

## OVERVIEW

Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in Zimbabwe on 15 March 2019 and the country experienced floods and sustained heavy rains. From 17-19 July 2019, IOM, in partnership with Care International and on close coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe, conducted DTM return intention assessment in three displacement camps in Ward 15 of Chimanimani District, Manicaland province. This exercise collected data from 156 households (625 individuals) from 3 camps hosting a total of 171 households (718 individuals). The following report is an analysis of the data gathered from the assessment, covering household profiles, intentions and livelihood situations.

### Ward 15

Chimanimani District, Manicaland Province

- 3** displacement sites,
- 171** households, **718** individuals
- 156** households were interviewed

Camp **Garikai**                      **83** HHs (76 interviewed)  
 Camp **Nyamataanda**            **30** HHs (26 interviewed)  
 Camp **Arboretum**                **58** HHs (54 interviewed)

The survey covered **91.2%** of the total households in the 3 IDP camps, while **8.8%** of the households could not be reached due to the absence of household representatives.

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS ▼

- **68%** of the IDP households indicated that they would like to be **relocated**. In addition, 12% indicated they would like to go to another place and 7% would like to return to the place of origin.
- On the other hand, when asked what support would they require to return, **71%** indicated **need for support to rebuild their home**. In parallel to this, 62% also indicated the need for support to restore their livelihood.

