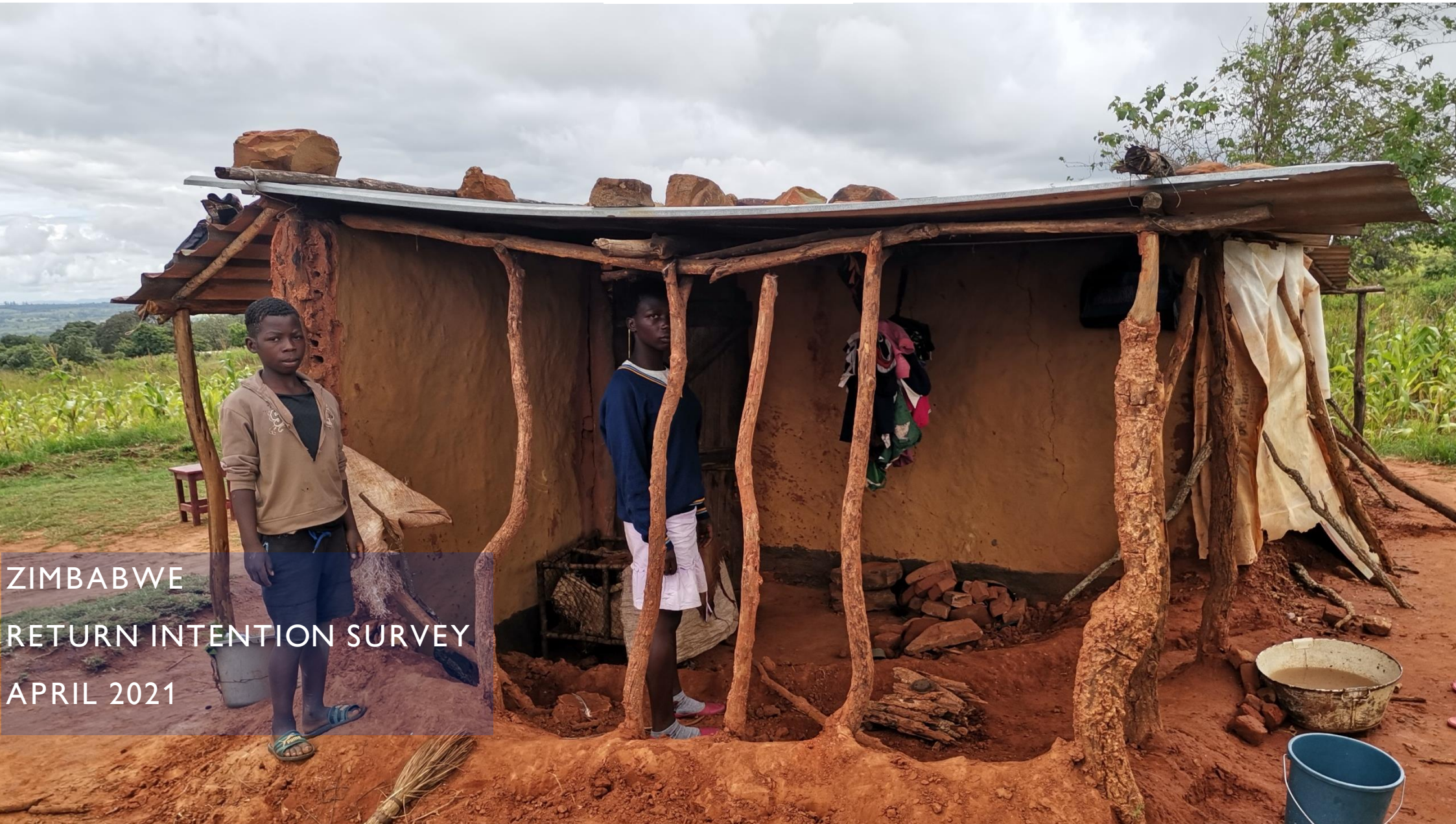




International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



ZIMBABWE
RETURN INTENTION SURVEY
APRIL 2021

Overview

Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in Zimbabwe on 15 March 2019 and the country experienced floods and sustained heavy rains. From the 24th of February to the 5th of March 2021 and from the 8th to the 14th of April 2021, IOM, in partnership and close coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe, conducted DTM return intention assessments in all the wards of Buhera, Chimanimani and Chipinge districts of Manicaland province in Zimbabwe. This exercise collected data from a total of 2,167 IDP households (HH) in all the 3 districts combined. The following report is an analysis of the data gathered from the assessment, covering household profiles, intentions, and livelihood situations. The main objective of the survey is to better understand the intentions and living conditions of the population residing in these affected areas to support recovery and reintegration efforts by providing the support needed in terms of shelter and livelihoods. An electronic questionnaire was used to collect the data and simple random sampling was used as the sample selection method for the respondents. Analysis of the data has been done using descriptive statistics and visualisation techniques. While our approach was in-person administration of questionnaires, a few respondents could not be reached in person as they were not present at their homesteads. However, the results of the study cannot be generalized to a larger population and are indicative of trends and patterns only as the sample is not representative of the entire IDP population in the 3 districts.

