



Inter-Agency Flooding Rapid Assessment Report

Tsholotsho District

23-24 February - 2017



Supported by the National Civil Protection Committee (Emergency services sub-committee), Matabeleland-North and Tsholotsho District Civil Protection Committees, UN-Agencies, NGOs, Development Partners and the Sipepa Community Leaders

Table of Contents

1.0 General Assessment Information	3
2.0 Sectoral Information	5
2.1 Shelter and Non Food Items	5
2.2 Health and Nutrition.....	7
2.3 WASH and Environment (WASH-E).....	9
2.4 Food security	12
2.5 Protection	14
2.6 Education	16
2.7 Security	18
3.0 90 Day Response Budget	18
4.0 Recommendations/Key Proposed response actions	19
Annex 1: Partner Contact list.....	20

Main Objective of the assessment

The main purpose of the Inter-Agency rapid assessment was to ascertain the scale and scope of the flooding situation focusing on key areas/sectors namely shelter and non-food items, Health and nutrition, Food security, WASH, Environment, Education and Protection.

Specific Objectives of the Assessment

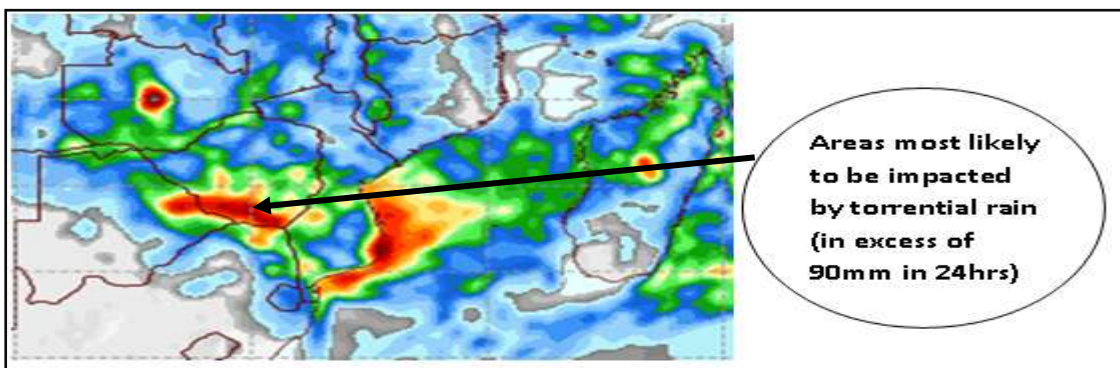
- To determine the number of the affected people and establish their demographic characteristics
- To determine the immediate, intermediate and long term needs of the affected communities

Methodology

- Key informant interviews with the Provincial and District Administrators;
- Focus group discussions with the District and Ward level Civil Protection Committees;
- Secondary analysis of sectoral reports;
- A Transect walk of the camp;
- Household and Community FGDs;
- Household interviews.

1.1 Background to flood disaster

On Monday the 13th February 2017 the Meteorological Services Department issued a high alert for a tropical cyclone that was forecasted to affect the country from Thursday 16 to Monday 20 February 2017. According to the initial alert, the areas that were likely to be impacted most were Masvingo, Southern areas of Manicaland, and Matabeleland South province. However, as days progressed, the effects of the tropical depression were projected to also impact some parts of Matabeleland North and south of Midlands province.



Source: MSD

Preparedness Planning

As part of preparedness measures the Department of Civil Protection called for the activation of all Civil Protection structures at national and sub national levels in order to ensure effective preparedness and response to any potential emergency arising from the cyclone whilst the Meteorological Services Department continued to monitor the trajectory and strength of the cyclone. Efforts were made to ensure that flood awareness campaigns were conducted in-order to mitigate the negative impacts of the flooding.

Manifestation of the floods

Tropical Cyclone Dineo graduated into a tropical depression on the 16th of February however it still caused heavy precipitation in Bulawayo, Tsholotsho, Matobo, Kezi, Umzingwane, Bullilima, Gokwe South and Mberengwa districts causing riverine and flash flooding and subsequent destruction of livelihoods and properties. Gwayi river burst its banks which culminated in the inundation of homes and schools infrastructure causing considerable damage to property and livelihoods. A total of 859 people were displaced, of which 54% or 460 are children.

Historically Tsholotsho district has a background of being flood prone as shown on Fig 1 below. The population at risk is situated in a low lying area where height above the river channel base is very low. In 1978, a number of areas namely Mapili, Mbamba, Mahlosi, Mahlaba, Mbanyana and Tamuhla experienced flooding due to the bursting of Gwayi River and its tributaries. The same areas were affected by floods in 2001 and in 2013 leading to communities being evacuated and settled at Sipepa Rural Health Centre.

The population at risk in the whole of Sipepa ward is 6,068 people however currently a total of 859 people were displaced due to flooding. An additional 100 people were also affected by the flooding but had not yet been relocated.

