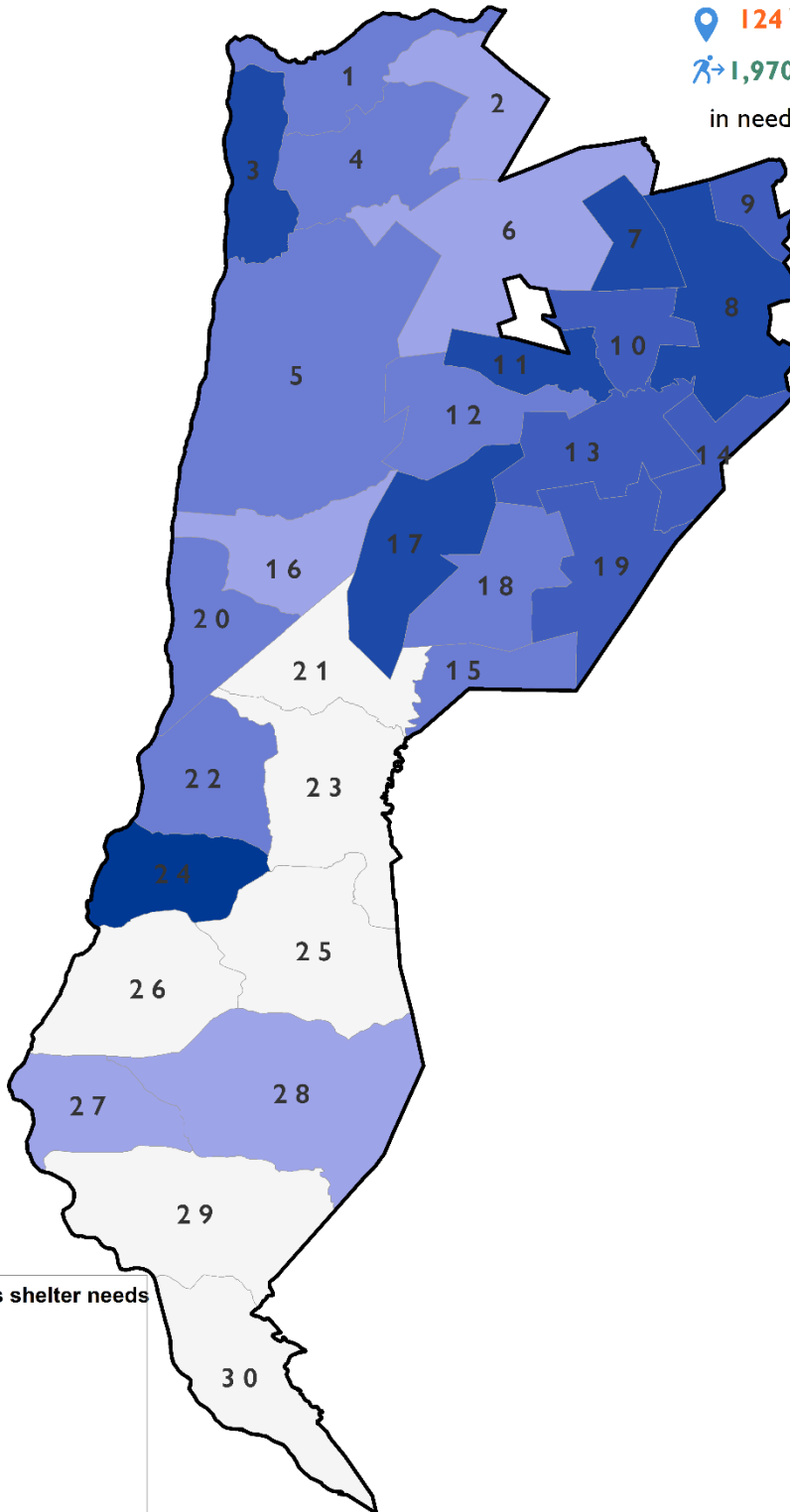


Multisectoral Needs Assessment in Chipinge District

Map Showing Shelter Needs by Ward in Chipinge District



📍 124 Villages with
 🏠 1,970 IDP households
 in need of shelter



1 cm = 6 km

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

Multisectoral Needs Assessment in Chipinge District

Since January 2020, return assessments were carried out four times in Chipinge with a maximum of 124 villages being assessed at one point, these were villages which were considered to have been greatly affected by cyclone Idai and subsequent cyclone Chalane and Eloise and are just a sample that does not represent all the villages in the district. The table below gives a summary of the assessment coverage and vulnerable groups recorded.

Assessment period	Apr-20	Sep-20	Mar-21	May-21
Wards assessed	8	4	30	24
Villages assessed	110	31	115	124
IDP households	4,451	768	4136	2,930
IDP individuals	19,756	5,413	22,816	14,097
Pregnant women below 18	276	47	393	237
Pregnant above 18	1,188	165	1,204	1,246
Breastfeeding women below 18	439	65	720	454
Breastfeeding women above 18	3,372	779	4,498	4,689
Unaccompanied male minors	19	35	244	366
Unaccompanied female minors	40	42	322	430
Orphaned male children	1,356	273	2,354	1,673
Orphaned female children	1,648	339	2,383	1,934
Child-headed households	168	28	1,494	384
Physically and mentally disabled persons	1,568	427	1,935	2,343

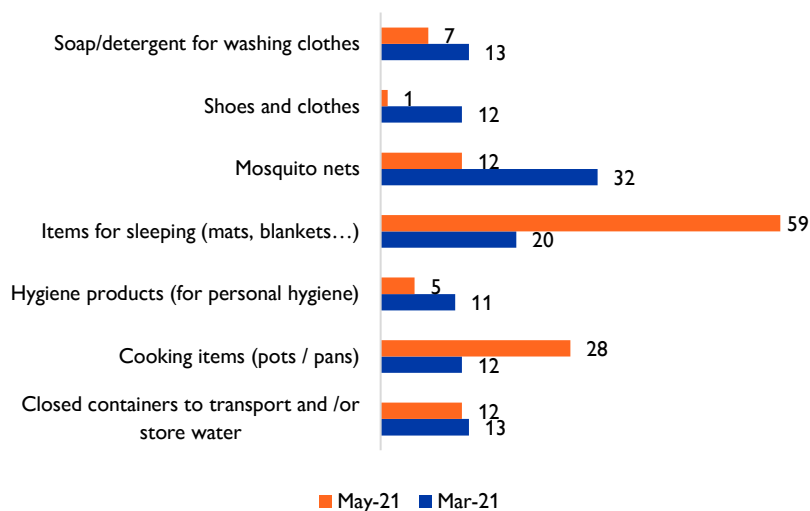
PRIORITY NEEDS

The April 2020 village assessment report shows food, shelter and sanitation and hygiene as the top three priority needs in their order in Chipinge district whereas the assessment carried out in March 2021, shows food(47%), shelter (24%) and drinking water (14%) as the top most priority needs. An assessment carried out in September 2020 in 31 villages where IOM is implementing a shelter project showed that food (74%), drinking water (32%) and shelter (23%) were the three top priority needs. The variation in the priority needs during these assessments may be due to the time and season of the year the assessments were carried out. In September some water sources would have dried up.