Highlights



2,167 households assessed



987 IDP households live in pole and dagga households



1,918 IDP households do not intend to relocate



2,006 IDP households own the land they reside on



1,374 IDP households intend to start poultry projects

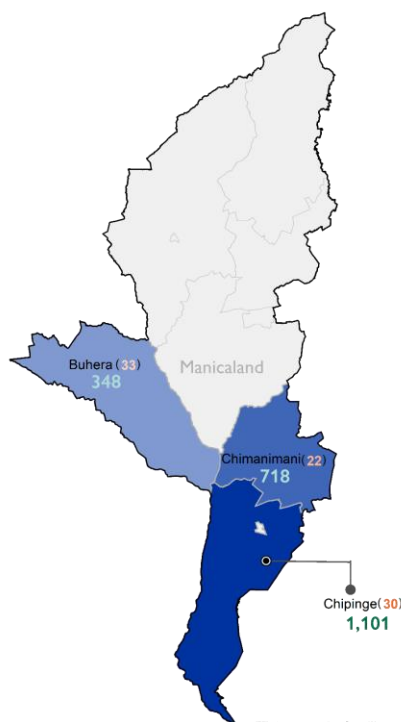


1,415 IDP households do not have access to agricultural inputs



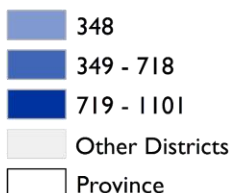
735 IDP households do not have access to safe drinking water

MAP OF MANICALAND PROVINCE



3 Districts, **85** Wards assessed
2,167 Households assessed

Households assessed (by district)

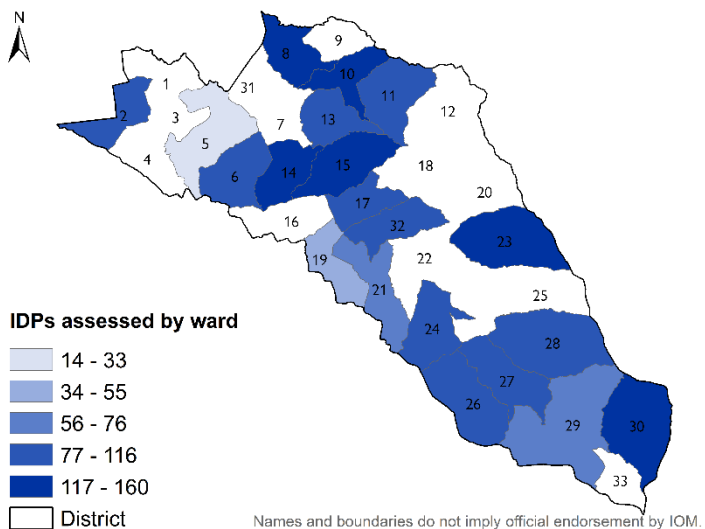


KEY TO MAP LABEL ELEMENTS

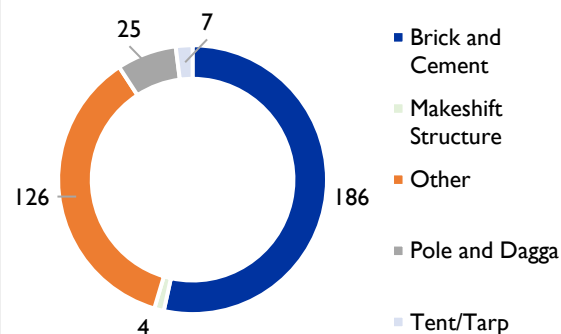
District (**Number of wards assessed**)
Number of households assessed

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

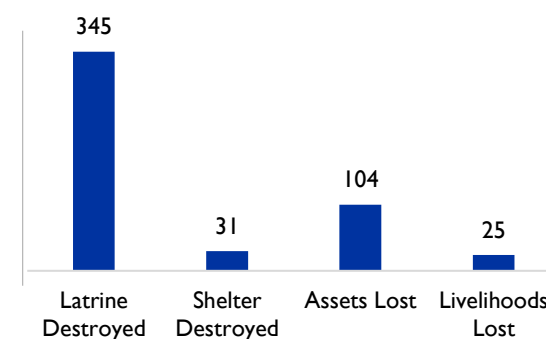
Map of Buhera district and IDPs assessed by ward



Type Of Shelter



Damages Caused By Cyclone



A sum of 205 HH indicated that they need assistance with complete construction support, whilst households in need of shelter repairs and emergency shelter were 22 and 4 respectively.

SHELTER



In Buhera district, 348 HH were assessed and 323 HH confirmed that they owned the land that they reside on. A total of 308 HH reported that their sleeping arrangements were affected by the cyclone. Only 10 HH indicated that they intend to relocate.

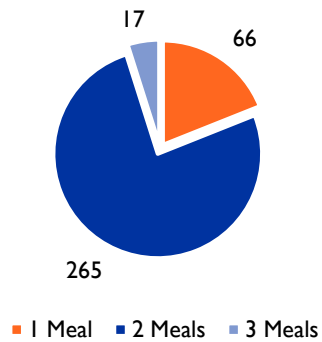
CURRENT LIVELIHOODS



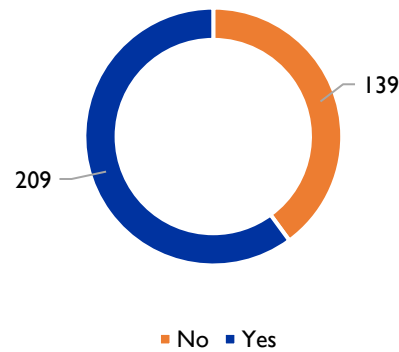
Many of the HHs rely on seasonal farming as a source of livelihood. A total of 258 HH indicated that they do not have reliable family support. Only 30 HH confirmed that they have reliable family support whilst 60 HH reported that they sometimes have family support.

