

OVERVIEW

The COVID-19 outbreak, a global pandemic, further exposes vulnerable populations, mobile populations and internally displaced people. On 17 March 2020, the Government of Zimbabwe declared COVID-19 a national disaster and imposed movement restriction measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

In response to this pandemic, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in collaboration with Government of Zimbabwe, conducted remote assessments in 41 wards and 199 villages and displacement sites in Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera districts (Manicaland province) to inform response partners on the preparedness and precautionary measures in place at Cyclone Idai affected areas.

Key Findings at Ward Level

41 Wards Assessed



Since lockdown 1,955 returnees were recorded in 27 wards
1,530 from within Zimbabwe
425 from outside Zimbabwe



Health facilities in 9 wards have isolation spaces



Only 4 wards have health facilities with infrared thermometers



39 Wards have access to health facilities
39 wards took precautionary measures



In 19 wards, health workers were trained on COVID-19



In 7 wards, clinics have access to personal protective equipment (PPE)
In 13 wards, clinics have access to some of the PPE



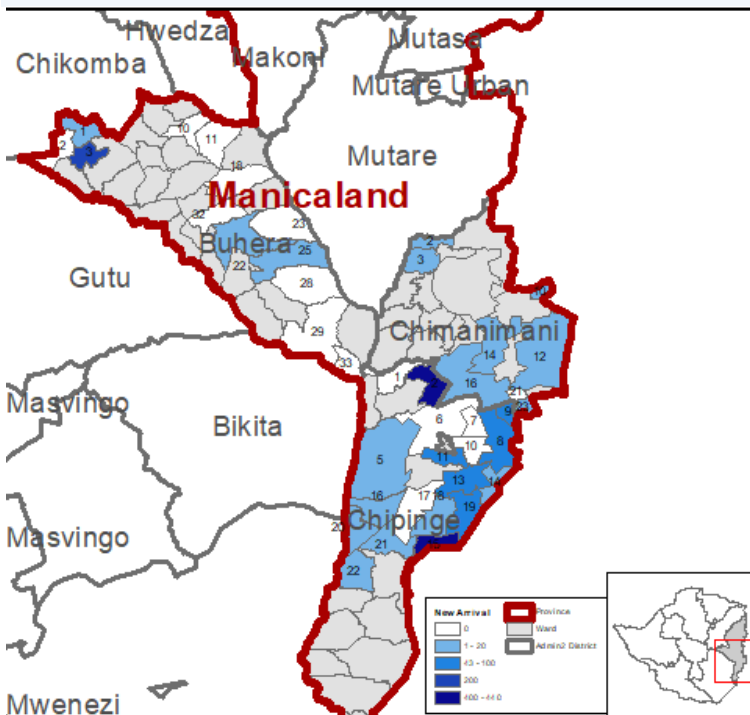
36 wards have handwashing stations



In 14 wards, all villages and in 15 wards, some of the villages are observing social distancing



School children have access to home learning in 20 wards



The COVID-19 baseline assessment targeted 41 wards; 9 in Chimanimani, 13 in Buhera and 19 in Chipinge, which had villages/locations with the highest number of IDPs identified during the DTM baseline assessment of December 2019.

Information was gathered remotely through focus group discussions (FGD) with ward level key informants, including councillors, wards secretaries, chiefs, health personnel and education officers.

Main focus was assessing:-

- * the impact of COVID-19 on population mobility,
- * prevention and lockdown measures,
- * COVID-19 preparedness in displacement areas and
- * impact of COVID-19 on education activities.

Buhera District

Manicaland

Key Findings

13 Wards Assessed

Arrivals into the wards since lockdown



5 wards reported that there were new arrivals since lockdown, 227 from within Zimbabwe (Harare 222, Bulawayo 5), 4 from South Africa and 1 from Botswana. At the time of assessment there was no information on whether these returnees were screened for COVID-19.

COVID19 Preparedness



In all the 13 wards, villagers were informed about the COVID-19 preventive and precautionary measures by health partners, non-health humanitarian agencies, community leaders and local government officers.



In 10 wards, villages have handwashing stations in place.



In all 13 wards, some of the villages are observing social distancing.



