UNICEF Zimbabwe CO Situation Report # 2

Date: 14 - 17 February 2014

Highlights

- Flooding has affected about 2,514 households living upstream of Tokwe Mukorski Dam in Masvingo Province.
- Of the affected households, 26% have been relocated to an alternate site with about 1,864 households still to be moved.
- While the provision of aid is being stepped up, significant humanitarian needs remain at the transit points and relocation site, especially in the sectors of water, sanitation, health, shelter, education and food.
- UNICEF requires an estimate of US$1.7 million for response to immediate needs.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Heavy rains in late January and early February 2014 resulted in flooding around Tokwe Mukorsi Dam with displacement of people, coupled with destruction of livestock and property. The initial plan by the Ministry of Local Government, public works and national housing was to relocate the families in three phases. However the government plans were disrupted because of the heavy rains and flooding which had not been anticipated. A National disaster was declared by the President on the 9th of February in order to mobilise more resources to assist affected families. Before the flooding from 5 February 2014, a total of 611 families had been relocated and integrated within communities in Masangula and Chisase sections of Nuanetsi ranch.

Key Information

(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>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population – 2,514 households</td>
<td>11,061</td>
<td>5,199</td>
<td>5,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Children Five years</td>
<td>1,748</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tokwe Murkosi Dam

The Resident Engineer had indicated that the dam could hold a water level of 684m above sea level, and as at 17 February 2014, the dam level was at 677m above sea level, meaning that the dam could handle a 6.8 m increase in water level, equal to an additional 250 million m³ of water. Furthermore, water levels have actually decreased by 20 cm between 15 and 17 February due to controlled outflows, indicating a normalization of the situation: water is entering the dam at 80m³/s, and being discharged at 90m³/s, with the use of the emergency discharge channel no longer required. The height of the dam also continues to increase daily as construction has been speeded up. Over the next week (17 to 23 February) no heavy rainfall is expected over Zimbabwe. The Tokwe Mukorsi dam is to be the largest inland dam in Zimbabwe, situated at the confluence of the Tokwe and Mukorsi rivers.

United Nations Joint Assessment

A joint assessment United Nations Inter-agency Rapid Assessment was conducted from 13 to 14 February 2014, which included OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM and WFP. The following were the main observations made.

Status of Transit/Holding Points
There are currently five holding points/transit areas including Zunga Primary School, Zifunze Secondary School, Kushinga (Chivi district) and Gunikuni, Gororo, Rarangwe (Masvingo district).

An average of 50 to 80 families at any given time in a holding point. Range of 3 – 7 days waiting in transit areas.

There is no learning on occupied school grounds (Zunga primary school is operating from its previous location).

Residents in transit sites are still utilizing the same health services in their communities. Not clear whether they can still afford services given current shock of displacement.

Transportation from holding to relocation sites has gone up to about 90 households a day. One truck usually transports one family a day. A total of 342 families had been moved with 20 trucks by the time of the assessment.

Slow transport of livestock estimated 18,000 beasts at 40 animals a day - through RMS.

Crowded holding points, poor sanitation, no potable water and hygiene. Limited shelter and food. Gender based violence risks.

The District Administrator is responsible for registration. Vulnerability and other demographic elements not specified/available. There are inadequate personnel to process incoming families.

Cash compensation for moving families largely unclear. So far residents have not reported receiving compensation.

Floods resulted in loss of crops at various stages of growth and livestock.

**Relocation sites**

Three relocation sites with reference to the main Dam project: Masangula, Chingwizi blocks A-E, Chisase – Phase 1 resettlement.

Untreated water. No WASH facilities. Privately owned borehole at Chingwizi to support water trucking at Chingwizi.

No access to health care.

No education – learning, teaching and learning materials, or furniture. One teacher only.

No psychosocial support – loss of home, livelihoods – insecurity (two families had lost tents that had just been issued). Loss of belongings – that fell off trucks on the way to the relocation site – night travelling.


Pegged Land no longer available so very slow allocation for those coming into the resettlement – potentially will increase waiting time in the holding area and cause frustration.

Water for livestock available but land not cleared for cropping.

**Humanitarian leadership and coordination**

The latest UNOCHA situation report (2-18 February) indicates that humanitarian actors comprising UN agencies and NGOs meet daily in Masvingo to consolidate information on the response, identify gaps and resolve emerging challenges. The meeting is chaired by OCHA. A similar meeting attended by humanitarian partners’ local authorities takes place at the relocation site to discuss and resolve emerging issues pertaining to site administration, management and coordination. Participants include IOM, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, Care International and the District Administrator’s office, with IOM chairing. The outcome of both meetings feeds into the provincial Civil Protection Committee (CPC) meeting, which is responsible for coordination at Government level and convenes twice daily. The CPC, chaired by the Provincial Administrator, consolidates the contributions of all actors, including Government, the private sector and the humanitarian community.

**UNICEF Programme response**

**Health & Nutrition**

**Situation**

In transit sites – the rate of relocation (50 trucks with each moving one/two families per day) from transit sites is too slow for both humans and livestock (about 19,000 livestock with daily movement of 40 beasts) leading to overcrowding. The health situation may be compromised as a result. At one of the sites (Zunga) on 15 February 2014, there were 150 families waiting to be relocated. At the relocation site
(Chingwizi), there is urgent need for initiation of preventive and curative services with 9 patients having tested positive for Malaria since 13 February. Some concerns on disruption of continuing care e.g. ARV courses, TB treatment, obstetric care, EPI services and treatment of chronic non-communicable diseases. Gaps on provision of food could lead to malnourished women, men and children. Red Cross and IOM is setting up temporary clinic at Chingwizi resettlement. Provincial health authorities have recommended 2 temporary clinics in the relocation area. IOM has standard monthly food assistance for only 415 extreme cases.