FOOD AND WATER

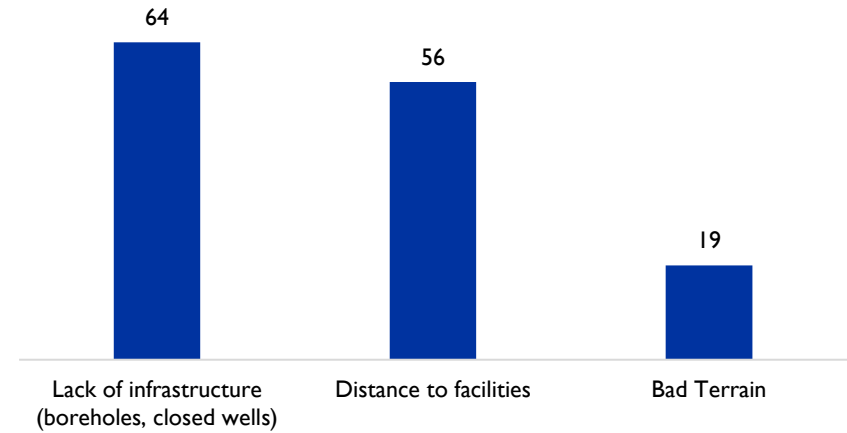
Meals per day by household



Access to safe drinking water by household



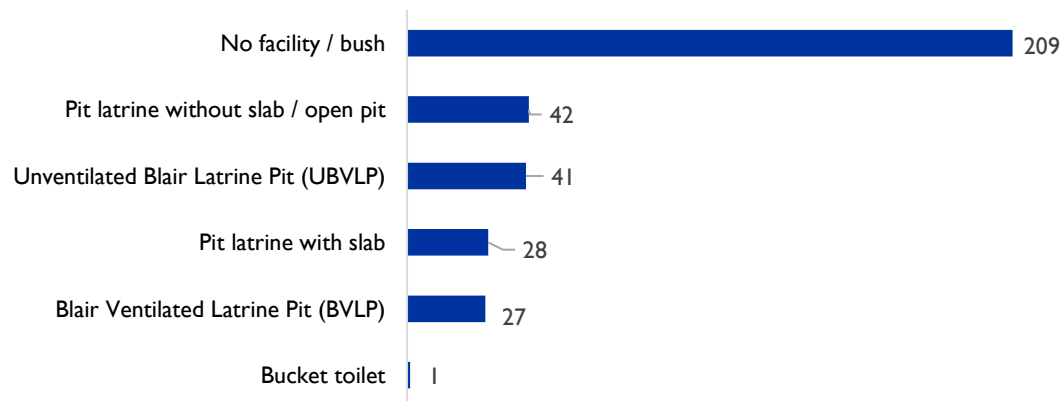
Challenges to accessing safe drinking water



In Buhera district, 265 HH responded that they have 2 meals a day. Households that have 1 meal or 3 meals a day were 66 and 17 respectively. A sum of 209 HH indicated that they have access to safe drinking water whilst 139 HH do not have access. The main reasons for lack of access were lack of boreholes and closed wells (64 HH), the distance to the facilities (56 HH) and the bad terrain to the water sources (19 HH). Some of the challenges to accessing water were present before the cyclone.

WASH AND HEALTH

Type of latrine by household

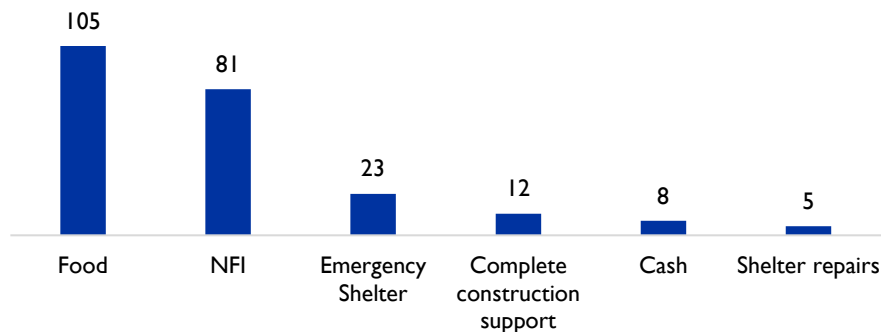


81 HH do not have access to healthcare facilities

In Buhera district, 209 HH responded that they do not have latrine facility. Forty-two HH make use of open pits and 41 have unventilated blair latrines. A sum of 28 HH have pit latrines with a slab whilst 27 HH have ventilated latrines. One HH makes use of a bucket toilet. The majority of the latrines were reported to have been destroyed by the cyclone.