Notable Rainfall figures received within 24hrs during the period 16-20 February 2017:

Matopos	-	100mm
Bulawayo	-	72mm
Plamtree	-	97mm
Tsholotsho	-	72mm
Kezi	-	42mm

Source: MSD

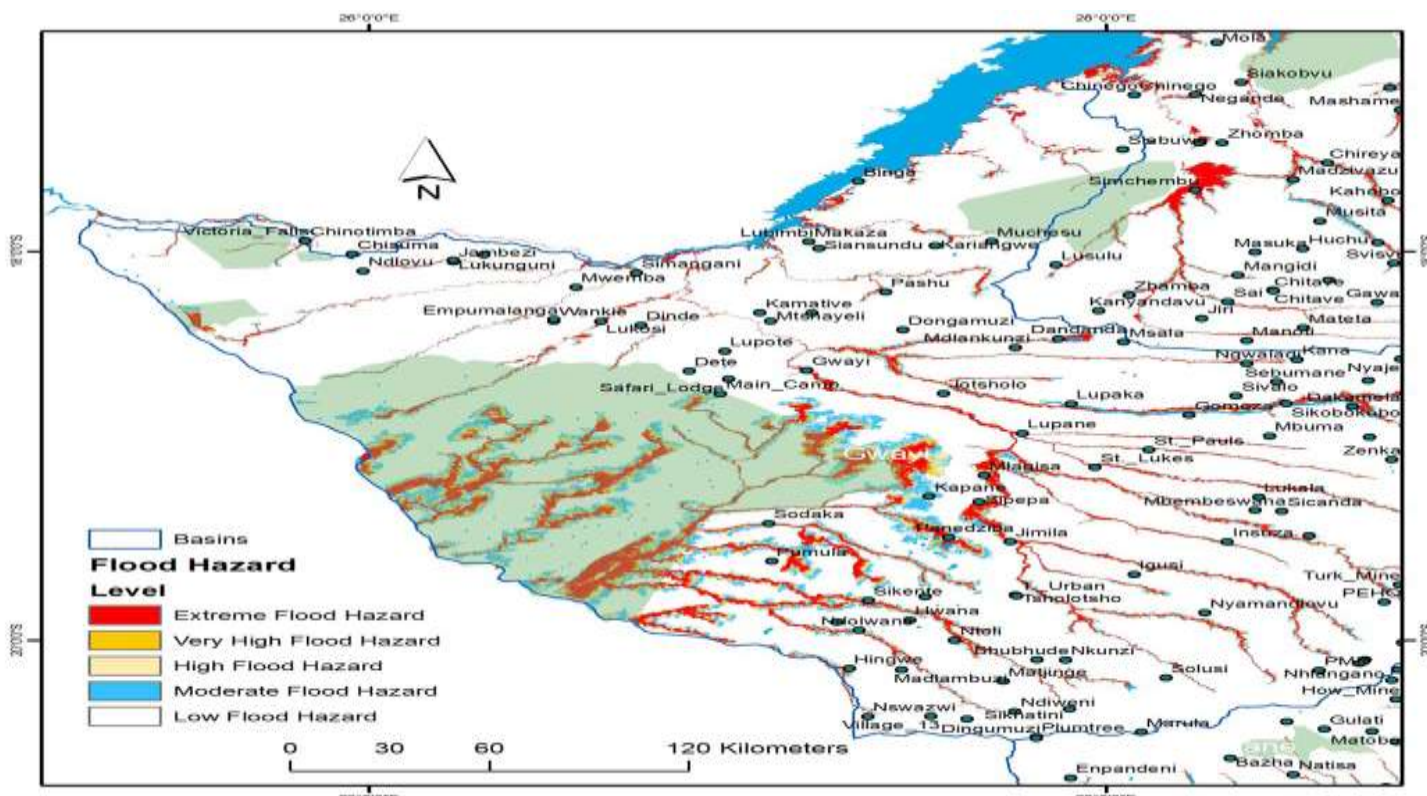


Fig 1: Flood prone areas in the Gwayi Catchment – source DCP

1.2 The affected population (Demographics)

Location	Age Group															
	0-2		2-5		5-12		13-18		19-45		46-59		60+		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
MAHLABA	6	6	21	13	38	26	22	17	23	37	9	14	6	15	124	129
MAHLOSI	4	3	10	5	12	18	9	6	8	19	3	5	1	7	50	63
MBANYANA	7	4	15	13	32	26	15	13	17	37	4	4	8	17	99	122
MAPILI	8	10	15	21	36	45	28	28	17	46	3	16	3	10	108	169
TOTAL	25	23	59	52	118	115	74	64	65	139	19	39	18	49	375	484
859																

**NB: There are 100 households (500 individuals) that were severely affected by flooding in wards 7, 10 and 15. Response planning should include these affected households.*

1.3 Coordination

The Department of Civil Protection is leading the National and sub-national coordination of the response through the National, Provincial, District and Ward level Civil Protection committees. The Emergency Sub-services sub-committee of the National Civil Protection Committee supported the rapid assessment exercise with support from Development Partners, NGOs and the Provincial /District Civil protection committees. Tsholotsho District Civil Protection Chaired by the DA with support from the Local Leadership is leading the coordination of the Sipepa response. Technical sub committees have been established in Tsholotsho namely (Camp management and coordination, WASH and Environment, Food Security, Protection, Health and Nutrition, Shelter and Non Food Items and Security).

2.0 Sectoral Information

2.1 Shelter and Non Food Items

Current Situation

- Approximately there are **190** households settled in the temporary holding camp that has been established at Sipepa Clinic in Tsholotsho Ward.
- Currently four by 100 seater tents and 34 by 8 seater tents were pitched at the camp. The tents are inadequate for all the IDPs in the camp and as a result they are sleeping communally. The tents pitched at the camp



can only accommodate 42 households out of the 190 households.

- A semi boarding facility has been established at Sipepa Secondary School. Tents were pitched at the school to accommodate the children.

