OVERVIEW
Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in Zimbabwe, on the 15 of March 2019. From the 29th of March to the 7th of April 2019 IOM, in close coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe, UN Women and Caritas Zimbabwe, conducted baselines assessments in Chimanimani, Chipinge, Mutare and Buhera districts.

DEMOGRAPHICS
59,125 IDPs (12,249 households)* were reported across the 4 affected districts. The largest number of IDPs have been identified in Chipinge (36,347 IDPs), followed by Chimanimani (14,016 IDPs), Buhera (4,469 IDPs) and Mutare (4,293 IDPs). The high number of IDPs in Chipinge can be explained by the fact that the district has the highest population. However, Chimanimini is the district that is worst affected by the cyclone.

*Due to inaccessibility, data from some of the wards were collected through phone interviews with districts officials.

Figure 1 — District population, affected population and IDPs by districts
LOCATION TYPE

The majority of IDPs (96%) are living in host communities while 4% of the IDP population is currently residing in camps, most of them located in Chimanimani district.

![Location type diagram]

Figure 2 — Location type

DISPLACEMENT REASONS

The majority of IDPs (98%) identified in these 4 districts were displaced due to IDAI cyclone. Very few (2%) were displaced by man-made disasters.

![Reasons of displacement]

Figure 3 — Reasons of displacement

PLACE OF ORIGIN

All IDPs identified in Chipinge are from Chipinge, while the majority of IDPs in Chimanimani (60%) are also from Chipinge. Most IDPS in Buhera and Mutare are displaced within their districts of origin.

![IDPs districts of origin table]

Table 2 — IDPs districts of origin

NEEDS

In the majority of the wards that were assessed, (54 out of 129) food and shelter were identified as the main needs. In 11 wards, water was identified as the main need.

![Needs per ward table]

Table 3 — Needs per ward