SUPPORT RECEIVED

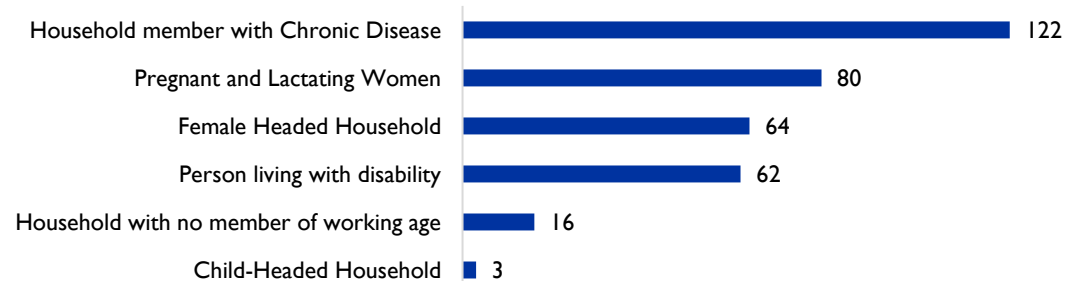
Support received by household



In the past 2 years, 105 HH reported that they have received food support whilst 81 HH confirmed that they have received NFI kits. Twenty-three HH received emergency shelter support and 12 HH have been assisted with construction.

VULNERABILITIES

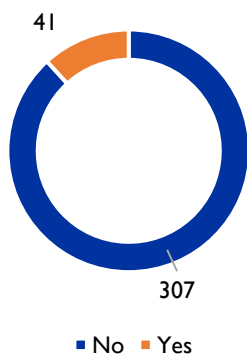
Vulnerabilities by household



In Buhera district, 122 HH reported that they have a family member with a chronic disease and 80 HH have pregnant and lactating women. There were 64 female headed HH and 62 HH with one or more persons living with a disability.

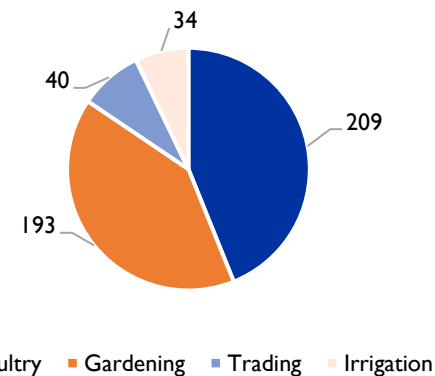
INTENTIONS

Relocation intent by household

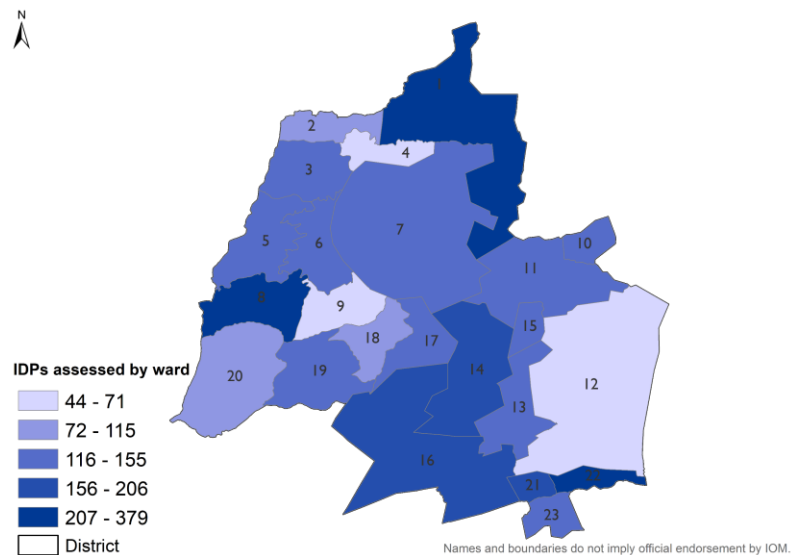


In Buhera district, 307 HH indicated that they do not intend to relocate to another location and 41 HH expressed the intent to return. A total of 209 HH reported that they intend to start poultry projects whilst 193 HH stated that they intend to begin gardening projects. Trading and irrigation were cited by 40 and 34 HH respectively.

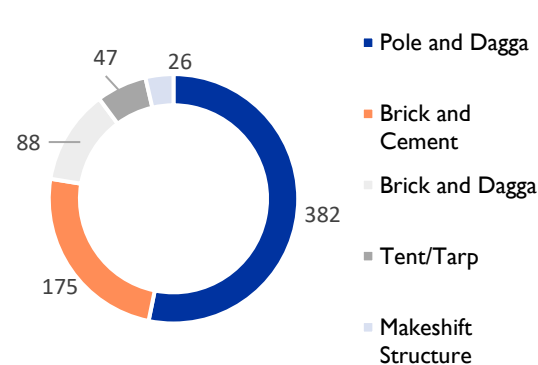
Intended livelihoods



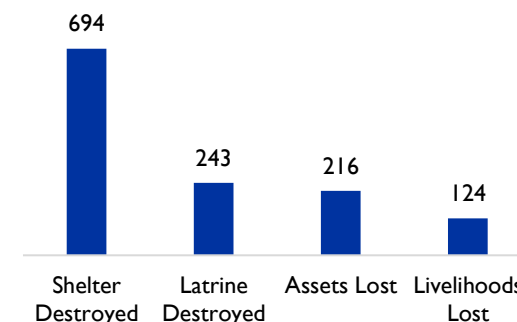
Map of Chimanimani district and IDPs assessed by ward