Shelter and NFIs Response Table (Ongoing response)

No	Activity	Target	Achieved	Partner
1	Provision of tents	190	42	Red Cross
2	Provision of mosquito nets	380 nets	300 nets	DCP/IOM
3	Provision of WASH NFIs	190 HH	190 HH	DCP/IOM/German Agro Action/Red Cross/UNICEF
4	Provision of clothing	859 families	200 families	Social Welfare/DCP
5	Provision of foot wear	859 pairs	450 pairs	DCP/Social Welfare

Shelter and NFIs Emergency Supplies Table (Available supplies and gaps):

Number	Supply Component	Unit	Required Quantity	Available	Gap
1	Tarpaulin tents	Each	529	55	474
2	Blankets	Each	950	0	950
3	Mosquito Nets	Each	380	300	80
4	WASH NFIs (Bucket, jerrycan, waterguard, soap)	Kits	190	760	0
5	Shoes	Pairs	859	450	409
6	Clothing	People	859	200	659
7	Treated poles	Each	1,485	0	1,485
8	Branding timber	Each	1,650	0	1,650
9	3" inch nails (kgs)	Kg	330	0	330
10	Family Non-Food Item Packs (Includes cooking and hygiene materials)	Packs	190	0	190

Priorities, Gaps/Challenges

- There is an inadequate supply of tents for the displaced people. Some of the tents that were distributed are worn out and are leaking posing a risk to the users, given the adverse weather conditions that are currently being experienced. The type of soil in the camp is Kalahari sand and given a possibility of a storm, the tents can be uprooted. The available tents can accommodate **42** families whilst there is a need of **190** family tents and the construction accessories;
- The Metrological Services Department has projected heavy rains in the coming 10 days which is likely to worsen the current shelter situation;
- There is a risk of the affected population contracting communicable diseases due to the overcrowded conditions;
- There is a risk of the affected populations contracting pneumonia because they do not have adequate supplies of blankets and warm clothing. There is an urgent need for blankets and clothing for the affected families. Only 150 fleece blankets were donated and distributed to children.

2.2 Health and Nutrition

Current Situation

- The affected population is being served by Sipepa Rural Health Centre which has a catchment population of 6,068 people. The affected population consists of vulnerable groups which include 159 children under 5. (3 are currently admitted in the CMAM programme and are being treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition), 57 Elderly people, 8 people living with disability, 86 chronically ill children and 39 children on ART
- The hospital has no ambulance to support any referral services
- Top 3 Diseases managed at the health facility are (i) Pneumonia, (ii) ARI (iii) Diarrhoea
- A total of 539 cases of diarrhoea were reported at Sipepa Rural Hospital in 2016 and 44 cases were reported in January
- No positive malaria cases were recorded in 2016

Ongoing Response:

- There is an on-going health programme supported by the Government of Zimbabwe, USAID-PEPFAR and the Health Development Fund and an ongoing nutrition programme funded by the Health Development Fund and USAID-Food for Peace (FFP) being implemented by the Government of Zimbabwe, UNICEF and Plan International.
- Before the flooding and subsequent displacement, UNICEF, MOHCC, with support from USAID-FFP funding, was implementing a community-based management of malnutrition programme. Village Health Workers were screening children for malnutrition and those found malnourished were referred to Sipepa Rural Health centre for management. This programme will continue albeit the disruption experienced following the cyclone. There will be additional active screening interventions at the camp to ensure that all the children under 5 are closely monitored.

Emergency Health Supplies Table (available supplies and gaps)

	Item	Unit	Required Quantity	Available	Gap
1.	Tables	Each	4	0	4
2.	Chairs	Each	16	0	16
3.	Counselling Tent	Each	4	0	4
4.	Pregnancy Test Kit	Kit	350	0	350
5.	Syphilis Test Kit	Kit	500	0	500
6.	Malaria Test Kit	Kit	860	0	860

7.	HIV Test Kit	Kit	800	0	800
8.	Portable Vaccine Carriers	Each	4	0	4
9.	50 kg Gas Bottles for the refrigerator	Each	4	0	4
10.	Dynamaps	Each	4	0	4
11.	Glucometers	Each	2	0	2
12.	Urine stix	Each	10	0	10
13.	Bathroom scales	Each	5	0	5
14.	A5 exercise books	Each	1800	0	1800
15.	Child health Cards	Each	150 M(80) F (70)	0	150 M(80) F(70)
16.	Blue pens	Each	2boxes	0	2boxes
17.	Black pens	Each	2boxes	0	2boxes
18.	Red pens	Each	2boxes	0	2boxes
19.	Arch Lever Files	Each	10	0	10
20.	File stand	Each	2	0	2
21.	Permanent Markers mixed colours	Dozen	4 dozens	0	4 dozens
22.	Paper punch	Each	2	0	2
23.	Heavy duty stapler	Each	2	0	2
24.	Sanitary pads	Each	1830 pieces	0	1830pieces
25.	Cotton wool 1000grams	Each	10	0	10
26.	Crepe Bandage	Each	1000 rolls	0	1000 Rolls
27.	Compressed Gauze	Each	1000 packs	0	1000 packs
28.	TO Ointment	Each	200 tubes	0	200 tubes

Nutrition Emergency Supplies Table (available supplies and gaps)

Item	Unit	Required Quantity	Available	Gap
1. Mother-baby scale	Piece	11	6	5
2. Length/height measuring board	Piece	11	6	5
3. Stationery	Sets (Registers, pens, cards)	20	0	0
4. Counseling tent	Piece	1	0	1
5. Furniture for the counselling space/tent (A set of 4 chairs and 2 tables)	Set	1	0	1