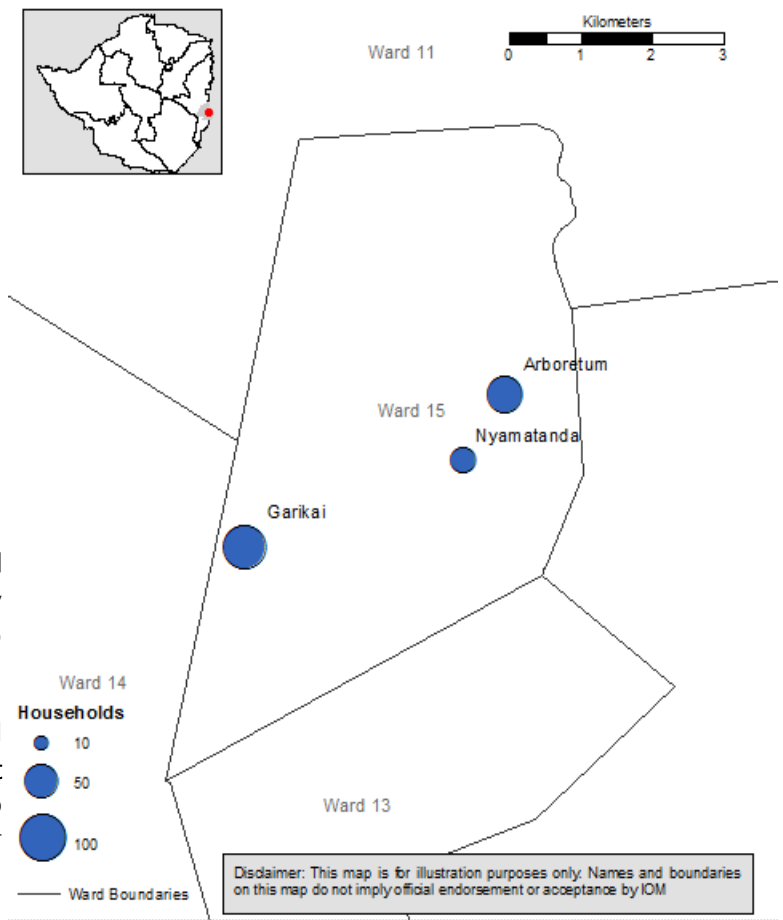


Chart 1 - Households intention

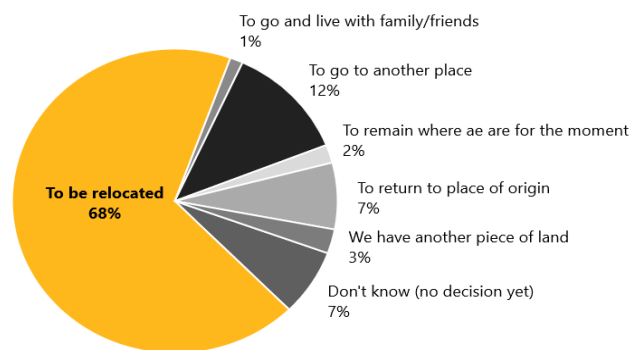
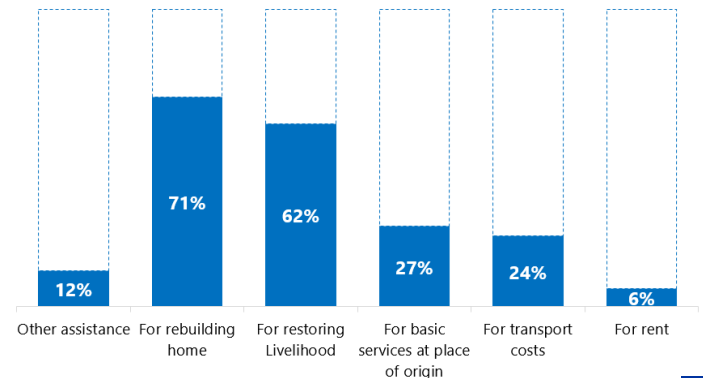


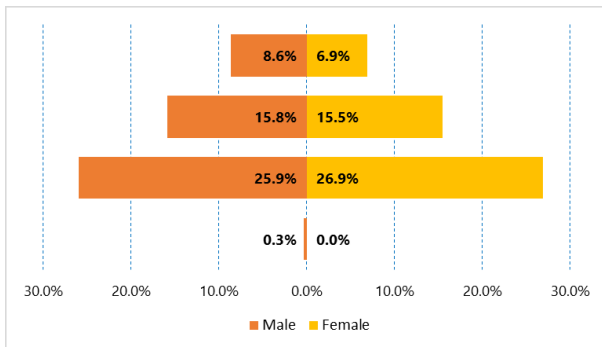
Chart 2 - Required support to enable return



## DEMOGRAPHICS

- The return intention assessment interviewed 156 households (625 individuals). The sex and age breakdown of the 625 household members is presented in the following chart:

Chart 3 - Demographic breakdown of household members



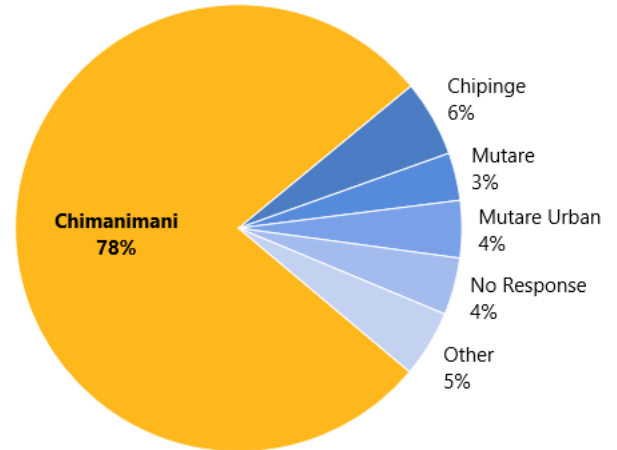
- In total, the 625 household members consist of 51% male and 49% female.
- The assessment include interviews with 129 head of households with a breakdown of 48% male and 52% female (67 female-headed households).
- The average household size is 4, with 53% of household members being over 18 years of age, and 47% under 18.
- The majority are from Chimanimani with only 2 households from Chipinge, 1 from Mutasa, and 1 from the neighboring district of Bikita in Masvingo.