Type of Shelter

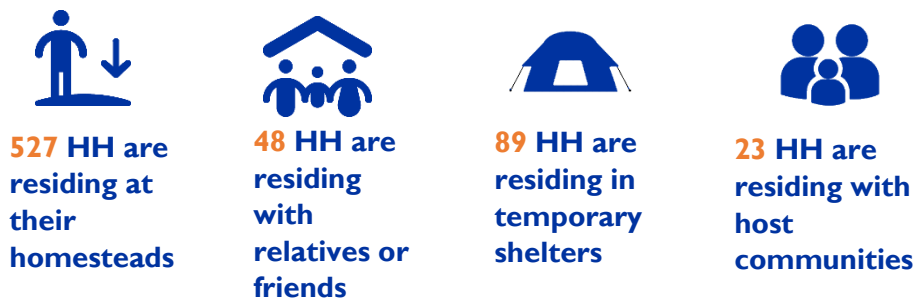


Damages Caused By Cyclone



A sum of 457 HH indicated that they need assistance with complete construction support, whilst households in need of shelter repairs and emergency shelter were 137 and 4 respectively.

SHELTER



In Chimanimani district, 718 HH were assessed and 656 HH confirmed that they owned the land that they reside on. A total of 597 HH reported that their sleeping arrangements were affected by the cyclone. A sum of 113 HH indicated that they intend to relocate.

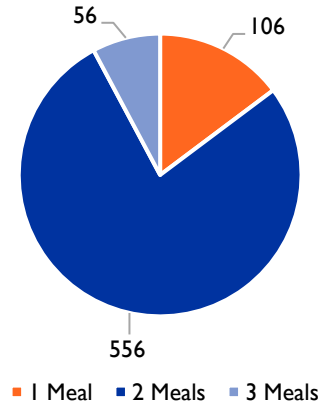
CURRENT LIVELIHOODS



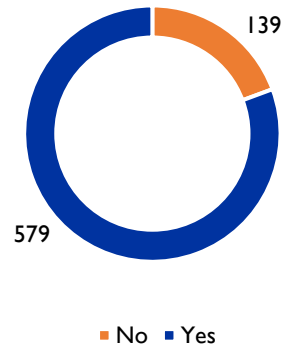
Many of the HHs rely on seasonal farming as a source of livelihood. A total of 506 HH indicated that they do not have reliable family support. Only 48 HH confirmed that they have reliable family support whilst 164 HH reported that they sometimes have family support.

FOOD AND WATER

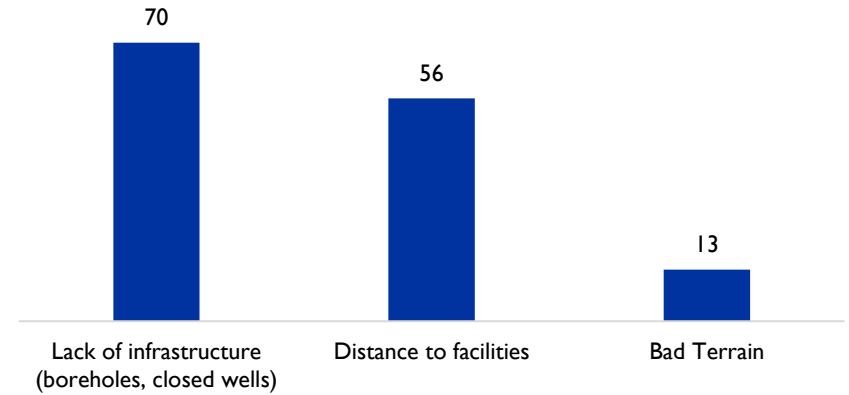
Meals per day by household



Access to safe drinking water by household



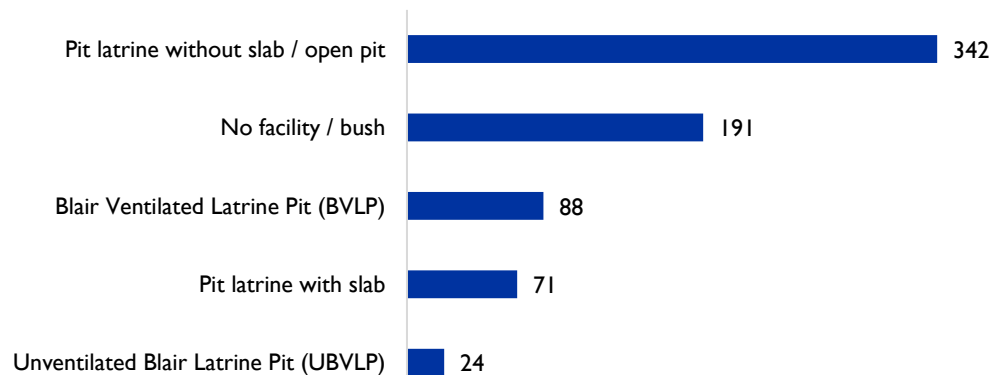
Challenges to accessing safe drinking water



In Chimanimani district, 556 HH responded that they have 2 meals a day. Households that have 1 meal or 3 meals a day were 106 and 56 respectively. A total of 579 HH indicated that they have access to safe drinking water whilst 139 HH do not have access. The main reasons for lack of access were lack of boreholes and closed wells (70 HH), the distance to the facilities (56 HH) and the bad terrain to the water sources (13 HH). For some households, the challenges to accessing water were present before the cyclone.