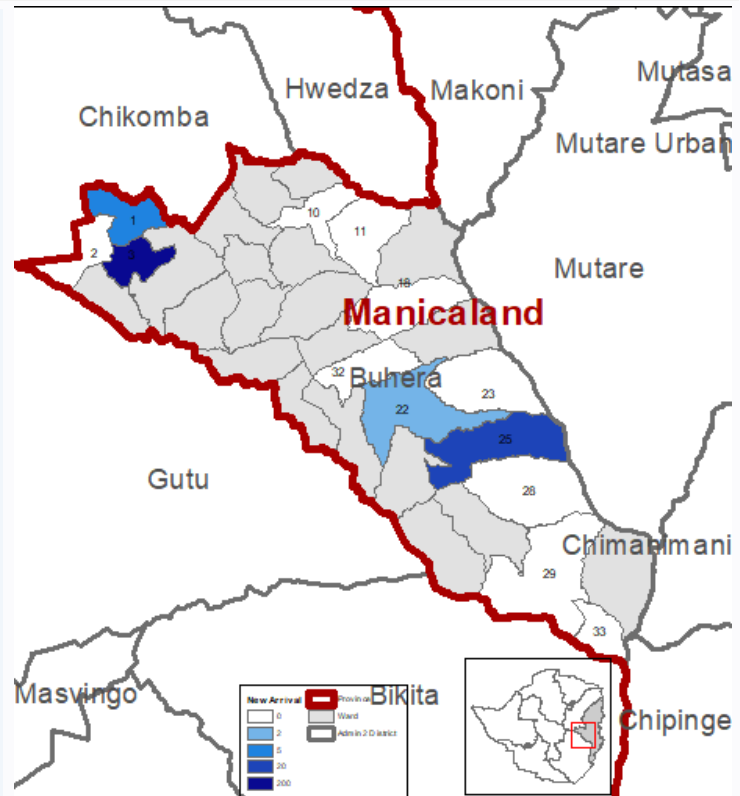
In all 13 wards, people mostly seek medical assistance at health facilities when not feeling well while in 12 of these wards people are in proximity to health facilities.



Only 3 wards have health facilities equipped with infrared thermometers (ward 3, 32 and 33).



None of the wards have isolation spaces.



Health workers were trained on COVID 19 prevention and management in 10 wards.



In 1 ward health facilities have access to PPE while in 9 wards clinics have access to some but not all PPE.

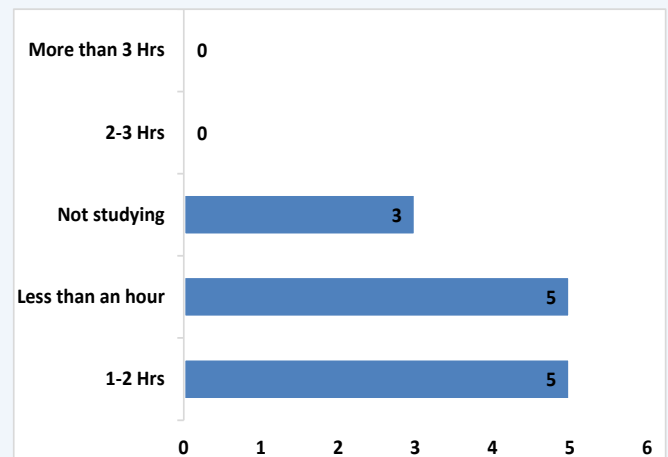
Impact of COVID-19 on Education



Due to the pandemic, it is uncertain when school children will be able to return back to school. The assessment shows that;

- * In 10 wards, school children were reported to be studying from home through the use of workbooks (10 wards), messages from teachers (3 wards) and online resources (1 ward).
- * Students also get home learning support from parents (9 wards), their peers (8 wards) and teachers (4 wards).
- * In 10 wards, respondents indicated that as soon as schools open children will go back to school, while 3 wards indicated that safety of children is a determinant factor that will inform their decision.

Home study time for students by ward



Chipinge District

Manicaland

Key Findings

19 Wards Assessed

Arrivals into the wards since lockdown



14 wards reported that there were new arrivals since lockdown, 1,209 from within Zimbabwe (mostly from Kwekwe, Mutare and from within Chipinge), and 392 from South Africa.

Of the 11 wards with returnees from South Africa:

- * returnees in 1 ward were confirmed to have undergone COVID-19 screening at the point of entry,
- * returnees in 2 wards were not screened,
- * in 8 wards, there was no knowledge if returnees were screened.

COVID-19 Preparedness



In all the 19 wards villagers were informed about the COVID-19 preventive and precautionary measures by health partners, non-health humanitarian agencies, community leaders and local government officers.