## RETURN AND RELOCATION INTENTIONS

- Out of the 156 households interviewed, majority indicated their intention to be relocated (106 households). There's only 11 households intend to return to their place of origin, 19 wish to go to another place, and 11 do not know or haven't yet made a decision.
- For the 11 households with intention to return, 7 intend to return in less than one month and the other 4 in the next three months.
- When observing the intentions for onward movement for all the population, the majority of households intend to remain in Chimanimani. A few households who were

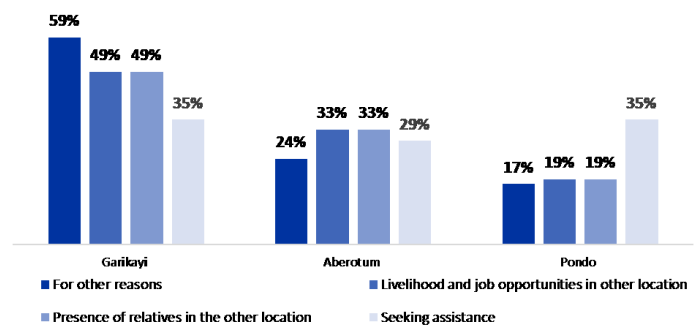
displaced from Chimanimani are intending to move elsewhere, following their social networks.

Chart 4 - Onward movement intentions



- Chart 5 below shows the reasons for moving to another place for each of the households in the displacement camps. Those in Garikayi most often cited other reasons (41 households). In this case, 14 of the households noted trauma and bad memories of the disaster as a reason for not return, and 11 households citing fear of recurring events. In Pondo and Aberotum, bad memories and environmental factors form the majority of the "other reasons" for relocation.

Chart 5 - Reasons for moving to another place



## LIVELIHOODS

- Throughout the three displacement camps, the majority of households have been able to resume their livelihood activities. Informal trading is the most active form (30%),



followed by agriculture (22%), and casual labor (20%). 10% of the surveyed population could not resume Informal Trading as a source of livelihood, citing a lack of capital.

• Chart 6 - Livelihood activities

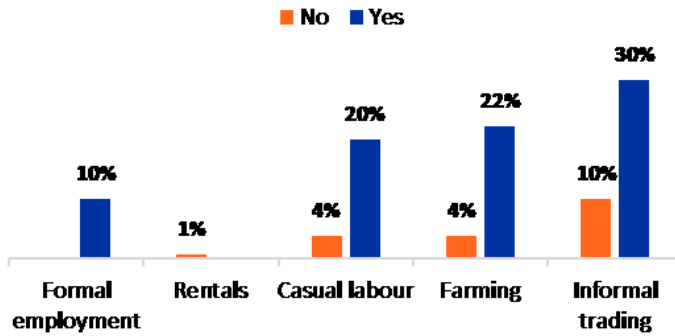
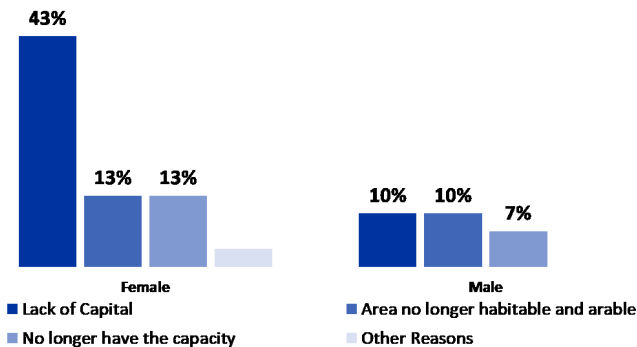


Chart 7 - Reasons for not restarting livelihood activities



## SHELTER & ASSISTANCE

- For the 156 surveyed households, 86% have said their homes have been completely destroyed, 13% that their homes have been severely damaged, and 1% that their house has been partially damaged.
- Chart 8 shows the needs reported by the households in each camp. Households universally asked for assistance to rebuilt their homes, closely followed by assistance to restore their livelihoods. In Garikayi 47 households each cited this assistance need. Similarly in Pondo with 20 and 19 households respectively. In Abertorum 43 households said the need help rebuilding their homes with only 30 asking for help restoring their livelihoods. This is

proportionally less than in the 2 other camps and should be investigated further. Transport is likewise an important need in Garikayi and Aberotum (20 and 15 households respectively).

Chart 8– Assistance required on shelter