WASH AND HEALTH

Type of latrine by household

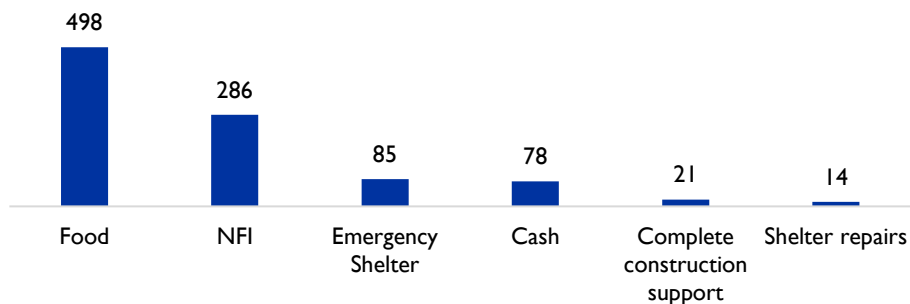


83 HH do not have access to healthcare facilities

In Chimanimani district, 191 HH responded that they do not have latrine facility. 342 HH make use of open pits and 24 have unventilated blair latrines. A sum of 71 HH have pit latrines with a slab whilst 88 HH have ventilated latrines. The majority of the latrines were reported to have been destroyed by the cyclone.

SUPPORT RECEIVED

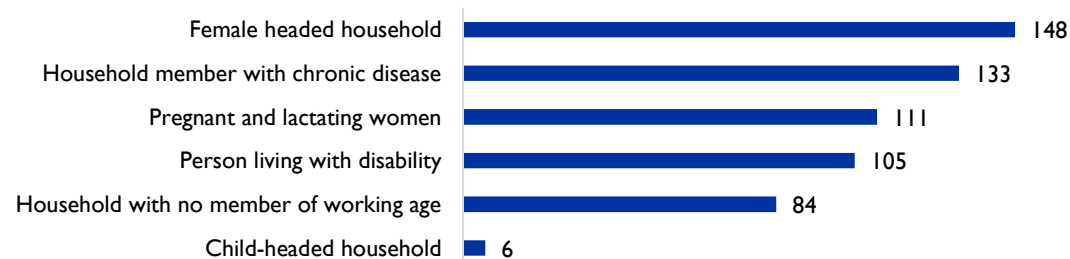
Support received by household



In the past 2 years, 498 HH reported that they have received food support whilst 286 HH confirmed that they have received NFI kits. A total of 85 HH received emergency shelter support and 21 HH have been assisted with construction.

VULNERABILITIES

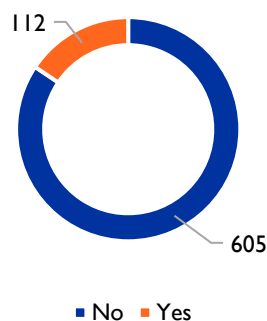
Vulnerabilities by household



In Chimanimani district, 133 HH reported that they have a family member with a chronic disease and 111 HH have pregnant and lactating women. There were 148 female headed HH and 105 HH with one or more persons living with a disability.

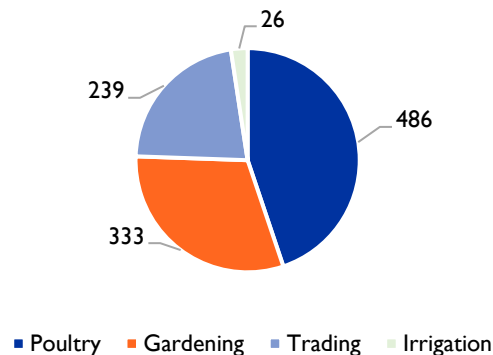
INTENTIONS

Relocation intent by household

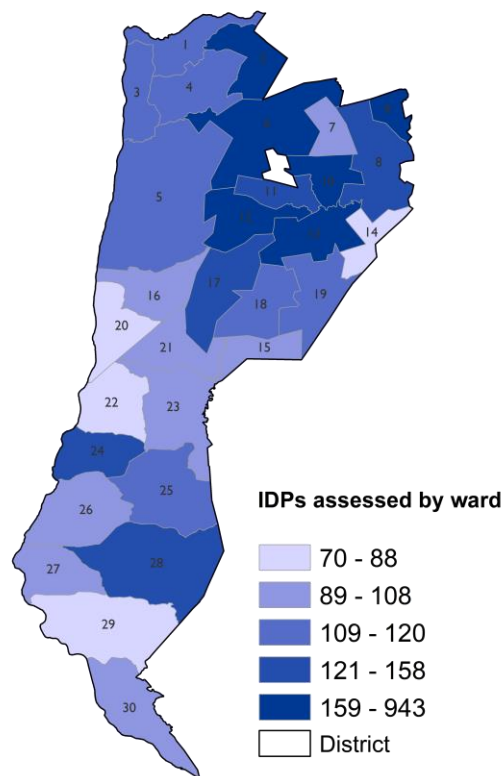


In Chimanimani district, 605 HH indicated that they do not intend to relocate to another location and 112 HH expressed the intent to return. 486 HH reported that they intend to start poultry projects whilst 333 HH stated that they intend to begin gardening projects. Trading and irrigation were cited by 239 and 26 HH respectively.

Intended livelihoods



Map of Chipinge district and IDPs assessed by ward



Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement by IOM.