NON-FOOD ITEMS

The graph on the right shows village responses on the most needed non-food items which are not easily accessible within the villages. The major reason these were not easily accessible was the high and unaffordable costs associated with each of the items.

Much needed but not accessible NFIs by village



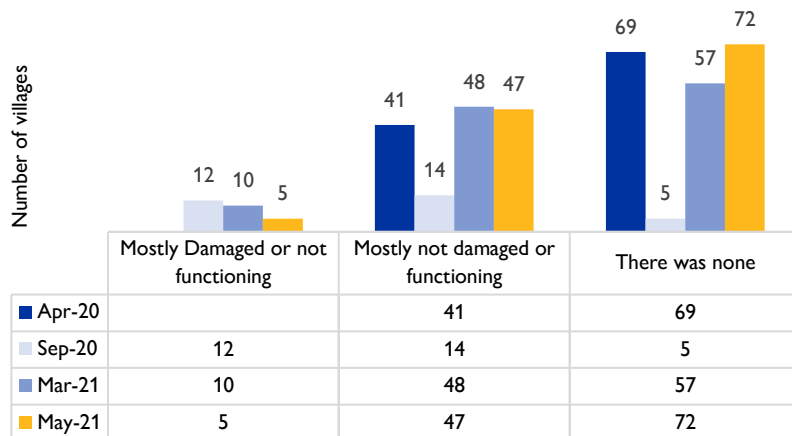
FOOD AND NUTRITION

Quite a large proportion of the IDP households in assessed villages of Chipinge were said to be eating at most two meals per day due to shortage of food, this is supported by the March 2021 assessment where only 1 per cent of the 116 villages assessed indicated that the IDPs living in their villages ate two or more meals per day one week prior to the assessment implying that the majority had less than 2 meals a day.

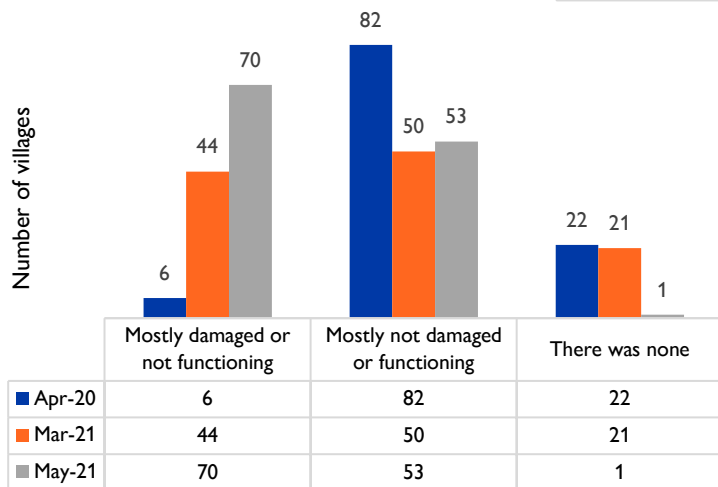
Market places in Chipinge

Of the 124 villages assessed in Chipinge during the May 2021 return, reintegration and recovery assessment, 5 villages reported having market places that were not functioning with 72 villages highlighting that there are no market places in the villages.

Status of Markets in Chipinge



Status of Arable Land in Chipinge

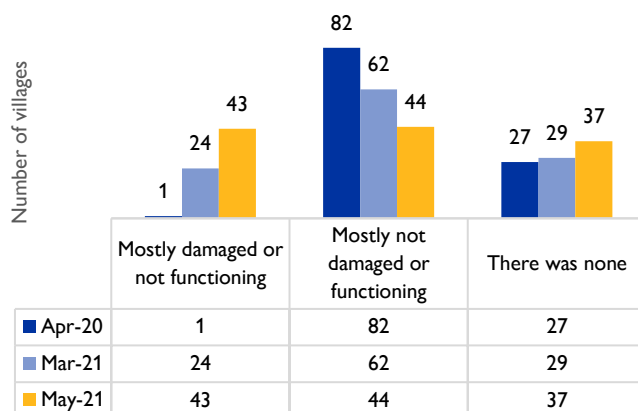


A total of 56 per cent (70 villages) of the assessed villages in May 2021 reported that their farming land has been mostly damaged thus affecting the livelihoods of the IDPs. Only one village reported that there is no arable land within their villages. Of the total 124 assessed villages, 53 indicated that arable land in their villages has not been damaged.

Grazing Land in Chipinge

Additional to subsistence farming, most rural population engage in rearing domestic livestock to supplement their daily needs. According to the latest DTM assessment carried out in May 2021, 43 villages of the 124 assessed village in Chipinge had their grazing land affected by cyclones which compromises the well being of their livestock. Grazing land in 44 villages was not affected while 37 villages indicated they do not have grazing land within their villages.

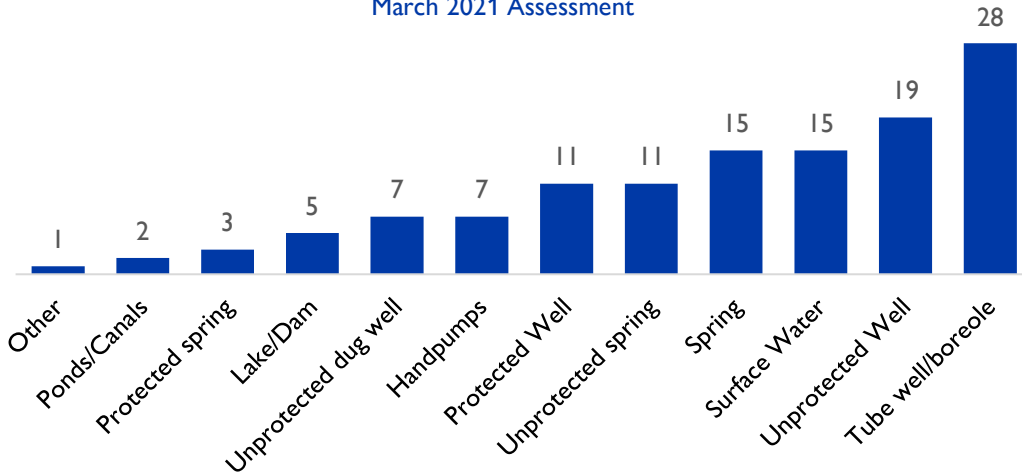
Status of Grazing Land in Chipinge



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Numerous villages have access to both protected and unprotected water sources in Chipinge. Findings from the DTM village assessment of May 2021 show that boreholes, protected and unprotected wells, surface water, water springs and hand pumps are among the most commonly used water sources. Main challenges with access to safe drinking water were highlighted as distance to the water sources and water shortages.

