ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
MOZAMBICAN INFLUX INTO CHIPINGE DISTRICT, ZIMBABWE

Chipinge District Civil Protection Committee

Abstract
This document is a culmination of a partnership between UNHCR, the Department of Social Welfare and the Chipinge District Civil Protection Committee with multi-sectorial representation comprising both humanitarian partners and government line ministries in an assessment of the influx from Mozambique to establish inter alia population statistics, migration trends, access to basic services and general safety to inform interventions.

October 2016
# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSW</td>
<td>Department for Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHH</td>
<td>Female Headed Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRELIMO</td>
<td>Frente de Libertação de Moçambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoZ</td>
<td>Government of Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>International NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Implementing Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNGO</td>
<td>Local NGO</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFT</td>
<td>Multi-Functional Teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoC</td>
<td>Persons of concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RENAMO</td>
<td>Resistência Nacional Moçambicana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STIs</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Infections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRC</td>
<td>Tongogara Refugee Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UASC</td>
<td>Unaccompanied or Separated Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIP</td>
<td>Ventilated Improved Pit (latrine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WR</td>
<td>Woman at Risk</td>
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</table>
1.0 Executive Summary

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare (DSW), under the auspices of the Chipinge District Civil Protection Committee, supported the district initiative to establish the accurate number, nationalities, bio-data and needs of the persons of concern fleeing civil strife in Mozambique’s Manica Province into Chipinge District of Zimbabwe. The affected areas lie along the Mozambican-Zimbabwean border in Chipinge District, and were the target locations for the assessment which was conducted from 12 – 17 September 2016.

703 questionnaires, constituting 703 households and 3,314 persons, were profiled with key information in areas such as details of flight, current basic location information, current housing/shelter arrangements, water and sanitation, security and safety, education and livelihoods. Following the profiling exercise, 953 persons arrived from Mozambique in late September, with 703 recorded in Zamuchiya, 341 in Bvuma and the rest in Fungai Amos, Zikuyumo and Gwasha.

The objective of the assessment is to establish the actual situation of the influx. The findings from the respondents indicated civil conflict as the primary cause of flight from Mozambique into Zimbabwe. In terms of nationalities, 57% of the households are Mozambican, 25% are Zimbabwean, 11% hold dual Zimbabwean and Mozambican nationality while 7% could not show evidence of nationality. Strong relational links and similarities exist between the persons displaced from Mozambique and the Zimbabwean host communities with 77% declaring family ties in Chipinge district of Zimbabwe.

One key finding indicates the situation on the host communities does not vary greatly across affected areas. 87% of the influx is residing in informal settlements where they were allowed to reside by local village headmen however their stay there is not formalised by the local authorities. This presents a risk of further displacement. 7.8% of the displaced persons are living with relatives in Chipinge district. In both contexts, conflicts and misunderstandings are imminent due to pressure on available scarce resources.

With regarding willingness to return to Mozambique, 56.9% of households stated that they have no intention of returning back to Mozambique, at the present time, due to the conflict there. They expressed an interest in having their legal status in Zimbabwe formalized, and rebuilding their livelihoods.

The absence of basic services such as clean water, toilets, food, blankets, shelter and other essential items in many of the settlements is alarming. Moreover, in most of the host communities, health, water and sanitation services are insufficient and have been further strained by the influx. It is recommended that the provision of basic services be initiated as soon as possible.
Key statistical highlights per thematic area:

1. **Nationality of profiled households:**

   - Zimbabwe: 176 HH, 25%
   - Mozambique: 399 HH, 57%
   - Dual Zimbabwe and Mozambique: 77 HH, 11%
   - Nationality not established: 51 HH, 7%

   **Total: 703 HH, 100%**

   The average family size is 4.8 individuals per household.