In 17 wards villages, have handwashing stations in place.



In 14 wards all villages and in 2 wards some villages are observing social distancing.



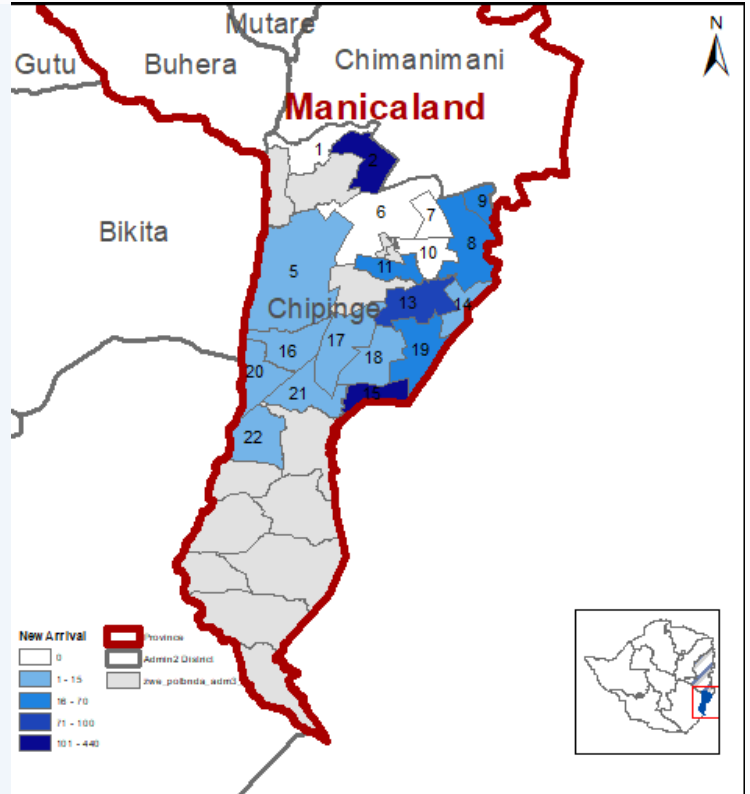
In 18 wards people mostly seek medical assistance at health facilities when not feeling well while all 19 wards people are in proximity to health facilities.



None of the wards have health facilities equipped with infrared thermometers



8 wards have isolation spaces.



Health workers were trained on COVID-19 prevention and management in 9 wards.



In 3 wards health facilities have access to PPE, 8 wards have no access, while in 3 wards clinics have access to of the PPE.

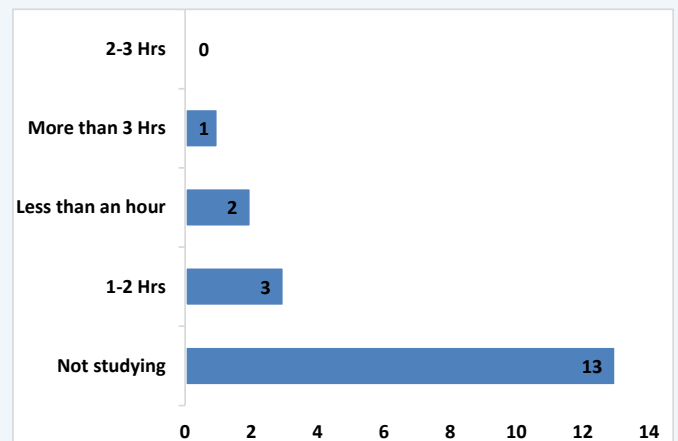
Impact of COVID-19 on education



Due to the pandemic, it is uncertain when school children will be able to return back to school. The assessment shows that;

- * In only 3 wards all school children and in 1 ward some school children were said to be studying from home through the use of workbooks (10 wards), messages from teachers (3 wards) and online resources (1 ward).
- * Students also get home learning support from parents (1 ward) and teachers (1 ward). In 17 wards they do not get any support.
- * In 13 wards, respondents indicated that as soon as schools open children will go back to school while 6 wards indicated that safety of children is a determinant factor that will inform their decision.

Home study time for students by ward



Chimanimani District

Manicaland

Key Findings

9 Wards Assessed

Arrivals into the wards since lockdown



8 wards reported that there were new arrivals since lockdown, 94 from within Zimbabwe (Harare), 23 from Mozambique and 5 from South Africa.

