When Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in Zimbabwe on 15 March 2019, the country experienced floods and sustained heavy rains. On 27 April 2020 IOM DTM, in close coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) and its partners, conducted remote DTM Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments in four displacement sites namely Arboretum, Garikai, Kopa and Nyamatanda in Chimanimani District, Manicaland Province for the purpose of tracking mobility of the displaced population in camps, assessing their living conditions, needs and gaps for intervention.

Key Findings:

• Emergency shelter remains the only habitable option for IDPs more than a year after the devastating Cyclone IDAI which left many homeless whilst others lost their lives. There is need to support the IDPs with semi-permanent or permanent structures as well as to action on the relocation plan.

• Food remains an urgent need across the four camps as 75 per cent of IDPs are having less than three full meals a day hence need for urgent response.

• Protection issues are of concern in the camps as theft and violence against females and males were reported for example Garikai camp reported two under 18 pregnant teenagers.

• Non-Food Items remain essential needs e.g. closed water containers, soap detergent, mosquito nets. With winter approaching all four camps indicated the need for sleeping items, such as blankets, and winter clothing.

• Education levels remain high (around 75%), though most of the IDP families continue to face educational challenges such as distance, lack of money for school fees, lack of documentation.

• There has been an increase in livelihood activities such as chicken rearing, market gardening, casual labour, artisinal mining, working in timber sawmills, however the income remains inadequate.

• Some IDPs have recovered from cyclone induced injuries which were recorded as disabilities hence changes in statistics.

• There are some changes in IDP population due to births, new family member arrivals whilst other family members have departed the camps in search of livelihood activities.

• There is need to be alert on overcrowding which might have negative impacts on COVID-19.

• Relocation plan remains an integral part for future planning of the IDPs.

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A total of 59 households, with 309 individuals, remain in this camp site. A demographic breakdown of the population is presented below.

Key informants cited shelter, food and Non-Food Items (NFIs) as the top three needs of the IDPs present.

Below is a table of associated problems of IDPs’ general needs.

### Need | Associated problems
---|---
Water (drinking) | No problems
Water (cooking/washing) | No problems
Food | Too expensive
Health | No problems
Sanitation/hygiene | No problems
Shelter/housing | Quantity of shelters
Education | No problems
Access to livelihoods | Insufficient income
NFIs | Too expensive
Legal aid | No problems
Psychosocial support | No problems

### Return intentions in Arboretum camp:
The IDPs present do not intend to return to their homes. The main reasons for not intending to return in their places of origin are lack of shelter, lack of reconstruction materials and lack of access to land.

### Priority needs and associated problems in Arboretum camp:
Key informants cited shelter, food and Non-Food Items (NFIs) as the top three needs of the IDPs present.

PSN statistics in Arboretum camp:
The following PSN (persons with specific needs) cases are present. There are four pregnant women (>18yrs), and none under 18. Similarly there are six breastfeeding mothers (>18yrs), and none under 18.

There is one male child-headed household. There are no separated, orphaned and unaccompanied children present. There are two female adults and no children with mental or physical disabilities.

Return intentions in Arboretum camp:
The IDPs present do not intend to return to their homes. The main reasons for not intending to return in their places of origin are lack of shelter, lack of reconstruction materials and lack of access to land.

### Need | Associated problems
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Water (drinking) | No problems
Water (cooking/washing) | No problems
Food | Too expensive
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Multi-sectoral needs assessment - Round 6
Tropical Cyclone Idai Response

A total of 83 households, with 309 individuals, remain in this camp site. A demographic breakdown of the population is presented below.

Priority needs and associated problems in Garikai camp:

Key informants cited shelter, food, and Non-Food Items (NFIs), as the top three needs of the IDPs present.

Below is a table of associated problems of IDPs’ general needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Associated problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water (drinking)</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation/hygiene</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter/housing</td>
<td>Too expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>No problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to livelihoods</td>
<td>Availability of work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFIs</td>
<td>Too expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal aid</td>
<td>No problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial support</td>
<td>No problem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return intentions in Garikai camp:

The IDPs present do not intend to return to their homes. The main reasons for not intending to return in their place of origin are lack of shelter, food, access to land, reconstruction material and livelihood activities.

PSN statistics in Garikai camp:

- There are no pregnant women (>18yrs), and two under 18. There are twelve breastfeeding mothers (>18yrs), and none under 18.
- There are no child-headed household and separated children present. There is one male child and no adults with mental and physical disabilities present in the camp.