Priorities, Gaps/Challenges

- There is a need to support health and hygiene promotion interventions specifically focusing on SGBV, Family Planning, STIs and HIV and the prevention of WASH related diseases
- There is a need for continued Health screening of the affected population mainly for (STIs, High Blood Pressure, Diabetes, Pregnancy etc.)
- There is need for post trauma counselling including the setting up of a counselling area
- Due to increased work load there is a need for additional relief nurses (5 needed), counsellors for different age groups and the secondment of ward based nutrition coordinators

- There is a shortage of essential drugs due to increased demand. There is a need to strengthen the National Pharmacy System to be shock responsive and provide essential drugs in a timely manner. There is need for a supply of equipment and critical drugs that are not provided by the National Pharmacy. There is a shortage of screening tools-dynamaps, Sphygmomanometers, Bathrooms scales, Detergents, Disinfectants, ORS sachets, Anti-snake venom, and Pregnancy test kits.
- There is a need for additional Stationery such as outpatient cards, Registers to record victims, Child health cards. The affected population lost their child health cards. There is a need to retrace immunization status
- There is a need for nutrition screening of all the children <5 in the affected population
- There is a need for the support, promotion and protection of appropriate infant and young children feeding (IYCF) practices that will be fully integrated in the ongoing community based management of acute malnutrition programme
- There is a need for the provision of additional nutrition supplies particularly anthropometric equipment for screening (Mother and child scales, height/length boards, MUAC tapes and related stationery)
- There is a need for continuous Health and Nutrition education in the displaced population through the health facility and mass awareness campaigns

2.3 WASH and Environment (WASH-E)

WASH Situation in the Host Community

Water Supply

- There is a Zinwa supported piped water scheme that caters for part of Sipepa and Mkhethwa villages reaching over 250 households however the supply of safe water through the piped water scheme is unreliable due to erratic power supplies. The host community is also served by 4 Boreholes that were drilled in the community (2 boreholes in Mkhethwa and 2 boreholes in Sipepa). There are no pump minders trained in the host community. Routine water quality monitoring interventions are ongoing but need to be strengthened. A total of 4 water point user committees were trained in Sipepa and Mkhethwa.



Sanitation: The Sanitation-coverage in the host community is less than 20 %. Solid waste is being managed through household refuse pits. A group of 25 waste management champions have been established.

Environment: The community uses firewood as a source of Energy. There are established Environmental Management Committees that need refresher trainings and 1 DRR committee that needs resuscitation.

Hygiene Promotion: The whole Ward has a total of 17 VHWs however there are no trained VHWs in Sipepa and Mkhethwa sub-sections. There are 3 Community Health clubs that were established in the Ward. There have not been any recent Non Food Items distribution in the host communities.

WASH situation at Sipepa Rural Hospital (Temporary Holding Camp)

Water Supply: There is a piped water scheme at the hospital where the affected population has been settled however there is erratic water supply due to unreliable electricity supplies. On average water is supplied 2 out of 7 days. There are no tap stands near the temporary dwellings. An alternative water source is a borehole drilled at the Police station that is serving the community. The borehole is less than 500m from the relocation site however the borehole was working intermittently. There is a non-functional

motorized borehole in the clinic which needs repair or rehabilitation and the installation of a solar powered pump. There were no water quality monitoring interventions being implemented in the camp.

Sanitation: There are 35 temporary latrine installed at the clinic (ratio: 1:25), disaggregated by sex however there was no latrine decontamination interventions taking place. There are 20 refuse pits (1m*1.5m) for biodegradable material. There were no waste collection/recycling activities being implemented in the camp.

Hygiene Promotion: There are 28 handwashing facilities and a total of 4 bathroom facilities in the camp. Mass hygiene promotion campaigns are conducted every day in the morning by the EHTs, there were no interpersonal communication interventions being implemented. A total of 190 Households received non-food items in the form of 2 Buckets, 1 Jerri-can and 6 bars of soap. Water guard was available but was not distributed to the 190 households by the time of the assessment.

Environment: The environment in the camp was characterized by tall grass which is a risk to the affected communities. The community members were using firewood for energy.

School WASH situation (*Sipepa Primary and secondary schools*)

(i) Sipepa Primary School

Water Supply: The school uses a piped water scheme as its main source of safe water however the supply is erratic. On average water is available 3 days a week thereby putting over 600 children at risk from diarrhoeal diseases. The alternative water source is a secondary school borehole which is approximately 1km from the school and a DDF warehouse that is also 1km from the school.

Sanitation: There are a total of 20 toilets (10 for girls and 10 for boys) manifesting into a ratio of 1: 33 however there are no handwashing facilities at the school. The school has 2 refuse pits for solid waste management

Hygiene Promotion: The school has one established health club which can be used as an entry point for institutional health and hygiene interventions.

Environment: The environment around the school was clean with evidence of limited littering. The school uses firewood as the primary source of cooking fuel for the Emergency School feeding programme

(ii) Sipepa Secondary School

Water Supply: The school has an Enrolment of 370 students (170 girls – 180 Boys). The primary water source for the school is a piped water scheme and the alternative water source is a borehole however the water supply from the piped water system is erratic due to the unavailability of electricity.

Sanitation: A total of 32 toilets are available at the school (16 for girls and 16 for boys) manifesting into a ratio of 1:11. There are no handwashing facilities at all the toilets.