- * Returnees from South Africa were screened at the point of entry
- * Returnees from Mozambique were not screened for COVID-19 as they used undesignated crossing points to return back home.

COVID 19 Preparedness



In 7 wards villagers were informed about the COVID-19 preventive and precautionary measures by health partners.



All 9 wards, villages have handwashing stations in place.



There was no response on whether villagers are practising social distancing.



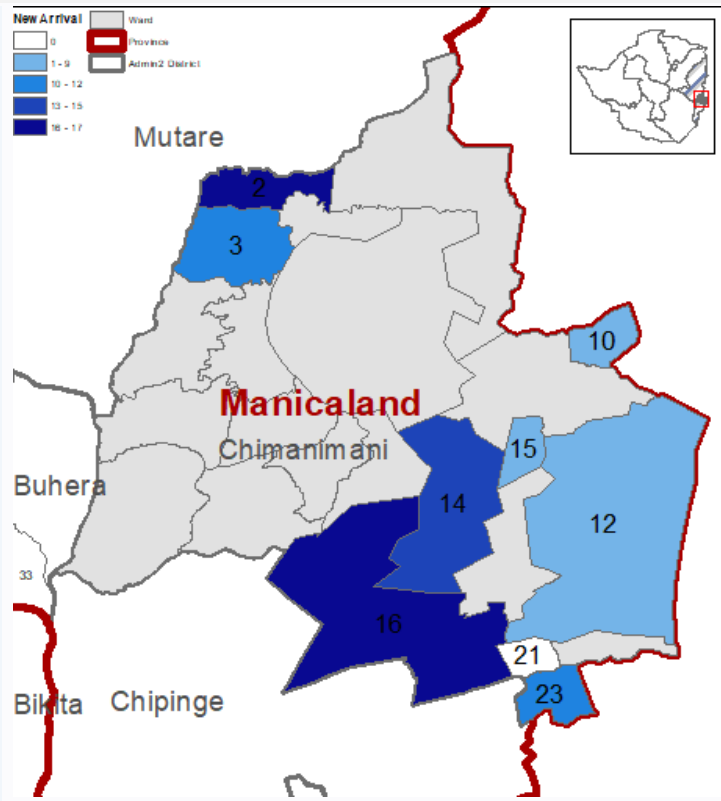
In all 9 wards people mostly seek medical assistance at health facilities when not feeling well while in 8 of these wards people are in proximity to health facilities.



Only 1 ward has health facilities equipped with infrared thermometers (ward 2).



In 1 ward (ward 21) has health facilities with isolation spaces.



There was no response on the training of health workers on COVID 19 response.



In only 3 wards health facilities have access to PPE, in 1 ward clinics have access to some of the PPE.

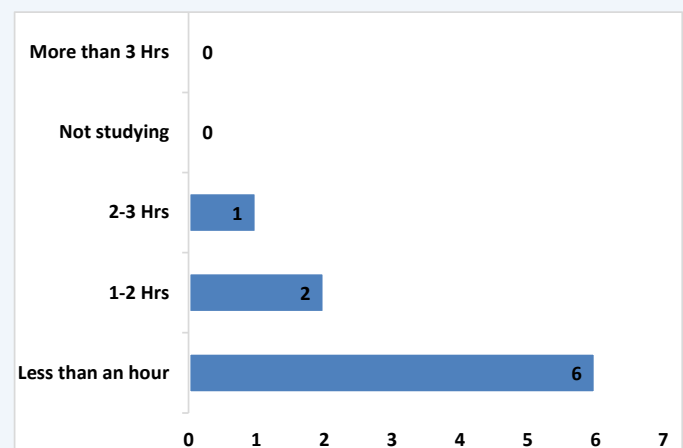
Impact of COVID-19 on education



Due to the pandemic it is uncertain when school children will be able to return back to school. The assessment shows that;

- * In 7 wards school children were said to be studying from home through the use of workbooks.
- * In the assessed wards students did not get any home learning support, be it from parents, peers and teachers.
- * In all the 9 wards, respondents indicated that as soon as schools open children will go back to school.

