Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Late in January and in early February 2014, heavy rains resulted in flooding around the Tokwe Mukorsi Dam project with displacement of people, coupled with destruction of livestock and property. Government, United Nations agencies including UNICEF, civil society and private sector partners have contributed to the relocation of these flood affected communities in Masvingo Province. The registration process, which will provide disaggregated data on the camp population and inform the response, is still ongoing. Many of the new arrivals are not currently affected by floods, but are being moved by the Government as part of its initial relocation plan, which identified these households as being at risk of future flooding due to the construction of the Tokwe Mukorsi Dam. The number of people at the transit points has decreased significantly as 42 trucks are available for transport to the resettlement camp. There are also 13 tractors moving people from inaccessible areas to the transit points. No more resources for transport assistance are available. A task team led by the Ministry of local government, public works and national housing has been established to conduct a verification exercise of the camp population using valuation records of people who were scheduled for relocation.

Key Information
(Pending registration data - estimates calculated based on initial figures from (Minister of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, February 2014 and Census 2012 figures for Masvingo Province)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start of humanitarian response: Sunday 9th February 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population (2,514 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Children Five years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the Masvingo Provincial Administrator (PA), latest proposals are for the 5,000 ha area on which the resettlement camp is located to eventually be divided between resettled households for agriculture. Under this proposal each household will receive 1.5 ha of irrigated land and be provided housing within walking distance. The households that had voluntarily relocated before the floods to Masangula and Chisase as part of Government’s original relocation plan will also be included in this new plan. While pegging for permanent structures has started, it is unclear when this process, as well as the construction of permanent infrastructure such as schools and clinics, will be completed. In the interim, the layout of the camp is being reorganized and shelter construction standardized to improve living conditions.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The overall co-ordination of the emergency response is being actively done by the Masvingo Provincial Administrator through the Provincial Civil Protection Committee. This committee chaired by the Provincial Administrator, consolidates the contributions of all actors, including Government, the private sector and the humanitarian community. Sector coordination is taking place through existing thematic sub-committees. Sectoral rapid assessments and response is at varying stages. Within the main
relocation camp, sector based co-ordination has been initiated for various sectors including water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and protection.

**UNICEF Programme response**

**Health & Nutrition**

**Situation**
According to the preliminary report of a joint assessment conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development (MAMID) and FAO, conducted from 17 to 19 February, an estimated 1,056 ha of food crops were submerged by the floods, leading to a loss of 718 tons of potential harvest, thereby compromising food and nutrition security until the next harvest in 2015. The assessment also found that a loss of livestock assets occurred due to distress sales, and loss of productivity of the remaining livestock due to stress and disease. A UNICEF supported rapid assessment by the Ministry of Health and child care made some key observations on immediate nutrition needs:

- The District Food and Nutrition Security committee (DFNSC) needs to co-ordinate multi-sectoral food and nutrition assessments as well as related interventions targeted at relocated families.
- Growth promotion services are only available at the satellite clinic.
- There is no nutrition support for persons on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) (currently registered as 96).
- A general lack of dietary diversity within rations being issued although household rations include iodized table salt.
- Child protection partners recommended supplementary school feeding to improve attendance.

**Gaps**
- Nutrition status of children under the age of five years in the relocation site is currently unknown.
- Health staff seconded to the response require refresher training on anthropometry, supplementary feeding, integrated management of acute malnutrition and supplies and equipment.
- A strategy needs to be defined for community training on emergency infant and young child feeding utilizing existing village health workers and other community networks. Interventions to include strengthening of baby friendly communities in the context of the international code of marketing of breast milk substitutes.
- Supplementary food is required for an estimated 1,000 children under five and about 100 people living with HIV for about 6 months.
- Recommendation for point of consumption micronutrient supplementation and community based growth promotion.
- Monitoring of nutrition supplies and equipment through vital medicines and health supplies routine surveillance.
- Advocacy with food distribution partners for safe, adequate and acceptable supplies (such as fresh or dried vegetables) and food storage facilities to affected communities.

**UNICEF Response (Nutrition)**
UNICEF will support the Provincial Food and Nutrition Security Committee (FNSC)’s plan for an immediate nutrition assessment for under-fives to ascertain nutrition situation in the camp. This will be done in collaboration with 22 health staff who are seconded to the main health facility responsible for provision of nutrition related services including Vitamin A supplementation. A total of 40 x 50kg of Corn soya blend was donated by Econet Wireless and National Healthcare Trust Zimbabwe for Supplementary feeding. It will be provided for the clinically malnourished children under five.

**WASH**

**Situation**
Water, sanitation and hygiene services have improved within transit sites. The water supply service at the main relocation site is largely temporary and unsustainable and sanitation and hygiene promotion coverage are rather low.
**Results Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated #/% coverage</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results</th>
<th>Cluster Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of population with access to 15 litres of water per person per day.</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>64% (or 6,584 people)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>64% (or 6,584 people)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of population with access to communal toilets</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of households possessing soap</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># and % of children reached with hygiene information</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>40% (or 562 out of 1414 pupils)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNICEF Supported partners contributing to above UNICEF Results:**
- About 95,000L of water has been trucked daily through the contribution of contractor Omar and UNICEF tracks. A total of 2 of 6 bladders and 16 of 17 tanks have been installed by various partners for water storage.
- Contractor Bluegold drilled one borehole at Chingwizi holding camp site out of the proposed two sites. One borehole has been drilled outside the holding camp. UNICEF and Action contre la Faim (ACF) as well as Oxfam and Econet have planned additional borehole drilling.
- German Agro Action (GAA) with UNICEF is providing a complete package of services while CARE International is providing logistical support within transit sites. A water, environment and sanitation working group, chaired by ACF and a Hygiene Promotion Working Group, chaired by CARE International were formed to co-ordinate standardized technical intervention.
- CARE International is providing logistical support; ACF with UNICEF and Red Cross have a full package of WASH services in the holding camp.