Hygiene Promotion: The school has one established health club which needs a refresher training.

Environment: The environment around the school was clean as there was limited or no littering. There are 2 refuse pits for solid waste management

Emergency WASH Response Table (Ongoing response)

No	Activity	Unit	Target	Achieved	Partner
	Sanitation				

1	Provision of temporary latrines	Each	42	35	MoHCC/Red Cross
2					
3	Construction of handwashing facilities	Each	42	28	MoHCC/Red Cross
4	Construction of bathing facilities	Each	20	4	MoHCC/Red Cross
5	Construction of Refuse Pits	Each	50	7	EMA/MoHCC
	Hygiene Promotion				
1	Mass Hygiene promotion sessions	days	90	5	MoHCC
2	Environmental assessments	days	90	5	EMA/MoHCC
3	Distribution of Non Food Items	HH	190	190	UNICEF/GAA/MoHCC

NB: There are no water supply interventions being implemented

Emergency WASH supplies table

Number	Supply Component	Unit	Required quantity	Available	Gap
1	PPE (Worksuits, Gumboots, Gloves)	Each	21	0	21
2	Hygiene Promotion material (T-shirts and floppy hats)	Each	50	0	50
3	Detergents/ Disinfectant Powdered soap	Kgs	50	0	50
4	Chloride of lime	Kgs	200	0	200
5	Sodium Hypo Chloride	liters	20	0	20
6	Aqua tabs	Boxes	10 Boxes	6 Boxes	4 Boxes
7	Sanitary pads	Bales	2	0	2
8	Cleaning Material Sets (Hard brooms, Soft brooms)	Set	30	0	30
9	Kitchen utensils sets (Kango plates, Cups, Spoons)	Sets	2,010	0	2,010
10	Hygiene Enabling PHHE Toolkits	Sets	10	0	10
11	Axes	Each	20	0	20
12	Slashers	Each	100	0	100
13	Hoes	Each	20	12	8
14	Piks	Each	20	0	20
15	Shovels	Each	20	0	20
16	Horse Pipe (1 * 50 metres)	Each	1	0	1
17	Fly Trap	Each	50	0	50
18	Sanitary slabs	Each	50	35	15
19	Hygiene Enabling Materials (IEC Materials)	Each	300	100	200
20	Plastic sheeting	Rolls	20	0	20
21	Water Storage containers (10,000 litres)	Each	2	0	2

Priorities, Gaps/Challenges in the response

- There are no water supply interventions being implemented in the camp, at risk primary school and the host community focusing. There is an urgent need to focus on the rehabilitation of the motorized borehole at the health facility (Camp), drilling of one borehole at Sipepa Primary school and the through extending the network of the tap stands in the temporary holding camp. There is a need to provide a solar powered pump for the Zinwa managed piped water scheme and the motorized borehole at the Health facility.
- There is a need to support the environmental management component particularly the clearing of the area around the holding camp
- There is a need to provide institutional NFI kits for the Schools and the Health Facility
- There is a need to conduct water quality monitoring interventions in the camp, host community and the schools
- There is need to improve the quality of the sanitation structures that have been constructed
- There is a need to construct temporary bathing facilities around the camp (1 bathroom catering for 2 families)
- There is a need to scale up hygiene promotion interventions through the training of volunteers and promote inter-personal communication interventions
- There is a need for improved WASH monitoring that includes household level water quality monitoring

2.4 Food security

Current Situation

Most of the crops that were planted in the flood affected area during the January planting window were affected by water logging (60% of the total area planted this season). The crops that were planted during the period October to December might be harvested although yields will be lower due to leaching. There is likely to be nominal harvesting of the early crop that was planted during the period (October to December). Maize grain was not readily available in the local market. There is high food insecurity due to the displacement and loss of livelihoods and food stocks. There are no means of self – support or agricultural and livelihoods activities in the camp. The affected households are relying solely on food assistance programmes and donations.



Pre-Emergency Programmes targeting the affected population

Program	Type of beneficiaries	Number	Programme date	End
Lean season assistance	Vulnerable households	449	March-2017	
*Government drought relief program	Vulnerable labor constrained	*	March-2017	
	Vulnerable non labour constrained			
	Subsidized grain			

			scheme		
			School feeding programmes		
Amalima distribution	targeted	food	Pregnant and lactating women	12 PLW	2,018
			Children under 2 years	72 under 2years (35Boys, 37 Girls)	

**Information on the Government supported drought relief programme was still being compiled*

Food Security Response Table (Ongoing response focusing on the provision of food)

Activity	Quantity	Partner
Food Donation		
Rice	3MT	Social Welfare
Maize	10MT	
Veg oil	1.297MT	
Mealie meal	10MT	Presidential donation
Beast	1	Local Member of Parliament
Matemba	0.05MT	Plan International
Veg oil	0.043MT	
Maize meal	0.5MT	
Brown sugar	0.05MT	
Sugar beans	0.05MT	
CSB	0.5MT	Childcare Ministries

Food Emergency Supplies Table (available supplies and gaps)

Number	Supply Component	Required Quantity	Available	Gap
--------	------------------	-------------------	-----------	-----

		(MT)	(MT)	(MT)
1	Beans	5.15	0.07	5.09
2	Matemba	1.93	0.04	1.89
3	Cereal rice	7.73	3.00	4.73
4	Cereal maize grain/meal	25.77	11.00	14.77
5	Vegetable oil	1.93	1.33	0.61
6	CSB	6.67	-	6.67
7	Sugar	0.77	-	0.77
Total		49.96	15.43	34.53

Priorities and gaps in the ongoing response

There was no relish in the form of pulses, Matemba and alternatives for all the affected people. A blanket nutrition supplement with CSB/ super cereal is necessary. All the categories will have to benefit from CSB.