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### Age and Gender Disaggregation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>00-04 Female</th>
<th>00-04 Male</th>
<th>05-11 Female</th>
<th>05-11 Male</th>
<th>12-17 Female</th>
<th>12-17 Male</th>
<th>18-59 Female</th>
<th>18-59 Male</th>
<th>Female 60+</th>
<th>Male 60+</th>
<th>Totals</th>
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<td>392</td>
<td>217</td>
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<td>ZIM</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>65</td>
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<td>Nationality not established</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>3314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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![Age and Gender Disaggregation](image-url)
2. **Shelter**
   - 47% live in shacks made of plastic, metal sheet, grass
   - 23.7% household are staying in pole and dagga houses,
   - 6% live in open spaces, under trees, no shelter
   - 7.1% live in tents
   - 0.56% are living in makeshift shelters made from mosquito nets.

3. **Water and Sanitation**
   - Water Sources: Boreholes 23%, protected dug wells 22.4%, river/stream/spring 30.8% , unprotected dug wells 21.6%, no access to water 2.2%.
   - 64.8% have no adequate water sources.
   - Only 26% have access to latrines

4. **General safety and security:**
   - 90% of households said they feel safe in their current setup in the host country.
   - 66% of households have one or more family member separated from them.
   - 89% of households have not experienced physical or verbal abuse in the host country.

5. **Education access:**
   - Current population of school going age group between 4 – 18 years = 1,581 individuals, 47.7% of the entire registered population.
   - 387 children (24.4%) out of the population of school-going age are attending school.

6. **Livelihoods:**
   - 36.8% household are depending on farming as a source of income.
Chipinge Civil Protection Household Profiling Report on Mozambique Influx

October 2016

- 40.9% of the population have skills for survival
- 4.4% have the necessary tools to carry out their skills work.

7. Vulnerabilities

- 165/23.5% of Household headed are single women (WR).

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Data collection instruments

All households were profiled using a Household Profiling Tool which captured biodata and registration status of household members. Information on flight history, basic location information, access to water, sanitation, hygiene, health, education, livelihoods and future intentions was collected. Further to the household profile, a community profile for every village/settlement was completed to assess coping mechanisms, access to basic services and existence of assistance in affected communities. In total, 703 Individuals or household heads were interviewed. Stakeholders and key informants were also interviewed on the situation in their respective communities. In some cases, secondary data was used for triangulation and analysis. The largest family size recorded was 27 individuals in a single family. The average family size was 4.8 individuals per household.

2.2 Delimitations

i. Registration was conducted only for individuals who were present.
ii. Screening involved presentation of Mozambican/Zimbabwean ID cards and/or voter registration cards.
iii. Registration cards issued with family size and name of household head.
2.3 Community mobilization
Local leadership was sensitised by the District Administrator’s office by telephone and by the security officials who conduct routine monitoring of inflows in influx hosting communities. Local leadership mobilised affected communities. The majority of the village headsmen had already documented all persons in their respective villages.

2.4 Registration process
Registration was conducted at a single location at a convenient site within a catchment area. Mozambicans were issued registration cards (ration cards) with family size, ward name and name of household head at the first stage. Thereafter invisible ink was sprayed on the ring and little fingers especially in areas where registration took more than a day to avoid re-registrations. The screening team was also equipped with an invisible ink detector. From the screening point the affected persons were directed to interviewers as family units. The registered individuals retained their registration cards for coordinated future assistance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village/settlement</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>HH</th>
<th>POCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHIPINGE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY/LOW VELD AREA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Fungai Amos Garahwa/Marega</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Mabee/Zvinangwa/Marufu</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Mabee/Kuwireira</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Mabee/Mutoki A and B</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>504</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Bvuma/Hakwata</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Mamuse/Khomoidhuna</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Mufukwa/Chimambwe</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Gwasha/Rusununguko</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FOR CHIPINGE SOUTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>587</td>
<td>2791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHIPINGE NORTH CONSTITUENCY/HIGH VELD AREA</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Muradzikwa/Beacon Hill</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Farm 19/Jersey</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Mundanda/Jersey</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Kwenendu/Jersey</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Registered People</td>
<td>Unregistered People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Chikwanda/Grassflats/Sabarauta</td>
<td>13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL FOR CHIPINGE NORTH</td>
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<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL (PROFILES POPULATION)</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>3,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Zamuchiya</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gwasha/Rusununguko</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mabee/Mutoki B</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mabee/Zvinangwa/Marufu</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Zikuyumo/Rukangare</td>
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<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Fungai Amos/Marega</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL (UNREGISTERED ARRIVALS)</td>
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<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL (COMBINED PROFILED &amp; UNREGISTERED NEW ARRIVALS)</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>4,267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mabee is a broad area with a catchment of Zvinangwa, Kuwirirana, Mutoki, Bvuma villages. Its catchment area extends to other non-affected villages.

