

# TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE

## RETURN ASSESSMENT REINTEGRATION AND RECOVERY

### MANICALAND – ROUND 2



## Introduction

Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in Zimbabwe on 15 March 2019 and the country experienced floods and sustained heavy rains which left a trail of destruction including shelter, lives and livelihoods mostly in Manicaland and Masvingo provinces. From 24 to 30 April 2020, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team in coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) conducted Return Assessments in **64** villages across Buhera, Chimanimani and Chipinge Districts of Manicaland province. The following report is an analysis of the current situation of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the affected villages. The survey gathered information regarding shelter arrangements, livelihood conditions and ways of promoting the safe, dignified and sustainable return and reintegration of those who had been displaced by the cyclone. This report provides an overview of the key results and highlight elements of the data that should be considered for subsequent programming and intervention.

## Challenges

Assessment of some areas in province was hampered by poor mobile connectivity in certain villages due to poor telecommunications coverage. The definition of the term returnee was not properly articulated by the enumerators as evidenced by the number of returnees reported in some districts with most of the IDPs having returned to their original homes.

## Key Findings

The survey covered **64** villages which reported presence of returnees during the village assessment. Across the three districts, **57** villages reported that all the returnees were able to return to their places of origin as illustrated in the chart below.

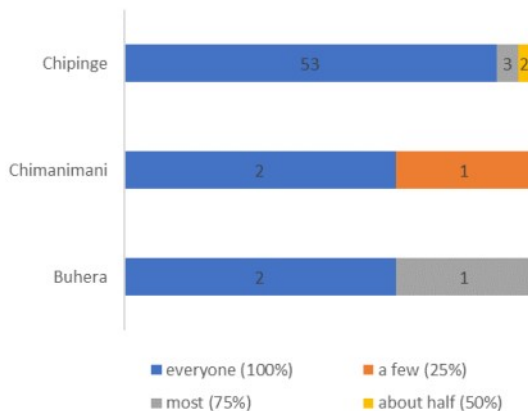
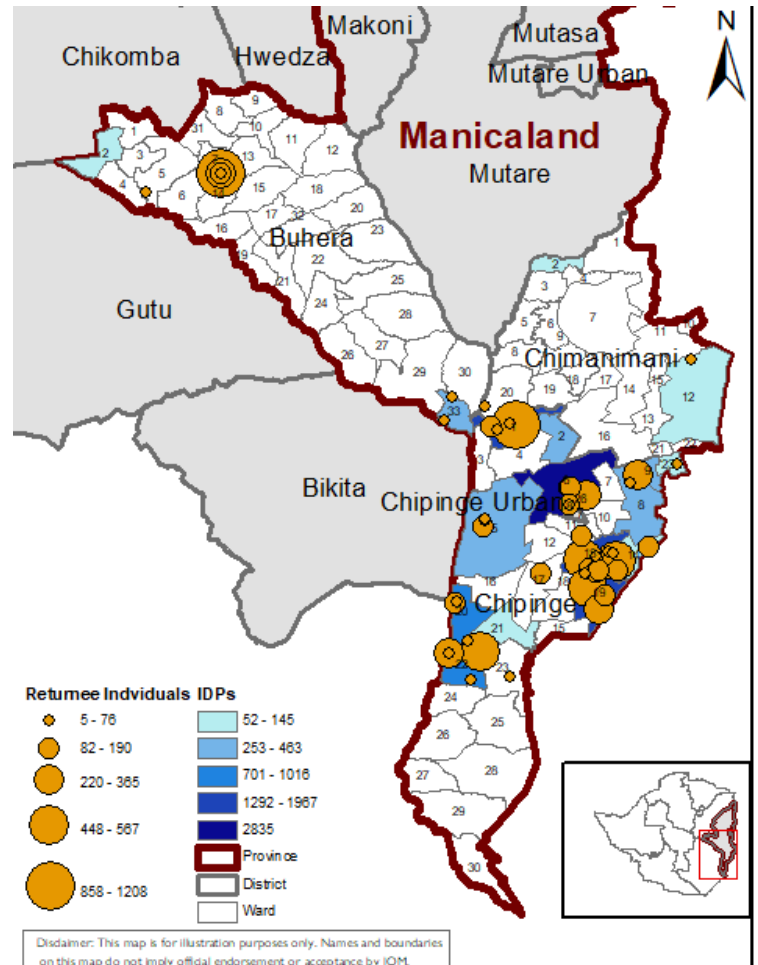


Chart 1: Proportion of returnee families who were able to return to their own homes by village.

- ◆ For Chipinge district **53** villages reported that everyone (**100%**) was able to return, **three** villages reported that most (**75%**) families were able to return and **two** villages reported that about half (**50%**) of the families were able to return.
- ◆ In Chimanimani district, **two** of the **three** assessed villages reported that everyone managed to return to their original homes, while **one** village reported that (**25%**) of the displaced families were able to return to their original homes.
- ◆ In Buhera **two** villages reported that everyone (**100%**) was able to return to their original homes, while **one** village reported that most (**75%**) of the returnees were able to return to their original homes.