Based on the quantities available the following quantities would be required for the next 3 months:

- Provision of Cereal maize- 14.77MT
- Provision of Pulses - 5.09MT
- Provision of CSB-6.67MT
- Provision of Vegetable oil-0.61MT

2.5 Protection

Current situation

- Sipepa temporary holding camp has a total of 859 people although the figure is likely to increase. The camp is organized through camp committees which include the local leadership. Sectoral committees have been put in place to support the ongoing response. In order to fully address the protection challenges Protection officers need to be seconded on a full time basis.
- The most affected population are of a school going age (5-18 years) however there is a risk that the elderly may suffer neglect in terms of access to services i.e. meals, health and hygiene services. People living with disabilities are at risk of not having health and hygiene enabling facilities i.e. disability friendly toilets, or access to classrooms. Women are susceptible to abuse (physical and emotional). The burden of care heavily lies with the women, in general a few men are registered in the camp. There is a risk of sexual abuse given the accommodation arrangements at the camp. The flood affected population is currently accommodated in tents and tarpaulins as villages or sub villages i.e. older males and boys, older females and girls. The tents are too close together therefore chances of sexual abuse are high although no cases have been reported so far. The police camp is within the camp which is a deterrent and facilitates a rapid response to any cases of crime. This is likely to reduce the incidents of crime and sexual violence.
- There is a poor lighting system at the camp which increases the vulnerability of children to sexual abuse. There is a need to monitor the movement of children in the camp, due to a risk of criminals from within or outside the camp.
- There is a risk of children being abused when they are fetching water far away from the dwellings due to the unavailability of a reliable source of water near the tents
- There is a need to review the registration list or conduct a verification exercise to aid in the response to unaccompanied / separated children
- The entire population has endured psychological trauma and requires counselling.

The key risks for potential abuse for women and children are:

- Poor lighting within the tents, toilets and the camp which increases the vulnerability of children particularly adolescent girls and women.
- Overcrowding which is depriving individuals of their privacy and increasing chances of communicable diseases.
- Health risks-Women and girls sanitary ware issues have not been addressed.
- There is a risk of family separation. Although proper statistics are yet to be gathered informal interviews have indicated that some children came without their parents.
- Some families have lost their livelihoods which in turn affects their cognitive ability and coping capacity. Statistics show that 62 cattle, 3 donkeys, 410 goats and 827 chickens have been lost due to flooding. Crop assessments have not yet been conducted.

Protection Sector Response Table (Ongoing response)

No	Activity	Quantity	Partner
	Provision of Counselling Services		
1	Provision of professional counselling	60 victims counselled per day	Department of Child Welfare and Protection Services (DCWPS), Child line, MoHCC
	Capacity building		
2	Strengthening of camp child protection structures(child protection committees, CCWs, local leaders	50 people	DCWPS, Child line, Plan, MoHCC, MoPSE
	Education, Information and Communication	2x4 schools	
3	Information dissemination on child rights, GBV, SASE	859 people	DCWPS, Plan, Childline, MoHCC
	Establishment of a Play centre		
4	Setting up of a play centre to keep children occupied	1	Public works, locals, DCWPS, Plan, Child line
	Compilation of Child Protection Data		
5	Compiling data on unaccompanied children, drop outs, CLWD	1 register	DCWPS, Plan, Child line

Protection Emergency supplies

No	Supply Component	Quantity needed	Available	Gaps
1	Counselling tents	none	3	none
2	Counselling desks, chairs	8 desks, 16 chairs	0	
	Therapeutic kits	8 kits	0	8
3	Case Files	859 flat files	0	859
4	Pens	16	0	16

5	Soccer balls, netball, volleyball	15 soccer balls, 10 netballs 5 volleyballs	0	15,10&5
6	Crayons	200	0	200
7	IEC material, posters, pamphlets	50 posters, 900 pamphlets	0	50 &900
8	Toys (a variety)	200	0	200

Priorities, gaps/challenges in the ongoing response

- Provision of counselling services to 859 people – 10 days of intense counselling for children, women and men (60 pple per day) thereafter scheduled counselling with different groups for 60 days.
- Provision of IEC materials – development and distribution of IEC materials (50 posters and 2,000 pamphlets) on GBV and Child rights.
- Capacity building of local structures- establishment and strengthening of 4 child protection committees within the camp, training of CCWs and traditional leaders on child rights and GBV.
- Sensitization on protection issues i.e. child abuse and GBV –1 scheduled awareness session with each of the following, children, youths and adults.
- Establishment of a play centre for infants- soccer, netball and volleyball equipment that include nets, balls, whistles and an assortment of toys for infants. Indoor games chess boards, draft and monopoly etc.
- Provision of sanitary ware including undergarments for 120 adolescent girls
- Establishment of informal education support for adults and children who dropped out of school.

2.6 Education

Due to impact of the flooding that affected Mahlaba and Matupula Primary Schools, all the learners and teachers from Mahlaba primary school were evacuated. The learners are currently conducting their lessons at Sipepa Primary School. A total of seven teachers out of nine teachers from Matupula did not relocate due to the flooding to enable them to assist children from other villages which were not affected. Two teachers from Matupula are currently teaching at Sipepa Primary school.