SECTION 3: SURVEY FINDINGS PER THEMATIC AREA

3.1 Registration and flight details

- Dual Registration
- Mozambique
- Nationality not established
- Zimbabwe
a. 57% of the profiled population of 3,314 have Mozambican registration forming the majority of the affected population. Holders of Zimbabwean registration account for 25% while holders of dual registration (Zimbabwe and Mozambique) constitute 11%. Only 7% did not show any identification documentation to show nationality.

b. 100% of the respondents cited conflict in Mozambique between FRELIMO and RENAMO soldiers as the reason of flight.

c. Dates of entry into Chipinge District, Zimbabwe range from January 2016 to August 2016.

d. Major points of entry into Zimbabwe are: Mabee with 102 HH constituting 14.5% of the respondents followed by Jersey Tea Estate (88 HH = 12.5%) and Hakwata (70 HH = 9.9%). Other entry points with nominal flows are Khomeidhuna, Beacon Hill, Jersey, Chimambo, Chingove, Gwenzi, Mamuse 8 and other undesignated crossing points along the border with Mozambique.

e. 82% of households entered into Zimbabwe with personal possessions and the total count for recorded livestock was 940 cattle, 563 goats, 49 sheep, 29 donkeys and 311 fowls (chickens). Other possessions range from, scotch carts, bicycles, motor bikes, blankets and cooking utensils. One family responded to having brought 1 tractor 1 car and 5 ploughs. Only 9.4% of households managed to carry maize crop harvests from Mozambique with the average family managing to carry 5 bags/Tins of maize measured at 20KGS each. After fleeing to Zimbabwe for safety there has been notable movement back to Mozambique especially on a weekly and monthly basis. Reasons of movement range from: herding livestock, looking for and collecting property, checking on the current situation and on property, pasturing and harvesting, checking on crops as illustrated below.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Once</th>
<th>Daily</th>
<th>Weekly</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>71</td>
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3.2 Basic Location Information

Strong relational links have been noted with 77% of the influx having family ties in Chipinge district of Zimbabwe. 609/87% of HH are staying in informal settlements in host communities on land allocated by community/traditional leadership with no legal title. 55/7.8% of HH are staying with host families either friends or relatives. Chronic overcrowding and co-sleeping arrangements are phenomenal with 495/70.4% of HH not having separate sleeping arrangements for their children.

3.3 Water Situation

a. Survey findings show that host communities in Chipinge District are incapable of providing adequate drinking water evidenced by 301 HH /42.8% that do not have access to clean drinking water. The observation from the general situation was that there is a severe shortage of clean drinking water in all settlements. The displaced community staying at Mutoki A camp in Mabee, Chipinge South Constituency is fetching water from unprotected shallow wells which belong to a few host nationals. Queues can be observed from these shallow wells as they quickly run dry and may take several hours to refill. After probing some HH they shared their dilemma by saying that in other places money is paid to access these wells raging from a couple of dollars per month as access fee to the wells and one family said they pay $1 to access water.

b. Water sources available are; communal boreholes cited as a water source by 163HH/23.1%, 217HH/31% use river/stream or spring water; protected dug wells used by 158HH/55.5% and 152 HH/22% are fetching water from unprotected dug wells. Only 223HH/32% of the HH have adequate water supply. Observation has shown that a few functional boreholes are servicing a wide catchment area of over three villages. The host communities has been facing water challenges due to overwhelming demand from few functional boreholes that are also used as drinking sources for livestock. The situation has been made worse by the sudden increase in population from the Mozambique influx. Wear and tear has increased and a lot of boreholes are in a state of disrepair. As a coping strategy households are fetching water till as late as midnight or as early as 3am further exposing women and children to SGBV.

c. Only 38% of the HH walk less than 500m to the water collection points. Without adequate maintenance of boreholes there is a high risk of longer walking distances to be travelled for water as more and more boreholes break down. Generally all areas lack capacity to supply adequate drinking water to host communities as well as the influx. The increased pressure on meager community resources also increases threat of tension between the host community and the displaced communities.