Distribution of Main Sources of Drinking Water by Number of Villages
March 2021 Assessment

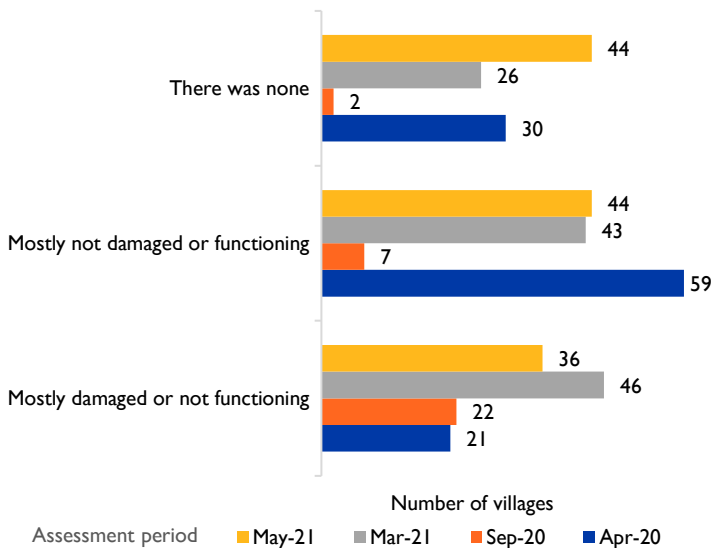


The main **sanitation facilities** used across the assessed villages are pit latrines without slabs (88%) and blair ventilated pit latrines (7%). The use of the bush toilet as the main sanitation facility was reported in 2 villages hence the responses from the village key information attesting that there is open defecation frequently visible in some areas.

Water Sources in Chipinge

The chart below shows the status of water sources by number of villages in Chipinge district during the 2020 and 2021 DTM assessments.

Status of Water Sources in Chipinge



From April 2020 to March 2021, the assessments show that the number of water sources not functioning increased but decreased in May 2021.

Several villages (44 in May 2021) indicated non existence of water sources. The statistics for September 2020 are very low due to the low number of villages assessed (31).

HEALTH

The DTM assessments sought to get a better understanding on the access to health services at village level and also get a snap shot of the status of health infrastructure since the onset of cyclone Idai which left a trail of destruction.

Almost half (49%) of the assessed villages in March 2021 indicated most of their community members walk for 5km or less to the nearest health facility whilst a third (31%) travel 5 to 10 km. The remaining 20 per cent walk for more than 10km. The difference from the April 2020 findings where 33 per cent indicated community members travel 5 to 10 km, 27 per cent travel more than 10km and 40 per cent travel for less that 5 km to the nearest health facility could be attributed few different villages assessed during the two assessments.

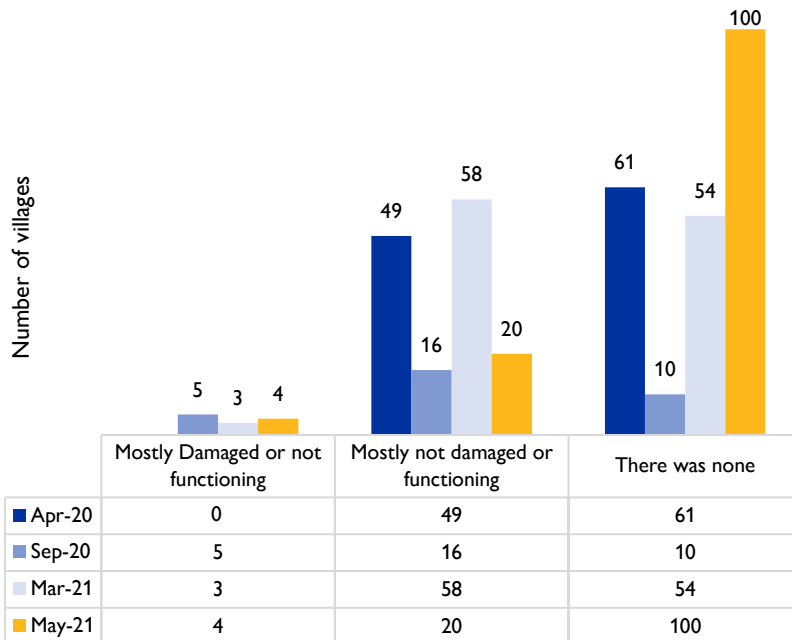
Among the most accessible health services according to March 2021 assessment are

- Family planning (92%)
- Minor ailments (90%)
- Maternal and child health care (81%)
- Treatment and management of chronic diseases (40%) and
- Emergency services (25%)

Only 5 per cent of the pregnant women had home births while the rest gave births at health facilities.

Through out all assessments, reasons preventing people from accessing health services were mentioned as lack of funds, unreachable health services and lack of appropriate medicine with lack of funds being mentioned by 84 per cent of the villages during the March 2021 assessment.