Livelihoods

- 25 percent of the IDPs have restarted livelihood activities
- Few jobs are available (casual labour, artisanal mining, timber industry etc), but income is insufficient

NFIs

- IDPs need mosquito nets, sleeping items, cooking items and closed water containers
- IDPs are unable to access these NFIs as they are too expensive

WASH

- All IDPs have enough drinking and non-drinking water
- 50 per cent of IDPs have enough soap
- All IDPs have access to bathing facilities
- No IDPs live in areas with open defecation

Food

- 75 per cent of households do not have enough food
- Most people cannot fulfill their needs at the market
- Items at the market are too expensive and usually unavailable

Health

- The nearest health facility is 1-3 km away
- People are able to access healthcare services
- Women give birth at health facilities
- Most women see health professionals during their pregnancy

Education

- 50 per cent of children (3-5 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of documentation eg birth certificate, money for school fees and distance/transport
- 75 per cent of children (6-12 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of documentation eg birth certificates, money for school fees, distance/transport
- 75 per cent of children (13-17 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of documentation, money for school fees and families have other priorities for children

Protection and security incidents

- 50 per cent of the communal areas are well lit
- Main security incidents are theft and violence against females and males
- There are four community child care workers
- Incidents are reported to police, local leadership and CCCWs
Kopa
Chimanimani, Manicaland
Multi-sectoral needs assessment - Round 6
Tropical Cyclone Idai Response

A total of 53 households, with 128 individuals, remain in this camp-like site centre. A demographic breakdown of the population is presented below.

Priority needs and associated problems in Kopa CC:

Key informants cited shelter, food and access to income as the top three needs of the IDPs present. Below is a table of associated problems of IDPs’ general needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water (drinking)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Too expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation/hygiene</td>
<td>No problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter/housing</td>
<td>Too expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>No problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to livelihoods</td>
<td>Availability of work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFIs</td>
<td>Too expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal aid</td>
<td>No problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial support</td>
<td>No problem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PSN statistics in Kopa camp-like site:

The following PSN (persons with specific needs) cases are present. There are two pregnant women (>18yrs), and none under 18. There are five breastfeeding mothers (>18yrs), and none under 18.

There are no child-headed households and separated children present. There are two children and two adults with mental or physical disabilities present in the camp.

Return intentions in Kopa camp-like site:

The IDPs present do not intend to return to their homes. The main reasons for not intending to return in places of origin are lack of shelter and lack of reconstruction materials.

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Nyamatanda, Chimanimani, Manicaland

Multi-sectoral needs assessment - Round 6
Tropical Cyclone Idai Response

A total of 29 households, or 113 individuals, remain in this camp site. A demographic breakdown of the population is presented below.

Priority needs and associated problems in Arboretum camp:

Key informants cited food, shelter/housing and Non-Food Items (NFIs) as the top three needs of the IDPs present.

Below is a table of associated problems of IDPs' general needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water (drinking)</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFIs</td>
<td>Too expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal aid</td>
<td>No problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial support</td>
<td>No problems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shelter
- Majority of IDPs' houses were completely destroyed
- All IDPs need shelter assistance
- No household members sleep outdoors without shelter
- All IDPs sleep in emergency shelters

Livelihoods
- 25 per cent of IDPs have restarted livelihood activities
- Few jobs are available (artisinal mining, timber industries, casual labour) but income is insufficient

NFIs
- IDPs need mosquito nets, closed water containers, sleeping items, cooking items and mosquito nets
- IDPs are unable to fulfill these needs due to high costs combined with lack of income

WASH
- All IDPs have enough drinking and non-drinking water
- 50 per cent of IDPs have enough soap
- All IDPs have access to bathing facilities
- The common type of sanitation facilities being utilized are pit latrines

Food
- 75 per cent of households do not have enough food
- Most people cannot fulfill their needs at the market
- Items at the market are too expensive

Health
- The nearest health facility is 1-3 km away
- There are no healthcare barriers
- Women give birth at health facilities
- Most women see health professionals during their pregnancy

Education
- All children (3-5 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of infrastructure and school buildings or classes
- All children (6-12 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of documentation, lack of money for school fees and distance/transport
- All children (13-17 yrs) are in education
- Main challenges are lack of infrastructure and school buildings or class

Protection and security incidents
- 75 per cent of communal areas are well lit
- Main security incidents are theft and violence against males
- There are four community child care workers
- Incidents are reported to police, local leadership and CCCWs

PSN statistics in Arboretum camp:

The following PSN (persons with specific needs) cases are present. There is one pregnant woman (>18yrs), and none under 18. There are three breastfeeding mothers (>18yrs), and one under 18.

There are no child-headed households and separated children present. There are two children with mental or physical disabilities and there are no adults with mental or physical disabilities present in the camp.

Return intentions in Arboretum camp:

The IDPs present do not intend to return to their homes. The main reasons for not intending to return in places of origin are lack of shelter, lack of access to land and lack of reconstruction materials.

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