The majority of the IDPs have returned to their original homes as reported by **61** villages across the three assessed districts as illustrated in Table 2 and Chart 2 below

Shelter type	Number of families	No of villages
Own Homes	2,616	61
Host Family	10	3
Rented	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>64</b>

Table 2: Shelter type breakdown of the returnees across the three districts

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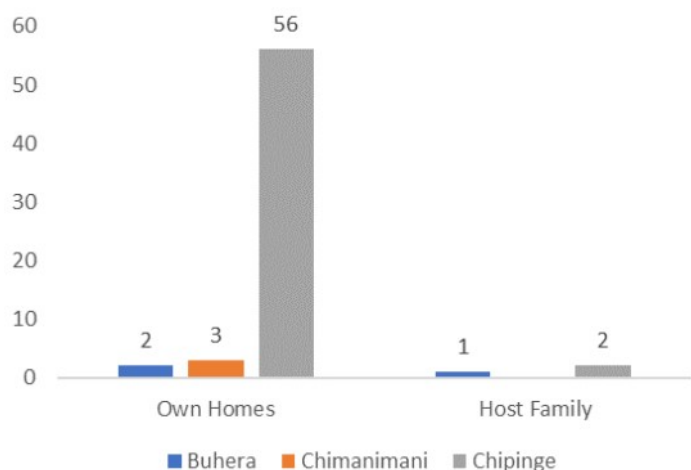


Chart 2: Shelter type breakdown of the returnees across the three districts.

The majority of the returnee families returned to their original homes in April and May 2019 as reported by 22 villages each. (See Chart 3 below)

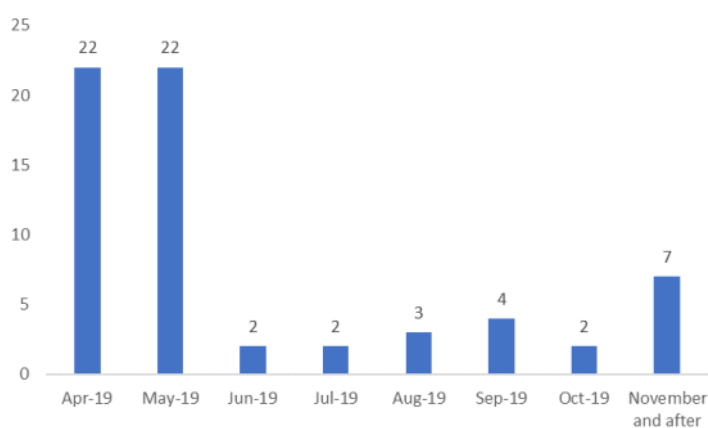


Chart 3: Frequency of return to IDP original homes.

The majority of the families highlighted the following as their main reasons for returning:

- ◆ possibility to recreate economic activities, as reported by **59** villages,
- ◆ the families decided to return after checking the conditions of location of origin reported by **34** villages,
- ◆ to join some of the family members who had returned already as reported by **32** villages,
- ◆ and no financial means to stay at previous location as reported by **four** villages.

All the assessed **64** villages reported that the majority of the families have returned to their original homes permanently.

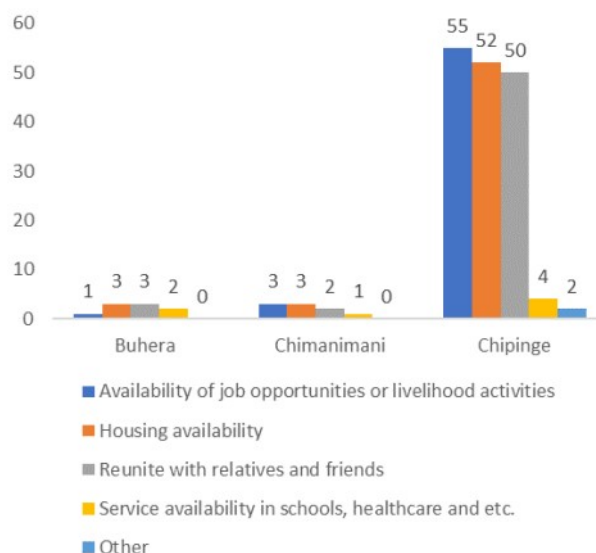


Chart 4: Factors influencing returnees intentions in their original homes.

The three main factors influencing the returnees intentions in their original homes were reported as;

- ◆ In Buhera, **three** villages reported that housing availability and reuniting with relatives and friends influenced their return, followed by availability of service delivery was highlighted by **two** villages and availability of job opportunities/livelihood activities as highlighted by **one** village .
- ◆ In Chimanimani, **three** villages reported that **25** per cent of the returnee families had access to income generating or livelihood opportunities while in Buhera **two** villages reported that **25** per cent of the returnee families had access to income generating or livelihood opportunities and **one** village reported that half of the returnee families had access.
- ◆ In Chipinge, **30** villages reported **50** per cent, while **11** villages reported none, **10** villages reported most (**75%**), **six** villages reported **25** per cent and **one** village reported that all returnee families had access to income generating and livelihood opportunities.

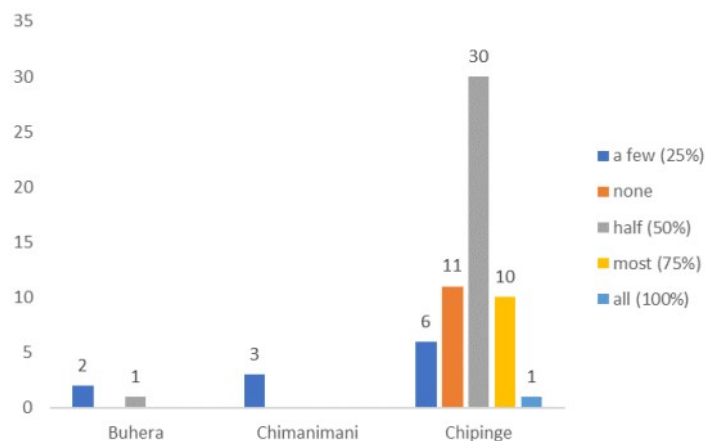


Chart 5: proportion of returnee families with access to income generating and livelihood opportunities.

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