Status of Health facilities in Chipinge

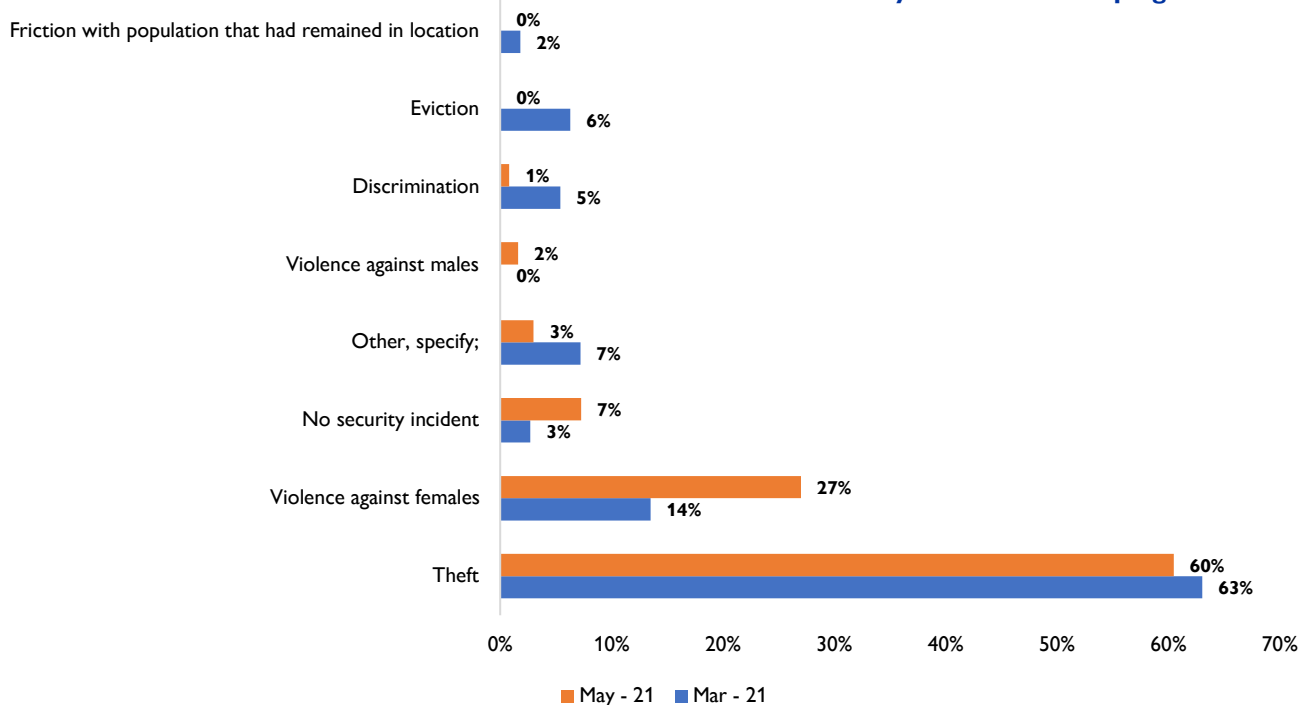


During the April 2020 assessment, none of the villages covered report having non functional or damaged health facilities. In March 2021, the assessment recorded three clinics damaged which could have been due to 2020-2021 harsh weather conditions. In May 2021 the number of damaged clinics increased to four facilities. During the May 2021 assessment 100 of the 124 assessed villages reported having no health facilities in their respective villages which implies that they have to travel for some distance to the neighbouring villages to access health care services.

PROTECTION

The top ranked security incidents across the assessed villages are theft (60%), violence against women (27%), discrimination (5%) and violence against men (2%) according to May 2021 assessment as shown in graph below. The March 2021 assessment recorded eviction, child labour and abuse, early child marriages and friction with host communities as additional security incidents common in the different villages. The security incidents are normally reported to local leadership (60%), police (32%) and community child care workers (7%) according to the May 2021 assessment. In addition to these, the March 2021 assessment highlighted that some of the cases were reported to health workers, family/parents and FACT (a local NGO).

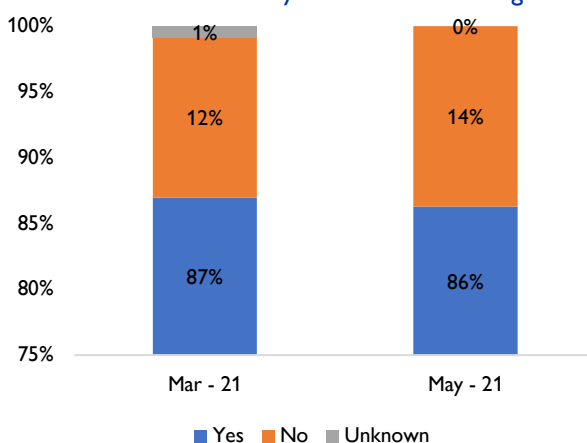
Prevalence of Security Incidents in Chipinge



Security Mechanisms

Assessments carried out in 2021 showed that there are security mechanisms in place in the majority of the villages assessed in Chipinge (87% in March and 86% in May 2021). As part of the security mechanisms, community childcare workers have been engaged in the various villages as evidenced by the March 2021 assessment where 81 per cent of the villages indicated that there are CCCWs within their communities with a total of 175 (123 females, 52 male) individuals.

Existence of Security Mechanisms in Villages



Of the 124 villages assessed in May 2021 assessments, 117 villages highlighted that there are no police stations in their villages and 7 reported having functional police stations. The absence of police stations in majority of the villages assessed can be assumed to have contributed to the high number of villages reporting security incidents to local leaders.

EDUCATION

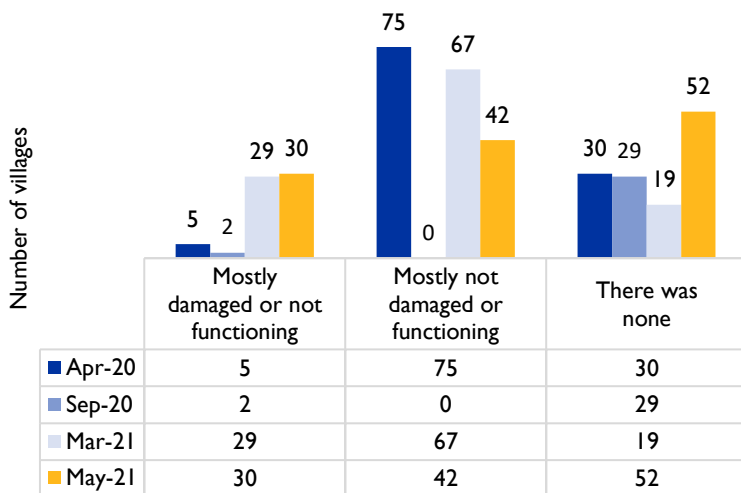
Throughout the 2020 and 2021 village assessments carried out in Chipinge, the main challenges faced by school children of varying ages have been highlighted as

- Lack of money for tuition fees
- Lack of learning materials,
- Bad terrain
- Other family priorities for 13-17 years age group
- Insufficient infrastructure and
- Lack of teachers

Schools in Chipinge

About 52 villages assessed in May 2021 indicated that they have no schools in their villages which implies that children travel to neighbouring villages to access educational facilities. The number of damaged schools has increased since March 2021 from 29 to 30. Villages assessed varied from one assessment to the other.

Status of schools in Chipinge



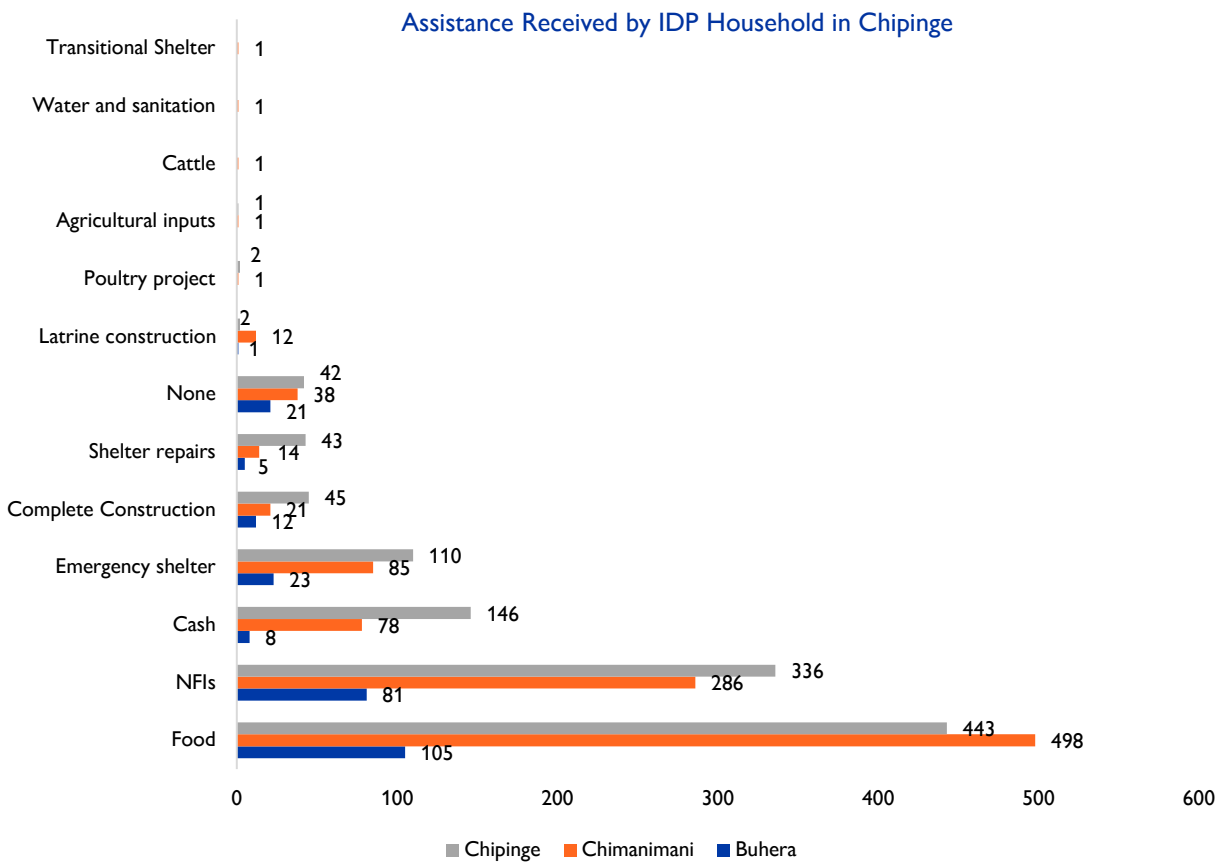
Partially damaged house used by IDPs March © IOM 2021