Families with access to safe drinking water:  
YES = 55%  
NO = 42.8%

Families with access to shared latrines and Health centers:  
YES = 26%  
NO = 70%
3.4 Sanitation and health services

a. 70% of HH do not have adequate sanitation facilities in affected communities. Water shortages and poor sanitation mean displaced families are at higher risk of disease and epidemic outbreaks. From a general observation, there is adequate space for building latrines in all affected areas. 20% of HH use shared latrines, these are not separated for men or women and are makeshift in nature.

b. 4% of the HH recorded a death of a family member within the past year and the causes of death were: 3 suicides, 2 headaches, 3 shot dead, 2 TB and one coughing, 1 beer poisoning, 2 fever, 2 malaria and the remaining 15 were unknown deaths. 64HH/9% reported to having family members with some form of illness. The reported diseases range from 11 chronic illnesses of diarrhea, heart problems, headaches, mental disorders, asthma to mention a few serious reported diseases.

c. According to 447HH/64% the nearest health facility is within 4km while for 224HH/32% the nearest health facility is more that 5km from place of residence. Health facilities referred to include clinics (635HH/90%), government hospital and mission hospitals. Due to absence of a source of livelihoods for most the service fee charged at the clinic is a deterrent to accessing health services.

d. 57% have access to condoms in affected areas and the majority of these are accessed through NGOs and the health facility. Of all clinics in affected areas Mabee clinic is the most affected servicing more than double the usual clientele prior to the influx. Prior to influx Mabee clinic used to assist an off peak to peak clientele of 800 – 1000 a month. After the advent of the Mozambican influx the clinic is now operating with a range of 2,000 – 3,000 cases per month. The clinic is evidently overwhelmed and in need of medical supplies (drugs, HIV testing kits), more medical personnel and lighting to cope with the increased demand for health services. Common health conditions include trachoma (eye condition), skin conditions and STIs.

3.5 General Safety and Security

a. 49HH/7% of the profiled population do not feel safe. The main reason being that majority are living in the buffer zone or near the border where there is a high risk of attack by rebels from Mozambique. 90% said that they felt safe in their current living setup. 89%/628HH have not experienced any verbal or physical abuse since flight. The remaining 11% had experienced violence was as a result of ethnic
problems, water problems, disputes over firewood, domestic violence and shortage of water. 487HH/69% report security incidents to the Village head/Chief or the Police.

b. 30%/208HH have been separated from family members. 83HH cited displacement as a result of the Mozambican conflict while 77HH cited economic reasons as reason for separation, 26 HH reported not being in contact with separated family members. Hakwata settlement in Bvuma village has witnessed a surge in population figures post-registration and this has been largely reunification of children with their parents. Most of the displaced persons are in touch with their loved ones and are using their cellphones with Mozambican sim cards to communicate with friends and family.

![Safety and Security Chart]

**3.6 Education access**

a. The general observation is that most children who are of school going age are not attending school in these settlements. 397HH/56% have children of primary school going age who are not attending school mainly because of disrupted livelihoods leaving no income to pay for school fees, uncertainty and the lack of a proper and settled abode. 152HH/22% (220 girls and 167 boys) have children of school going age who are attending school. Some families especially in Beacon Hill mentioned that their family members have been accessing education and health in Zimbabwe from Mozambique even before flight.

b. 339HH stated that the primary school walking distance is between 500m to 4 KM while 174HH walk more than 5 kilometers to school, with the highest distance reported being 13 kilometres.

c. 6% of the HH reported to having children who are attending secondary education. There is very little or no access to education among the affected communities and there is need to have formal or informal learning interventions to avoid negative socialisation, delinquency, unwanted pregnancies and illegal border crossing to South Africa where they will be exposed to more harm.
3.7 Livelihoods

a. 37% of HH listed farming as main sources of income followed by occasional labour (15%) and trading (8%). 288 HH have additional skills and 63 HH said they had the necessary tools to support their skills.