SHELTER



966 HH are residing at their homesteads



36 HH are residing with relatives or friends

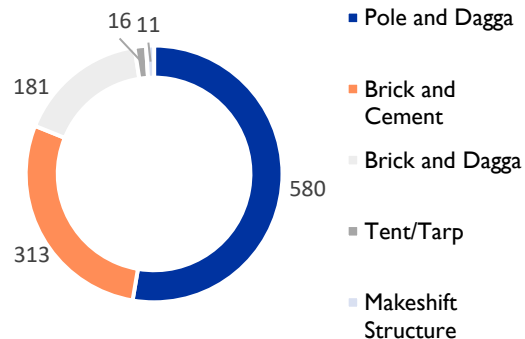


88 HH are residing in temporary shelters

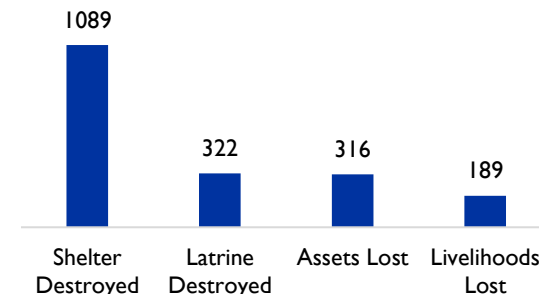


6 HH are residing with host communities

Type Of Shelter



Damages Caused By Cyclone



A sum of 462 HH indicated that they need assistance with complete construction support, whilst households in need of shelter repairs and emergency shelter were 243 and 29 respectively.

CURRENT LIVELIHOODS



820 HH are seasonal farmers



555 HH are selling labour



116 HH are buying and selling



54 HH are practising irrigation



149 HH are rearing small



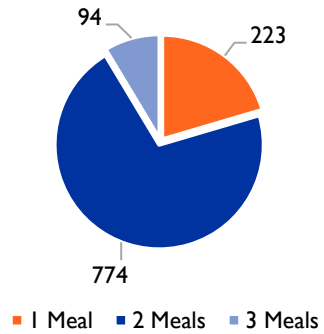
17 HH are rearing cattle

In Chipinge district, 1101 HH were assessed and 1027 HH confirmed that they owned the land that they reside on. A total of 852 HH reported that their sleeping arrangements were affected by the cyclone and 95 HH indicated that they intend to relocate.

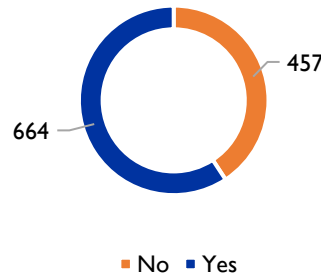
Many of the HHs rely on seasonal farming as a source of livelihood. A total of 853 HH indicated that they do not have reliable family support. Only 58 HH confirmed that they have reliable family support whilst 97 HH reported that they sometimes have family support.

FOOD AND WATER

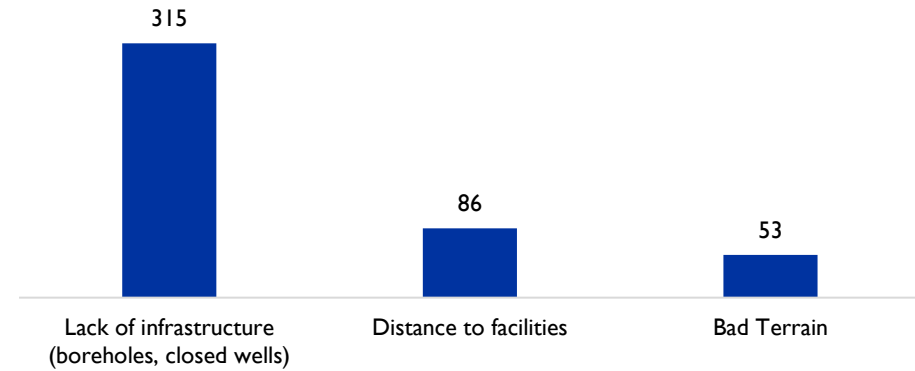
Meals per day by household



Access to safe drinking water by household



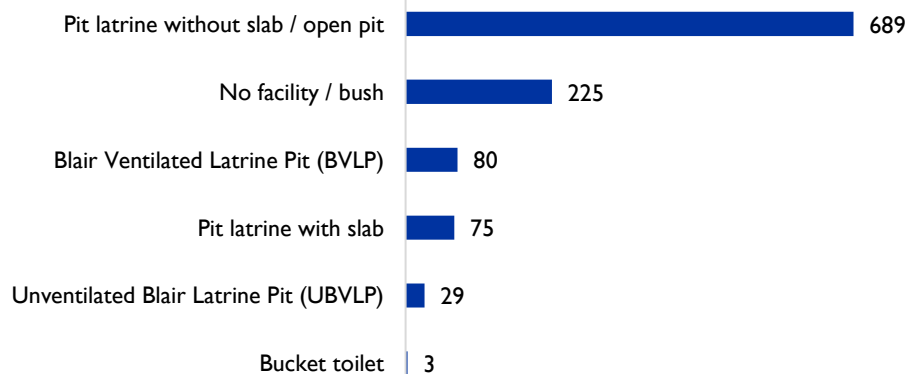
Challenges to accessing safe drinking water



In Chipinge district, 774 HH responded that they have 2 meals a day. Households that have 1 meal or 3 meals a day were 223 and 94 respectively. A total of 664 HH indicated that they have access to safe drinking water whilst 457 HH do not have access. The main reasons for lack of access were lack of boreholes and closed wells (315 HH), the distance to the facilities (86 HH) and the bad terrain to the water sources (53 HH). Some of the challenges to accessing water were present before the cyclone.