INTERVENTIONS BY VARIOUS RESPONSE PARTNERS TO IDP HOUSEHOLDS

One of the objectives of the 2021 return intention survey carried targeting IDP households living in camps and within host communities in Buhera, Chimanimani and Chipinge was to find out if IDP households received any form of assistance after cyclone Idai made its landfall and from which organizations. This survey was done at household level.

Assistance Received At Household Level

From the return intention survey carried out from February to April 2021 reaching 2,167 households across Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera, the majority of the households received some form of support from various response partners, the graph below shows the number of households interviewed who received support.



Assisting Organizations

The table below shows the number of households who received support segregated by district and assisting organization.

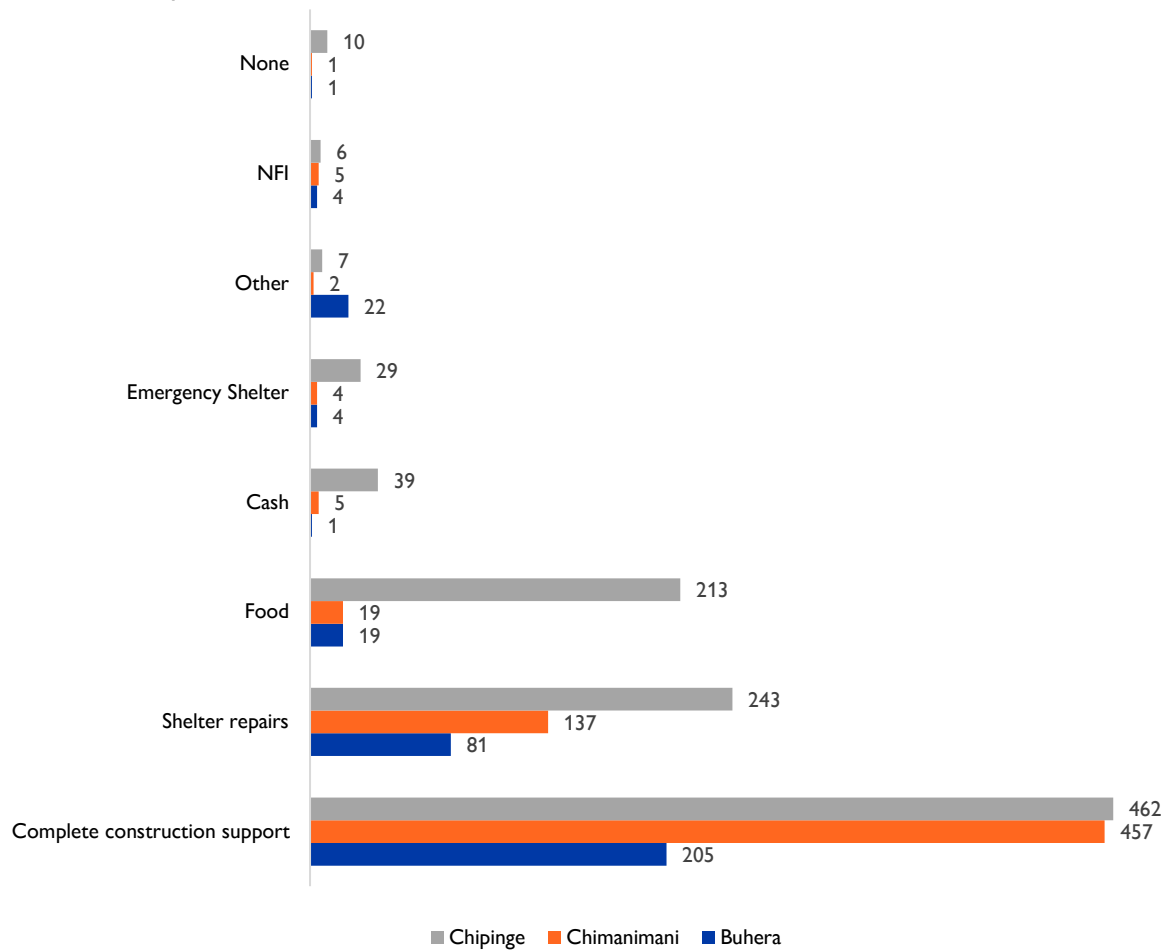
Organization	Buhera	Chimanimani	Chipinge
Non-UN	135	514	756
IOM	22	86	93
WFP	30	377	67
UNICEF	7	39	19
WHO	1	30	8
UNFPA	0	11	5
FAO	1	9	0
UNHCR	1	4	4

Below is a list of some of the non UN organization that provided assistance to IDP households who were interviewed during the 2021 return intention survey.

	Buhera	Chimanimani	Chipinge
Goal International	4	52	295
Government	85	70	57
World Vision	-	122	57
Redcross	-	45	32
CARE	-	32	27
Help from Germany	-	1	38
Plan International	6	1	32
Caritas	5	28	2
IRC	-	25	10
Oxfam	-	12	22
Padare	9	-	20
Community	4	15	7
Mercy Corps	1	10	13
Africa Ahead	-	-	22
Christian Care	-	2	20
Save the Children	-	7	15
Assembles of God	-	-	19
EFZ	-	-	15
WHH	-	14	-
Fact	-	6	6
Econet	-	7	3
Jairos Jiri	-	7	2
Tsuro	-	9	-
Adra	-	8	-
Awet	6	-	1
MeDra	7	-	-
ZCC	-	-	6
Christian Aid	3	1	-
Help Age	-	-	4
Miracle Mission	-	4	-
Smile for Africa	-	3	1
Tariro	-	-	4
Other	1	29	18

Additional Assistance Required At Household Level

In addition to the received support, the below graphs shows needs gaps at household level informed by the 2021 return intention survey.