3.8 Future plans of affected communities

a. 41%/291HH intend to return to Mozambique when the security situation improves in order to farm as they have access to arable and vast land.

b. 56.9%/400HH want to stay in Zimbabwe, the general perception being that Zimbabwe is safe.

c. 10%/71 HH are undecided on whether to return to their country or stay in Zimbabwe.

3.8 Shelter

The shelter situation is dire with 333 HH/47% of the population living in shacks made from various materials which include plastics, metal sheets, mosquito nets and grass combinations. 167/23.7% of HH are living in pole and dagga dwellings while 10/1.4% of HH responded to living in brick-wall houses. 50 families are making use of tents donated during earlier interventions and 36 families specified that they did not have any shelter and are sleeping under trees and open spaces thereby exposed to more harm. Despite 562/80% of HH having plans to build or improve their shelter by constructing more permanent housing only 21% have access to building material. 115/16.4% have no intention to build permanent structures.
SECTION 5: Map and GPS coordinates

Table 1: GPS coordinates for registration points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village/settlement/point of convergence</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Altitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fungai Amos Garahwa/Marega (host)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>S020°52'59.10&quot;</td>
<td>E032°25'24.02&quot;</td>
<td>401.0m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabee/Zvinangwa/Marufu (host)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>S020°55'5.59&quot;</td>
<td>E032°30'14.33&quot;</td>
<td>425.3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabee/Mutoki A (camp)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>S020°53'53.54&quot;</td>
<td>E032°30'43.40&quot;</td>
<td>431.2m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabee/Mutoki B (host)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>S020°54'11.14&quot;</td>
<td>E032°29'48.26&quot;</td>
<td>439.9m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bvuma/Hakwata (camp)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>S020°51'26.56&quot;</td>
<td>E032°30'28.22&quot;</td>
<td>335.4m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.0 Members of the Chipinge District Civil Protection Cluster who participated in the assessment

1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
2. United Nations World Food Program (WFP)
3. Government of Zimbabwe, Office of the Commissioner for Refugees
4. Chipinge Rural District Council
5. Ministry of Local Government – District Administrator’s office
6. Ministry of Health and Child Care
7. Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Social Welfare
8. Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
9. Zimbabwe Republic Police
10. Zimbabwe National Army
11. President’s Office
12. Plan International
13. Mercy Corps (UNICEF partner)
14. Medicines Sans Frontier (MSF)
15. District Development Fund (DDF)
Annexes

Household Profiling From:

Please Tick Appropriate Code from the codes below

Assessment Codes*: 1[]  2[]  3[]  4[]

Assessment codes:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zimbabwean registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mozambican registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dual Zimbabwean and Mozambican registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not registered at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Data Collection Location

a. Date of assessment ____________________________ Time ____________________________
b. Name of interviewer/Team __________________________________________________________________________________
c. Ward: _______________________ Village: ____________________________ Settlement: ______________________________
   Chief: __________________________________________________________

2. Family Information and Basic bio-data

**Vulnerabilities Codes:**
- Separated Child – SC
- Unaccompanied Child – UC
- Single Women Headed Household – WR
- Single Male Headed Household – MR
- Child Headed Household – CHR
- Lost single parent (single orphan) – SOPH
- Lost both parents (double orphan) – DOPH
- Physically disabled – PD
- Mentally disabled – MD
- Unaccompanied elderly over 60 – EHR
- Chronically ill – CI
- Pregnant or lactating mother – POLM
- Mental/psychological problems – MPP