WASH AND HEALTH

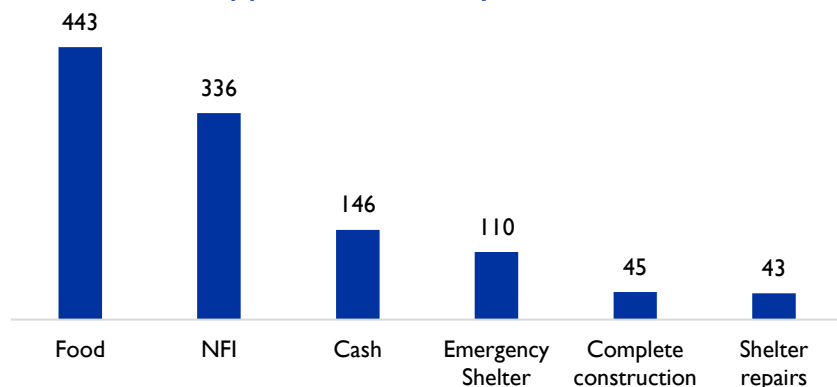
Type of latrine by household



135 HH do not have access to healthcare facilities

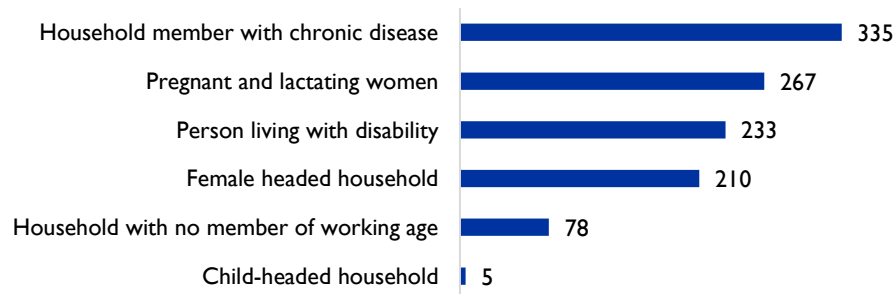
In Chipinge district, 225 HH responded that they do not have latrine facility. 689 HH make use of open pits and 29 have unventilated blair latrines. A sum of 75 HH have pit latrines with a slab whilst 80 HH have ventilated latrines. Three HH make use of a bucket toilet. The majority of the latrines were reported to have been destroyed by the cyclone.

SUPPORT RECEIVED
Support received by household



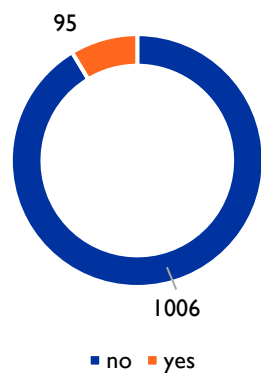
In the past 2 years, 443 HH reported that they have received food support whilst 336 HH confirmed that they have received NFI kits. A sum of 110 HH received emergency shelter support and 45 HH have been assisted with construction.

VULNERABILITIES
Vulnerabilities by household



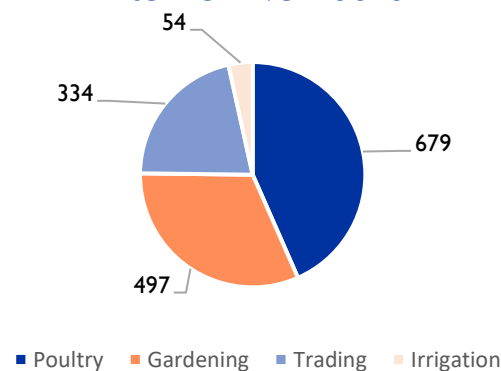
In Chipinge district, 335 HH reported that they have a member with a chronic disease and 267 HH have pregnant and lactating women. There were 210 female headed HH and 233 HH with one or more persons living with a disability.

Relocation intent by household



INTENTIONS

Intended livelihoods



In Chipinge district, 1006 HH indicated that they do not intend to relocate to another location and 95 HH expressed the intent to return. A total of 679 HH reported that they intend to start poultry projects whilst 497 HH stated that they intend to begin gardening projects. Trading and irrigation were cited by 334 and 54 HH respectively.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report analysed and compared the findings of the responses that were obtained from IDP households in the districts of Buhera, Chimanimani and Chipinge with data being collected between 24 February 2021 - 7 March 2021 and 8 – 14 April 2021. The objective of the assessment was to obtain a better understanding on the intentions of the IDPs, their current livelihoods and the condition of their shelter.

Overall, the findings suggest that there remains a huge shelter gap in the IDAI affected districts. The findings also suggest that the majority of IDPs do not intend to relocate from their current places of residence and that support in terms of livelihoods is required. Agricultural trainings, distribution of agricultural kits and support of poultry projects are some of the livelihood activities that can be implemented to assist the IDPs. Also, it remains important to upscale shelter interventions in these districts.