DTM Enumerator Conducting Household Survey April © IQM 2021



Partially damaged house in Chipinge March © IOM 2021

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The DTM assessments' primary objective was to provide information on the estimated number, location, priority needs, multisectoral needs and intentions of displaced persons due to tropical cyclone Idai in Manicaland and Masvingo provinces of Zimbabwe. For this reason the assessments focused only on Chipinge, Chimanimani, Mutare, Buhera, Mutasa, Nyanga, Makoni, Masvingo, Gutu, Chiredzi, Bikita and Zaka districts with multisectoral assessments and return intention surveys being conducted mainly in Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera which were the most affected districts. Baseline assessments were conducted across all the 12 districts in wards that had been confirmed to be having IDPs except for the May 2021 assessment where additional wards that were affected by cyclone Chalane and Eloise were also assessed in order to provide updated information. The number of IDPs notably decreased overtime as some households received shelter assistance while some managed to rebuild their homes.

Shelter needs remain very high especially in Chipinge and Chimanimani districts hence the need for more shelter interventions. The assessments showed some of the affected houses were substandard as they were made of pole and dagga in Chipinge and Chimanimani without any cement. In light of vulnerability across the eastern parts of the country due to a combination of persistent shocks, including COVID-19 which have resulted in negative effects on the broader micro-economic environment, therefore the need for building household resilience in the cyclone prone districts to lessen the effects of the shocks. There is need to scale-up emergency support and resilience building to households.

Access to Education – Some of the challenges faced by the school going age groups are financial constraints, bad terrain, lack of learning materials and other family priorities. The situation calls for financial support interventions to cater for tuition fees interventions in various forms and awareness programs targeting the school going age groups mainly the age group between 13 and 17 years.

Access to Social Infrastructure – The majority of villages indicated that they report security incidents to local leadership mostly, this is case as most of the villages highlighted the absence of police stations. There is need to improve access to protection services which can be improved through provision of mobile services within the villages that do not have the security and protection infrastructure in place.

Household Income - The destruction of crops by heavy rains and the impact of Covid-19 pandemic through lockdowns continue negatively affecting IDP households' livelihoods, thereby potentially reducing disposable income available to the households for food and nutrition security, shelter reconstruction, medical assistance, and education. Interventions which strengthen households' economy and resilience are highly recommended to assist the constrained households, both displaced and affected.

Pastoral and Grazing land - The persistent cyclones and heavy rains degraded both farming and grazing land in most affected areas. Generally, there were few households whose livelihood source was irrigation farming, the majority of IDP households across Buhera, Chipinge and Chimanimani still rely largely on rain-fed crop and livestock production.

To ensure sustainable crop and livestock production there is need for diversification for instance though conservative farming, irrigation, pasture farming, pen fattening, therefore there is need for capacity building, skills training and financial support for the improvement of agricultural productivity.

Intended livelihoods - The majority of the IDPs across the 12 districts are reportedly not in position to restart their livelihood activities and thus will need some assistance to do so. Most of these IDP households in Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera earn a living through seasonal farming. Other livelihood means include small scale trading, irrigation farming and livestock production. Livelihood interventions for the IDPs can be focused on these and considerations could be made of diversification of crop and livestock production from the natural/traditional way for improved yields to ensure these activities sustain the needs of the households.

Relocation of IDPs - 224 IDP households have been staying in 4 camps in Chimanimani with the majority waiting to be relocated with the assistance of the government and its humanitarian partners. The family tents within the camps have been badly worn out further exposing these already struggling families to harsh weather conditions and other social protection issues. Fast tracking the relocation activities and construction of permanent shelter for these IDP Households by the government and its humanitarian partners is highly recommended to alleviate the unfavourable camp living conditions challenges and enable IDP reintegration and recovery.

Priority needs - The top three priority needs for the IDPs has been reported as food, shelter and drinking water for all the districts on all rounds of assessments. There is need for targeted interventions in those districts to assist the IDPs. The fourth need in most of the districts was sanitation. The District and village committees have called upon the various humanitarian partners to intervene with durable solutions.

Association - There is great need for the linkage of DTM assessments with other assessments such as ZIMVAC in areas impacted by displacements and are in recovery to keep tracking affected population until they have fully recovered. Capacitating the DCPCs to conduct displacements data collection, analysis and use for improved response to affected populations is highly recommended.

Lastly, Due to the repetitive nature of the data collection assessments done by IOM's DTM team, key informants became frustrated over time as they expected some interventions to be implemented within their communities informed by the DTM assessments. There is need for the mainstreaming of IDP in partners' interventions to ensure their inclusion. Also, key informants highlighted the need for refreshments during the focus group discussions since most of them would have travelled long distances to attend the DTM sessions.

LIMITATIONS

Due to the repetitive nature of the data collection assessments done by IOM's DTM team, key informants became frustrated over time as they expected some interventions to be implemented within their communities informed by the DTM assessments.

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Annex: A

MANICALAND PROVINCE

BUHERA DISTRICT

							Number of Damaged Infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 1	455	91	42	91	Shelter/Housing	Food	4	-	4	-	1	-	3
Ward 2	85	17	-	17	Shelter/Housing	Food	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ward 3	-	250	210	180	Drinking Water	Shelter/Housing	2	1	1	2	-	-	1
Ward 4	60	13	2	13	Shelter/Housing	Food	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Ward 5	85	17	-	17	Shelter/Housing	Food	4	-	6	-	-	-	2
Ward 6	92	18	3	18	Shelter/Housing	Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 7	55	10	3	10	Shelter/Housing	Food	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ward 8	120	20	-	20	Shelter/Housing	Food	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ward 9	165	26	-	26	Shelter/Housing	Drinking Water	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 10	133	23	-	23	Shelter/Housing	Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ward 11	103	20	-	20	Shelter/Housing	Food	1	-	6	-	-	-	-
Ward 12	210	42	-	42	Shelter/Housing	Food	1	-	2	-	-	-	2
Ward 13	87	12	-	12	Shelter/Housing	Food	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 14	45	9	4	9	Shelter/Housing	Food	-	-	4	-	11	-	-
Ward 15	135	27	3	27	Shelter/Housing	Food	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
Ward 16	-	44	10	44	Shelter/Housing	Food	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
Ward 17	113	22	2	22	Shelter/Housing	Food	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ward 18	470	94	4	94	Shelter/Housing	Food	3	-	-	-	6	-	1
Ward 19	47	10	3	10	Shelter/Housing	Food	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ward 20	210	42	-	42	Shelter/Housing	Food	5	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ward 21	75	15	-	15	Shelter/Housing	Food	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 22	234	42	-	42	Shelter/Housing	Drinking Water	3	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ward 23	120	24	2	24	Shelter/Housing	Food	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT

BUHERA DISTRICT

							Number of Damaged Infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 24	105	20	8	20	Shelter/Housing	Education	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 25	177	20	-	20	Shelter/Housing	Food	3	-	3	2	-	-	-
Ward 26	115	21	-	21	Shelter/Housing	Food	3	-	4	-	-	-	1
Ward 27	100	20	-	20	Sanitation/Hygiene	Food	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 28	110	22	-	22	Shelter/Housing	Food	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 29	90	18	3	18	Sanitation/Hygiene	Drinking Water	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 30	120	24	-	24	Food	Access to Income	5	1	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 31	-	15	-	0	Food	Sanitation/Hygiene	6	-	1	-	-	-	2
Ward 32	84	17	1	17	Shelter/Housing	Drinking Water	4	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ward 33	300	60	-	60	Household Items (NFI)	Drinking Water	2	1	-	-	2	-	-
Total	4,300	1,125	300	1,040			82	6	49	9	22	0	22

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT
CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT

							Number of Damaged Infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 1	1,307	19	2	15	Infrastructure	Access to Income	3	-	2	-	-	9	2
Ward 2	383	39	0	76	Sanitation/ Hygiene	Drinking Water	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 3	382	20	2	30	Food	Drinking Water	-	-	1	3	4	-	1
Ward 4	0	10	2	10	Food	Shelter/Housing	2	1	3	1	-	-	1
Ward 5	1,178	62	0	120	Education	Food	4	-	-	1	2	-	2
Ward 6	499	4	0	26	Drinking Water	Food	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ward 7	1,485	121	2	553	Shelter/Housing	Food	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ward 8	657	21	0	20	Food	Drinking Water	2	-	5	-	-	-	2
Ward 9	20	15	0	91	Food	Shelter/Housing	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 10	495	91	47	92	Food	Sanitation/Hygiene	2	1	5	-	-	-	-
Ward 12	528	70	76	31	Infrastructure	Education	-	-	9	-	-	12	1
Ward 13	1,225	258	55	199	Infrastructure	Drinking Water	-	2	16	-	-	62	5
Ward 14	885	40	40	35	Food	Shelter/Housing	1	-	8	-	-	-	-
Ward 15	334	169	172	333	Shelter/Housing	Drinking Water	2	-	13	-	1	2	-
Ward 17	647	14	5	124	Shelter/Housing	Food	2	-	7	-	-	-	-
Ward 18	263	25	1	21	Sanitation/Hygiene	Infrastructure	2	-	4	1	-	-	-
Ward 19	241	200	0	13	Infrastructure	Education	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 20	323	45	1	27	Drinking Water	Food	3	1	-	-	4	-	-
Ward 21	994	735	333	500	Food	Access to Income	5	-	4	-	-	-	-
Ward 22	713	60	125	25	Food	Education	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 23	273	562	560	240	Food	Other	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Total	12,832	2,580	1,423	2,581			40	6	85	7	13	85	14

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT

CHIPINGE DISTRICT

							Number of damaged infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 1	2,230	71	0	71	Other	Sanitation/Hygiene	2	1	3	-	1	-	-
Ward 2	430	440	365	56	Food	Infrastructure	6	2	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 3	1,394	123	0	26	Food	Drinking Water	8	1	3	2	3	-	2
Ward 4	478	86	20	40	Drinking Water	Infrastructure	-	2	2	-	-	1	1
Ward 5	240	55	31	48	Food	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 6	156	81	27	26	Food	Drinking Water	3	-	5	-	6	-	4
Ward 7	1,183	217	19	68	Drinking Water	Shelter/Housing	2	-	4	2	3	-	-
Ward 8	1,110	539	150	105	Food	Shelter/Housing	6	1	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 9	1,812	348	338	302	Shelter/Housing	Food	6	-	-	-	-	4	-
Ward 9	16	6	2	2	Drinking Water	Sanitation/ Hygiene	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 10	425	71	12	85	Food	Drinking Water	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 11	230	83	0	46	Sanitation/ Hygiene	Food	1	-	3	-	3	3	1
Ward 12	656	45	102	59	Shelter/Housing	Food	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 13	3,055	611	132	611	Shelter/Housing	Drinking Water	4	-	4	1	2	-	3
Ward 14	625	358	98	15	Drinking Water	Infrastructure	3	-	3	-	-	2	-
Ward 15	404	375	60	58	Food	Drinking Water	6	2	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 16	35	37	0	23	Financial Support	Drinking Water	2	1	-	-	8	-	-
Ward 17	776	124	6	27	Food	Shelter/Housing	5	2	2	-	-	4	-
Ward 18	541	39	0	2	Food	Drinking Water	1	1	9	-	-	-	-
Ward 19	595	125	65	100	Food	Shelter/Housing	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 20	363	35	0	35	Food	Infrastructure	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 22	290	236	6	58	Food	Sanitation/ Hygiene	2	-	9	1	6	-	1
Ward 24	1,973	245	0	72	Food	Drinking Water	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 27	40	18	0	13	Other	Sanitation/ Hygiene	2	-	5	1	4	-	-
Ward 28	95	23	0	15	Shelter/Housing	Food	9	1	4	-	33	-	2
Total	19,669	4,391	1,433	1,963			85	14	69	7	69	14	14

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT

MAKONI DISTRICT

							Number of damaged infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 1	10	15	5	5	Drinking Water	Access to Income	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 14	4	0	2	0	Drinking Water	Infrastructure	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 17	145	5	0	29	Shelter/Housing	Food	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 18	0	16	4	4	Drinking Water	Food	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 18	0	23	4	4	Drinking Water	Food	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 22	8	13	0	5	Shelter/Housing	Food	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ward 23	0	3	4	0	Drinking Water	Food	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ward 26	0	5	11	2	Food	Infrastructure	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 28	0	495	0	20	Shelter/Housing	Education	5	-	12	-	-	-	-
Ward 30	0	200	0	4	Food	Infrastructure	5	-	4	-	-	-	-
Ward 39	2	52	3	8	Infrastructure	Sanitation/ Hygiene	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	169	827	33	81			28	1	25	0	0	0	2

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT

MUTARE DISTRICT

							Number of damaged infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 2	380	22	0	22	Food	Drinking Water	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
Ward 3	5	3	1	11	Education	Food	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 10	10	2	0	2	Food	Drinking Water	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ward 13		4	0	3	Education	Infrastructure	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 14		13	0	4	Sanitation/ Hygiene	Food	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 15	30	2	0	2	Food	Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ward 16	185	28	0	23	Sanitation/ Hygiene	Shelter/Housing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 17	2	35	3	12	Access to Income	Food	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ward 20	6	2	0	2	Food	Household Items (NFI)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ward 25	14	3	0	4	Sanitation/ Hygiene	Infrastructure	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ward 26	85	7	0	7	Food	Drinking Water	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 27	145	1	1	1	Food	Drinking Water	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 28	10	2	0	2	Food	Drinking Water	4	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ward 29	1	7	0	10	Food	Infrastructure	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 31	530	33	0	34	Shelter/Housing	Food	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 32	8	2	20	1	Drinking Water	Sanitation/ Hygiene	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
Ward 33	35	7	1	7	Sanitation/ Hygiene	Infrastructure	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 34	45	2	0	2	Drinking Water	Sanitation/ Hygiene	1	-	3	-	1	-	-
Ward 35		17	0	1	Food	Drinking Water	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ward 36	75	5	0	5	Drinking Water	Food	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Total	1,566	197	26	155			30	1	32	1	4	0	4