Summary of the affected children

A total of 369 learners were affected by the flooding as shown on the table below:

Mahlaba Primary				Matupula Primary				Sipepa Secondary			
Grade	M	F	Total	Grade	M	F	Total	Form	M	F	Total
ECD A and B	16	7	23	ECD A & B	9	12	21	1	3	5	8
1	17	6	23	1	5	9	14	2	1	4	5
2	11	4	15	2	6	12	18	3	4	5	9
3	5	13	18	3	4	12	16	4	4	3	7
4	9	3	12	4	15	12	27	U6		1	1
5	13	9	22	5	5	8	13				
6	7	7	14	6	23	13	36				

7	4	7	11	7	3	3	6				
Total	82	56	188	Total	70	81	151		12	18	30

Emergency Education Supplies Table (available supplies and gaps):

Number	Supply Component	Unit	Quantity needed	Available	Gap
1	Maths kit	Kit	4	0	4
2	Tents	Each	20	20	0
3	School in a Box kits	Each	50	50	0
4	Recreational Kits	Each	50	40	10
5	ECD Kits	Each	30	30	0
6	Exercise books (10 per student)	Each	6,533	1,320	5,320
7	Text books (Sets of 8)	Each	855	214	641
8	Crayons	Each	433 sets of 12	0	433
9	Art paint	Each	3 sets of 653	0	1,959
10	Art brushes	Each	2 sets of 653	0	1,306
11	Clay mould	Each	1 set of 653	0	653
12	Infant (chairs)	Each	149	134	15
13	Junior (chairs)	Each	446	95	351
14	Infant (tables)	Each	351	118	163
15	Junior (tables)	Each	231	175	56
16	Chairs	Each	35	5	30
17	Tables	Each	35	5	30
18	Standard teachers kit	Each	20	5	15

Ongoing response

- A total of 130 by 32 paged exercise books were distributed to grades 1, 2, 4 and 7 classes from both Matupula and Mahlaba Primary Schools.
- A total of 20 tents, 50 School in a Box kits , 40 recreational kits and 30 ECD kits were distributed
- Government is supporting the Emergency school feeding programme through the provision of meals for the host community and the flood displaced children

Priorities, Gaps/Challenges

- The provision of temporary latrines to cater for the additional caseload of children and cleaning materials
- The construction of handwashing facilities at 2 schools
- The construction of bathing facilities at 1 school
- Supply of teaching materials and stationery , including portable boards

- The provision of Sanitary pads
- Provision of Lighting material for the make shift dormitories.

2.7 Security

Current situation

Prior to the movement of people to the camp, the Local police was aware of the possibility of flooding in the area, so they conducted awareness campaigns to sensitize people who were in low lying areas to move to higher ground. Initially the affected population was not convinced that this was a natural hazard and resisted the relocation exercise.

Currently there are no security incidents reported in the camp. The affected population was sensitized on the need to maintain law and order and the need to co-exist in the camp. The local neighborhood watch committee was engaged to support security surveillance and enforcement. Proximity of the camp to the Police Station plays a figurative role as a deterrent to would be criminals. The local police engaged the services of neighborhood watch teams to help reinforce their establishment. There are 34 security details in Sipepa area including a neighborhood watch team of 70 people.

Projected evolution of the security situation: main causes of concern in the coming 3 months

- People may end up getting familiar with the area and start committing crimes hence there is a risk of an increased crime rate and conflict among the communities.
- There is a probability of an increase in sexual violence
- Theft cases may rise in the affected communities as the affected populations left their properties and livestock unattended

Ongoing response

- The camp is still receiving people from the affected areas hence there is a need for continued support at the reception centre
- Local police are carrying out campaigns against domestic violence cases, sexual violence cases and encouraging affected people to co-exist in the camp.
- There are foot patrols in the camp.

Priorities, gaps/ challenges

- Fuel is required for the security team to patrol the accessible affected areas for the protection of property and livestock that was not affected by the floods.

3.0 - 90 Day Response Budget

Budget Line /Sector	Total Required US\$	Funded Amount - US\$	Sum of Gap / Shortfall US\$
WASH			
Water Supply	40,000	0	40,000
Hygiene Promotion	10,000	5,200	4,800
Sanitation	7,000	2,000	5,000
Sub-total	57,000	7,200	49,800
Shelter and Non Food Items			
Provision of tents	30,540	3,780	26,760

Provision of Standard Non Food Items	33,200	0	33,200
Sub-total	63,740	3,780	59,960
Food Security			
CSB	33,345	2,500	30,845
Vegetable oil	3,842	2,632	1,210
Cereal maize	11,655	4,500	7,155
Pulses	12,442	229	12,213
Sub-total	61,284	9,861	51,423
Education			
Teaching and Learning material	22,562	0	22,562
Lighting	500	0	500
Furniture	22,400	0	22,400
Sub-total	45,462	0	45,462
Protection			
IEC material on GBV and Child protection (posters, pamphlets, t-shirts, hats)	5,000	0	5,000
Counseling services (flat files for case files)	2,000	0	2,000
Play centre (swings, see-saw, jumping castle, balls, indoor games)	5,000	0	5,000
Accessories (1laptop, 8harddrives, 100 reams bond, printer)	2,500	0	2,500
Sanitary ware (pads & undergarments for girls and women)	5,000	0	5,000
Lighting (solar lights 200 families)	3,000	0	3,000
Allowances for counselling professionals x 8 x 10 @\$75	6,000	0	6,000
Sub-total	28,500	0	28,500
Coordination, search and rescue services			
Awareness campaigns and early warning	10,000	10,000	0
Livelihoods study – scope of relocation and scope of living with risks	20,000	0	20,000
Logistical support fuel and T&S.	30,000	0	30,000
Jet A1, Vehicles			
Sub-total	60,000	10,000	50,000
Grand Total	315,986	30,841	285,145