**Analysis of Results**

- The sanitation target was revised up from 20 to 50 people per squat hole due to the limited space allocated for construction of facilities.
- About 64% of women, men and children have access to water for washing hands through the provision of the 15 litres per person per day.
- With respect to hygiene promotion, 32% (16) village health workers are oriented on hygiene promotion. A total of 73% of households have been reached so far through household representatives who have come for hygiene sessions. Some 15% (or 1,505 out of 10,255 people) are being reached through inter personal communication.
- Diarrhoeal diseases are on the increase with 60 cases recorded at the camp health facility (27 adults and 33 children). A total of 8 dysentery cases were also registered (7 adults and 1 child).
- A WASH Coordination meeting within the camp was chaired by UNICEF and attended by eight partners, including Government.

**Gaps**

- Gaps still exist to finance continued WASH services for relocated families for the anticipated 3-6 months. An awaited register of all families as well as a resettlement plan will support initiation of infrastructure support on borehole drilling with water quality analysis as well as upgradeable sanitation.
- To support hygiene promotion of 2,514 families, materials for behavior change communication are required as well as communal hand washing facilities.
- Partners proposing additional services include CARE International, Save the Children, Sevaca and PSI on hygiene Promotion and Oxfam with all WASH services.
- A Cholera Contingency Plan will be developed by the WASH Coordination group at the camp level.
Child Protection

**Situation**
The rapid changing situation and crowded temporary settlement creates a risk for increased violence among families, community members and between the community and service providers. Registration and profiling of beneficiaries is in progress with support from International Organization on Migration (IOM). Modifications of registration forms have been proposed by Department of Social Services (DSS) in the Ministry of Public Service Labor and Social Welfare and partners in order to improve understanding of prevalence of vulnerabilities such as disability in adults and children, children with chronic illness. Childline reports some general concerns such entire families sleeping in one tent, reports of some beneficiaries not receiving supplies and appropriateness of sanitation facilities for children. The following services are required:

- Strengthening registration process and coordination of services in both transit points and temporary relocation site.
- Scaling up of community psychosocial support is an urgent need given the shock of displacement and losses.
- Initiation of dedicated services for managing gender based violence and engagement of adolescents. Some school age children are still being observed loitering in camp during learning time. Need for incentives for schooling by provision of safe learning spaces.

**Results Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated #/% coverage</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># and % of separated children in emergencies reunified.</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNICEF Supported partners contributing to above UNICEF Results:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The forum co-ordinating protection issues include partners (Childline with UNICEF, Plan Zimbabwe, Save the Children, international Organization for Migration (IOM) and DSS). The Child protection in emergencies minimum standards are being distributed and used to standardize approaches. Support by UNICEF directly to DSS for deployment of eight officers to strengthen the registration and profiling process to ensure coordinated services delivery. Childline and UNICEF have initiated training of 10 case care workers and former village health workers to provide psychosocial services (PSS). Some cases already reported by the relocated community include health problems, missing children, neglect, emotional and physical abuse, children in need of infant formula support as well as one case of attempted suicide.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis of Results**

- The Department of Social Services (DSS) as part of its mandate from the Department of Civil Protection has initiated guidance and coordination of Social Welfare and Child Protection through Masvingo Provincial Office and the respective districts affected by emergency.
- Child friendly spaces are being pegged as they are currently inadequate for the children in the relocation camp.

**Education**

**Situation**

- There is limited learning and recreation for children in transit and at relocation sites. The flooding of the Dam affected 3 primary schools (Zunge, Zifunze and Cheuke in Chivi district) and 2 secondary schools (Kushinga and Neruvanga in Chivi district). Plan International and UNICEF report that at Mulali school in Chingwizi, three kilometres from the camp, as of the 24th of February has 1,096 primary school children (551 girls) enrolled.
- 209 children (108 girls) are registered for early child-hood development which is still sited within the Chingwizi camp premises.

**UNICEF Response**
ACF and UNICEF have extended support with initial water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to the main learning site at Mulali School.

Plan International and UNICEF are mobilizing supplies, shelter and equipment for the school site.

Ministry of primary and secondary education has deployed 5 trained teachers and volunteers from Red Cross are assisting with management of the school.

**Gap**

- Gaps still exist in early childhood development facilities, temporary shelter for teachers and learners, equipment, textbooks and supplies. This may limit deployment of teaching staff as well as attendance of children at the main school in the relocation site.
- The provision of education for children with disabilities will be ascertained when the registration is complete.
- 21 teachers are required for a functional school.
- Inter-sectoral co-ordination opportunity exists between child protection and education partners in providing psychosocial support to affected children coming to school.

**Communications for Development (C4D)**

The Ministry of Health and Child Care health promotion officer as well as UNICEF partners German Agro Action (GAA) and Action contre la faim (ACF) have requested for support on hygiene promotion of 2,514 families, especially for materials for behavior change communication and communal hand washing facilities. Protection service providers have identified a need to standardize communication and messaging to raise awareness on prevention of violence and abuse and provide information on services available for children and women. Messages will be agreed upon and reinforced through the Child Protection Network (CPN) and the Education Sector Working Group for uniformity. There is also an identified need for design and implementation of appropriate communication of nutrition key messages.

**Funding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Needs met</th>
<th>Funding gap**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>859,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>859,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>425,644</td>
<td>213,144</td>
<td>212,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>496,900</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>496,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,951,944</strong></td>
<td><strong>233,144</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,718,800</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*‘Funds received’ does not include pledges*

**Next SitRep:** 19 March 2014

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**Total UNICEF Funding Needs**

- **US$1,718,800**
- Received 12%