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT

MUTASA DISTRICT

							Number of damaged infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 1	40	5	0	2	Sanitation/ Hygiene	Infrastructure	0	-	4	-	-	-	-
Ward 4	15	8	3	4	Drinking Water	Education	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 5	135	14	0	27	Shelter/Housing	Food	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 6	255	23	0	51	Cooking/Washing Water	Civil Documents	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Ward 8	3	1	0	1	Drinking Water	Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 10	295	40	0	59	Food	Shelter/Housing	2	1	-	1	-	-	1
Ward 12	25	4	0	4	Food	Sanitation/ Hygiene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 17	70	1	0	5	Food	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 19	35	7	1	35	Drinking Water	Sanitation/Hygiene	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Ward 24		5	0	6	Access to Income	Sanitation/ Hygiene	4	-	5	5	-	-	-
Ward 25	16	2	2	2	Sanitation/ Hygiene	Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	889	110	6	196			9	2	15	10	0	0	1

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT

NYANGA DISTRICT

							Number of damaged infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 3	-	1	0	0	Drinking Water	Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 4	-	7	0	1	Drinking Water	Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ward 13	-	3	0	0	Infrastructure	Sanitation/ Hygiene	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 15	-	0	0	0	Drinking Water	Sanitation/ Hygiene	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ward 17	-	1	0	1	Drinking Water	Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 21	-	0	0	0	Infrastructure	Drinking Water	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 22	-	3	0	1	Drinking Water	Infrastructure	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ward 23	46	9	0	9	Protection from GBV and Sexual Exploitation	Infrastructure	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ward 27	-	0	0	0	Infrastructure	Financial Support	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 28	-	0	0	4	Infrastructure	Education	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ward 30	-	0	0	0	Shelter/Housing	Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Total	46	24	0	16			3	0	8	2	4	0	1

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT

MASVINGO PROVINCE

BIKITA DISTRICT

							Number of damaged infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 4		40	5	0	Drinking Water	Financial Support	4	-	2	4	12	-	-
Ward 5	180	36	10	30	Food	Drinking Water	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 6	50	30	7	12	Drinking Water	Sanitation/Hygiene	4	1	4	1	5	-	-
Ward 7	5	1	5	1	Drinking Water	Infrastructure	3	-	2	-	4	-	-
Ward 9	25	5	5	5	Food	Education	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 11	10	40	0	0	Infrastructure	Food	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 12		7	7	0	Cooking/Washing Water	Infrastructure	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 16	325	145	65	16	Food	Drinking Water	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 18	4	351	4	1	Food	Financial Support	3	2	4	5	6	-	1
Ward 20	45	33	10	15	Food	Infrastructure	3	-	4	-	-	-	-
Ward 21	35	7	7	7	Food	Drinking Water	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 22		0	0	0	Drinking Water	Food	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 25	75	22	12	84	Food	Drinking Water	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 26	80	45	0	8	Drinking Water	Food	3	-	6	-	-	-	-
Ward 31	20	4	4	4	Financial Support	Drinking Water	3	-	2	-	11	-	-
Ward 32	950	210	6	190	Food	Infrastructure	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total	1,804	976	147	373			40	7	34	10	38	0	1

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT

CHIREZI DISTRICT

								Number of damaged infrastructure					
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 1	-	5	0	5	Food	Drinking Water	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 2	5	5	0	5	Food	Drinking Water	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 3	-	2	0	2	Food	Sanitation/ Hygiene	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 23	4	1	0	1	Food	Drinking Water	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 24	-	5	0	5	Sanitation/ Hygiene	Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 27	-	14	0	6	Sanitation/Hygiene	Education	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 28	-	6	0	6	Drinking Water	Education	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 29	20	16	0	4	Sanitation/Hygiene	Drinking Water	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	54	0	34			9	1	2	0	0	0	0

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT

GUTU DISTRICT

							Number of damaged infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 1	-	296	0	280	Infrastructure	Drinking Water	3	-	16	-	-	-	-
Ward 2	-	7	0	2	Drinking Water	Food	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 15	-	210	5	400	Food	Drinking Water	4	-	2	-	-	-	4
Ward 16	-	20	1	15	Food	Drinking Water	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ward 18	4	3	1	25	Food	Drinking Water	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 19	4	8	1	2	Drinking Water	Food	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 21	-	17	2	17	Drinking Water	Infrastructure	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 23	-	18	3	25	Food	Sanitation/Hygiene	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 24	6	16	1	900	Food	Sanitation/Hygiene	5	1	8	-	-	-	-
Ward 38	-	7	0	1	Drinking Water	Infrastructure	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 41	10	1	0	2	Food	Drinking Water	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	24	603	14	1,699			35	3	36	1	0	0	4

**MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT
MASVINGO DISTRICT**

							Number of damaged infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 1	25	12	0	15	Food	Infrastructure	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ward 6	-	5	10	5	Drinking Water	Sanitation/Hygiene	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 7	-	5	3	3	Food	Shelter/Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 12	-	7	0	4	Infrastructure	Food	3	-	-	-	-	5	-
Ward 13	-	0	0	0	Food	Infrastructure	3	-	4	-	-	-	-
Ward 14	25	7	0	7	Infrastructure	Drinking Water	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ward 16	-	6	0	5	Drinking Water	Civil Documents	2	-	3	-	3	-	-
Ward 22	-	13	0	5	Sanitation/Hygiene	Infrastructure	1	-	6	-	-	-	-
Ward 23	8	13	0	5	Food	Shelter/Housing	-	-	2	-	-	15	-
Ward 30	5	75	0	5	Food	Education	4	-	5	-	-	-	-
Total	63	143	13	54			17	0	23	0	3	20	0

MAY 2021 DTM BASELINE ASSESSMENT

ZAKA DISTRICT

							Number of damaged infrastructure						
	Number of IDPs	Number of Totally Destroyed Homes	Households that Received Emergency Shelter Support	Affected Households Still in Need of Shelter Support	First Most Important Need	Second Most Important Need	Schools	Health Facilities	Bridges	Public Building	Boreholes	Water Springs	Dip Tanks
Ward 2	-	16	200	1	Education	Food	2	-	3	1	-	-	-
Ward 3	19	154	3	30	Food	Drinking Water	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
Ward 4	-	13	2	150	Drinking Water	Food	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ward 15	-	165	15	18	Drinking Water	Food	3	-	4	-	-	-	3
Ward 20	-	42	1	455	Shelter/Housing	Education	3	-	-	1	1	-	-
Ward 22	50	32	0	325	Drinking Water	Food	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ward 24	-	23	2	3	Shelter/Housing	Food	3	-	-	-	1	-	4
Ward 33	75	27	1	89	Drinking Water	Shelter/Housing	-	-	4	3	-	-	-
Total	144	472	224	1,071			16	1	14	5	2	0	9



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