4.0 Recommendations/Key Proposed response actions

Short Term- Immediate

- Government and Development Partners under the coordination of the Provincial and District Civil Protection committee to support a 90 day multi-sectoral response focusing on all the sectoral gaps and priorities and any other additional support required for an effective response and include monitoring of the effectiveness of the response

- Integrate the humanitarian action with long-term development programming in an effort to enhance sustainability and link humanitarian interventions with recovery and resilience building programmes
- Scale up inter-agency collaboration, by incorporating existing sub-national coordination structures leading in Food Security and Agriculture, Health and Nutrition, WASH, Education and Protection sectors
- Support the children and women vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, to access appropriate care and services and strengthen the identification of children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, and strengthen the district referral networks for accessing appropriate services

Medium Term

- Government through District Civil Protection Committee should continue the promotion and initiation of hazard mitigation or disaster risk reduction activities through the setting up of ward level DRR structures. The aim is to reduce the loss of life, injuries and damage to property and the environment from disasters in the longer term.
- Community based flooding early warning systems should be developed
- Assist the affected families with documentation like birth certificates and National Identity Cards
- Establish short term livelihood activities such as gardening and small livestock production
- Provide resources to the department of civil protection to support disaster preparedness, early warning and response

Long Term

- Develop a relocation plan for all the flood prone areas in the district and support the construction of basic infrastructure
- National and local authorities, humanitarian and development actors need to work together to effectively support IDPs, including improving sustainable access to adequate basic social services
- The Government should consider action to domesticate the Kampala Convention to effect it into national legislation. This will establish a national framework for addressing internal displacement in a comprehensive manner.
- Develop a recovery livelihood support framework for the affected communities

Annex 1: Partner Contact list

Sector	Partner Name	Position	Focal Point Name	Focal Person Email	Phone Number
Coordination	DCP	Director	S.Ndlovu	sndlovu@eprzim.co.zw	04-703715
	DCP	PAO	L.Betera	lbetera@eprzim.co.zw	0773420090
	DA-Tsholotsho	DA	G.Zizhou	getzizhou@gmail.com	087-8206
	Assistant DA Tsholotsho	Assistant DA	T.Muzerengi	muzerengi1985@gmail.com	0772978938
	UN-RCO	Head of UN RCO	Kanako Mabuchi	kanako.mabuchi@one.un.org	0782784957
WASH	MoHCC	Environmental Health	Mbonisi Ncube	mbonisijason084@gmail.com	0773494888
	EMA	Environmental Protection	Orpa Ruzawe	dudzierzawe@gmail.com	0772468494
	Red Cross	DRR Manager	K.Mudombi	desmondm@redcrosszim.org.zw	04-333158
	Amalima	Chief of Party	David Brigham	dbrigham@cnfazimbabwe.org	0772572300
	UNICEF	WASH	Kwanayi Meki	kmeki@unicef.org	0782706683
German	WASH	Mark Harper	Mark.Harper@welthungerhilfe.de	0772413641	

	Agro Action				
	ZRP	Inspector Khulisani Nkala	OIC Sipepa	+263 773 930 551	n/a
Food Security	Min of Agriculture		Rachel Sibanda	rachiesn@yahoo.com	0772387813
	Ministry Labour and Social Welfare		Varaidzo Mahachi	varaidzomahachi@gmail.com	0713051285
	Amalima	Chief of Party	David Brigham	dbrigham@cnfazimbabwe.org	0772572300
	Plan International		Mehluli Ndlovu	mehluli.ndlovu@plan-international.org	0772177198
	World Food Program	Country Director	Eddie Rowe	Eddie.rowe@wfp.org	0772121212
	Childcare Ministries		Challenge Dube	challengedube@gmail.com	0772319395
	USAID	Alternate Mission Disaster Risk Reduction Officer	Fanuel Cumanzala	fcumanzala@usaid.gov	0772565948
Nutrition	Amalima	Chief of Party	David Brigham	dbrigham@cnfazimbabwe.org	0772572300
	UNICEF	Health Coordinator	Farayi Marume	fmarume@unicef.org	
	UNICEF	Nutrition Manager	Ismael Ngeta	ingnieteta@unicef.org	0772128665
	PLAN			mehluli.ndlovu@plan-international.org	0772177198
	WFP	CD	Eddie Rowe	Eddie.rowe@wfp.org	0772121212
	LEAD TRUST	CEO	Eliot Takaendesa		0712619977
	Child Care Ministries		Livison H. Dube	comzdube@gmail.com	0774095062
Shelter	IOM	Operations Assistant	Aaron Manyumbu	amanyumbu@iom.int	0733821137
Red Cross	DRR Manager	DRR Manager	K.Mudombi	desmondm@redcrosszim.org.zw	04-333158
Protection	DCWPS	DSW	Trevor Vundla	Sergiovundla09@gmail.com	0782412915
	Childline	National Programmes Manager	Chengetayi Nyamukapa	programmesmanager@childline.org.zw	0731116066