Home study time for students by ward





| Ward | Where there any people who arrived in the ward after lockdown? | No. of returnees from within Zimbabwe | District from for majority | No. of returnees from outside Zimbabwe | Country from | Were returnees from outside Zimbabwe screened for COVID 19? | Were people in the ward informed on COVID 19 precaution measures? | Since the outbreak, have any new hand washing stations with soap been installed? | Is there a clinic nearby? | Are there any infrared thermometers available at the clinics? | Are there any isolation spaces in the ward? | Do clinics have access to protective equipment (gloves, masks, etc)? | Do school going children have access to home learning or reading materials? |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------|---|---|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | Yes | 5 | Bulawayo | | | | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| 2 | No | | | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes but not all | Yes |
| 3 | Yes | 200 | Harare urban | 1 | Botswana | Don't know | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| 10 | No | | | | | | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | Yes but not all | Yes |
| 11 | No | | | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes but not all | No |
| 18 | No | | | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| 22 | Yes | 2 | Harare urban | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes but not all | No |
| 23 | No | | | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes but not all | Yes |
| 25 | Yes | 20 | Harare urban | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes but not all | No |
| 28 | No | | | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| 29 | No | | | | | | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | Yes but not all | Yes |
| 32 | No | | | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes but not all | Yes |
| 33 | Yes | | | 4 | South Africa | Don't know | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes but not all | Yes |
| Total | | 227 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | |



| Ward | Where there any people who arrived in the ward after lockdown? | No. of returnees from within Zimbabwe | District from for majority | No. of returnees from outside Zimbabwe | Country from | Were returnees from outside Zimbabwe screened for COVID 19? | Were people in the ward informed on COVID 19 precaution measures? | Since the outbreak, have any new hand washing stations with soap been installed? | Is there a clinic nearby? | Are there any infrared thermometers available at the clinics? | Are there any isolation spaces in the ward? | Do clinics have access to protective equipment (gloves, masks, etc)? | Do school going children have access to home learning or reading materials? |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------|---|---|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | No | | | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| 2 | Yes | 440 | Harare urban | 300 | South Africa | Don't know | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Don't know | No |
| 5 | Yes | 5 | Masvingo | 1 | South Africa | Don't know | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes but not all | No |
| 6 | No | | | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Don't know | No |
| 7 | No | | | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| 8 | Yes | 70 | Mutare urban | 11 | South Africa | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| 9 | Yes | 60 | Zvishavane | 10 | South Africa | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| 10 | No | | | | | | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes but not all |
| 11 | Yes | 43 | Mutare | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Don't know | No |
| 12 | Yes | 100 | Harare urban | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Don't know | No |
| 14 | Yes | 1 | Harare urban | 4 | South Africa | Don't know | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| 15 | Yes | 400 | Harare urban | 20 | South Africa | Don't know | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| 16 | Yes | 15 | Mutare urban | 1 | South Africa | Don't know | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| 17 | No | | | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| 18 | Yes | 1 | Harare urban | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes but not all | No |
| 19 | Yes | 50 | Mutare urban | 30 | South Africa | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Don't know | No |
| 20 | Yes | 10 | Harare urban | 2 | South Africa | Don't know | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| 21 | Yes | 1 | Harare urban | 1 | South Africa | Don't know | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| 22 | Yes | 13 | Chiredzi | 12 | South Africa | Don't know | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes but not all | No |
| Total | | 1209 | | 392 | | | | | | | | | |



| Ward | Where there any people who arrived in the ward after lockdown? | No. of returnees from within Zimbabwe | District from for majority | No. of returnees from outside Zimbabwe | Country from of majority? | Were returnees from outside Zimbabwe screened for COVID 19? | Were people in the ward informed on COVID 19 precaution measures? | Since the outbreak, have any new hand washing stations with soap been installed? | Is there a clinic nearby? | Are there any infrared thermometers available at the clinics? | Are there any isolation spaces in the ward? | Do clinics have access to protective equipment (gloves, masks, etc)? | Do school going children have access to home learning or reading materials? |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 2 | Yes | 16 | Mutare | 0 | | | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| 3 | Yes | 10 | Harare urban | 0 | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| 10 | Yes | 8 | Harare urban | 0 | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| 12 | Yes | 7 | Harare urban | 0 | | | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| 14 | Yes | 15 | Harare urban | 0 | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| 15 | Yes | 9 | Harare urban | 5 | South Africa | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes but not all | Yes |
| 16 | Yes | 17 | Harare urban | 0 | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| 21 | No | | | 0 | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| 23 | Yes | 12 | Harare urban | 23 | Mozambique | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| Total | | 94 | | 28 | | | | | | | | | |