UNICEF Response
UNICEF has contributed to a sectoral rapid assessment with WHO and the Ministry of Health and Child Care. Currently health and nutrition interventions are looking to respond within current programmable resources e.g. nutrition surveillance and EPI equipment and other supplies in the process of reallocation to resettlement temporary clinics.

Gaps
- Temporary health facility equipment and supplies (for 6 months) at 2 sites (2 basic and 2 supplementary emergency health kits, 2 diarrhoea disease kits and 2 malaria kits).
- Non-health sundries (for 6 months) at two sites.
- Health staff (2 Nurses, 1 EHT, 1 nurse aide and 1 general hand per clinic) and transportation
- Emergency surveillance and response training and communication equipment for Mwenezi District
- Ambulance for Chingwizi community

WASH

Situation
- Red Cross currently conducting geophysical survey for drilling three boreholes in holding areas within next weeks.
- UNICEF Water trucking (10,000L water truck) for two weeks to commence 15 Feb at Chingwizi resettlement and Gunikuni and Zifunze transit points. Temporary water storage containers will be utilised. This will cater for approximately one hundred families currently settled there.
- UNICEF partnering with Welt Hunger Hilfe (GAA) are distributing hygiene kits (water treatment tablets and soap) with hygiene promotion to the community members at Gunikuni and Rarangwe transit site. By Sunday 16th planned 2,514 kits to be distributed. In collaboration with the District Development Fund (DDF) also repaired two boreholes (Zunga and at Kushinga).
- Seven outstanding boreholes to be completed pending water quality results (area has tendency for saline water).
- Temporary water and sanitation construction in transit sites by UNICEF and Welt Hunger hilfe. At holding sites - Red Cross is preparing temporary sanitation. There are no rubbish/waste, bathing facilities.

UNICEF Response
- UNICEF Water trucking (10,000L water truck) for two weeks to commence 15 Feb at Chingwizi resettlement as well as Gunikuni and Zifunze transit points. This will cater for approximately one hundred families currently settled there.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene response in transit sites is in collaboration with Action contre la Faim (ACF).
- UNICEF partnering with Welt Hunger Hilfe (GAA) are distributing hygiene kits (water treatment tablets and soap) with hygiene promotion to the community members at Gunikuni and Rarangwe transit site. By Sunday 16th planned 2,514 hygiene kits to be distributed. In collaboration with the District Development Fund (DDF) also repaired two boreholes (Zunga and at Kushinga).
- Seven outstanding boreholes to be completed pending water quality results (area has tendency for saline water).
Gaps
- Additional water supply services (water trucking and borehole drilling)
- WASH Supplies for hygiene and disinfection of transit sites (Chloride of lime, HTH, etc.)
- Hygiene promotion materials for behaviour change communication

Child Protection

Situation
- Vulnerable people, particularly the elderly, widows and child headed households were traumatized in this movement and needed psychosocial support.
- Voluntary separation described by various community members. This was designed to manage the family’s limited resources and to adapt to the limited availability of social services such as schooling.
- Community psychosocial support is an urgent need given the shock to displacement as well as the new form of settlement ridden with frustrations and potential conflict.
- Limited protection services in holding points and relocation sites. Services for prevention and response to abuse and exploitation including gender based violence are needed.
- Services need to cater for adolescents and out of school youth.
- Security and social protection is required for the new settlement.

Current Action
- Technical contribution to the recent UN rapid assessment.
- UNICEF is working on transferring resources to support Department of Social Services so as to strengthen its coordination role among players for quality child protection services. The department will deploy officers to deliver response such as provision of psychosocial support, case management and identification of vulnerable households.
- Childline within its existing partnership with the Department of Social Welfare is in the process of working out logistics for deployment of field counsellors to complement the department officers and will utilize current programming resources under CPF for this response. Childline’s intervention will also support community counselling and the setting up of systems to manage cases of gender based violence and child abuse.

Gap
- Community psychosocial support is an urgent need given the shock to displacement as well as the new form of settlement ridden with frustrations and potential conflict. Inadequate personnel may hinder provision of quality services to the whole population.
- There is need for setting up of child protection systems in the relocation sites and providing linkages with national case management.
- Limited protection services in holding points and relocation sites to cater for vulnerable groups especially women.
- Services need to cater for adolescents and out of school youth.
- Security and social protection is required for the new settlement.

Education

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). Statistics of actual numbers of school children affected not available until registration completed – estimates are that 2,000 school children will need emergency support. There are gaps in shelter, equipment and supplies for learning. Consideration should be made for setting up of early childhood development sites.

Current UNICEF Response
- Rapid assessment by UNICEF and Plan international.
• A school site has been identified and UNICEF provided five tents which were delivered by International Organization for Migration (IOM) on 15 February.

**Gap**
• Stationery and supplies for estimated 2,000 children at 3 sites (including ECD kits (10), school in box kits (20)).
• School shelter (25 blocks with two classrooms each at 3 sites).
• Teachers’ shelter (temporary cabin/tents).
• WASH in schools (3 sites).
• School furniture (for 2,000 children and teachers).

**Communications for Development (C4D)**
Basic hygiene promotion messaging is currently being implemented to affected communities by UNICEF partners German Agro Action (GAA) and Action contre la faim (ACF). Messaging with respect to child protection will include such aspects as prevention of family separation and missing children. Messages will be agreed upon and reinforced through the Child Protection Network (CPN) and the Education Sector Working Group for uniformity.

**Funding Requirements**

<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>
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<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**: 01 March 2014

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