**Head of Household (HR):**

Full Name: __________________________________________ ; Gender: M ( )  F ( ) ; D.O.B: ___/___/___ (dd/mm/yyyy);
Place of birth (Country/Province/District/Ward/Village): _____________________________ ; Contact details: ____________________________________________
Place of Origin (Country/Province/District/Ward/Village): _____________________________
ID No: ___________________________ Nationality: ___________________________ Mother tongue/s: __________________

For dual registration please provide second registration details below:

Full Name: __________________________________________ ; D.O.B: ___/___/___ (dd/mm/yyyy);
ID No: ___________________________ Nationality: ___________________________ Mother tongue/s: __________________

Vulnerabilities to (HR) Code/s: *

3. Details of flight

a. Date of entry into Zimbabwe: __________ (dd/mm/yyyy)
b. Point of entry into Zimbabwe: _______________________

c. Reasons for entry: ____________________________________________

d. Personal possessions brought into Zimbabwe: ______________________

e. Do you have relatives in Zimbabwe? ( ) YES ( ) NO
   If YES where? __________________________________________________
   How are you related? ____________________________________________

4. Basic Location Information
   a. Type of Settlement: (Tick as applicable)
      ( ) Place of origin      ( ) Host Family (Friend/Relatives - Delete as inapplicable)      ( ) Spontaneous Settlement
      ( ) Designated settlement ( ) Other type of settlement (Specify):

   b. Shelter/housing you currently use:
      ( ) Dagga & pole      ( ) Shack (plastic/metal/grass)      ( ) Timber/log cabin   ( ) Tent      ( ) Brick-wall house
      ( ) Other (Specify) ____________________________________________

   c. Do you have plans to build/improve your shelter and construct (semi) permanent housing? ( ) YES ( ) NO
   d. Do you have access to building materials to improve your shelter and construct (semi) permanent housing? ( ) YES ( ) NO
   e. Are there separate accommodation arrangements for children: ( ) YES ( ) NO

5. Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health
   a. Do you have access to clean drinking water: ( ) YES ( ) NO
   b. Type of drinking water source available:
      ( ) Piped water      ( ) Borehole      ( ) Protected dug well  ( ) Unprotected dug well  ( ) River/Stream/Spring  ( ) Tankers
      ( ) Other sources (Specify)

   c. Is drinking water supply adequate: ( ) YES ( ) NO
   d. How far is the water source: ( ) less than 500 m  ( ) 500 m to 1000 m  ( ) 1000 m to 3000 m  ( ) Above 3000 m
   e. Do you have a functioning family latrine: ( ) YES ( ) NO
   f. Are there functioning communal latrines? ( ) YES ( ) NO
   g. How many families use the communal latrine: ( ) 2-4   ( ) 5-10   ( ) 11-20   ( ) more than 20
   h. How far are the communal latrines: ( ) less than 500 m  ( ) more than 500 m
   i. Was there a death case in the family within the last 1 year: ( ) YES ( ) NO
   j. If YES, what was the cause: ( ) HIV   ( ) TB   ( ) Cancer   ( ) Other (Specify)____________________
   k. Is any family member suffering from chronic illness: ( ) YES ( ) NO
   l. If YES, what is the illness: ( ) HIV   ( ) TB   ( ) Cancer   ( ) Other (Specify)____________________
   m. What programs exist to support the chronically ill and OVC: ( ) Home Based Care   ( ) Counseling   ( ) OVC Care
      Other (Specify)________________________________________________
   n. How far is the nearest health facility: ________________ KM?
   o. What kind of facility is that: ( ) Government Hospital ( ) Clinic ( ) Mission hospital ( ) Mobile clinic
   p. Can you access it easily: ( ) YES ( ) NO
   q. If NO why?: ( ) It is too far   ( ) No medical staff   ( ) Medical fee is too high   ( ) Other (Specify)____________________
   r. Does the community have easy access to condoms: YES ( ) NO
   s. If YES, where? From health facilities ( ) from NGOs ( ) from shops ( ) Other (Specify):____________________

6. General Safety and Documentation
   a. Do you feel safe in your current environment now: YES ( ) NO ( )
      If NOT, (Tick all that applies):
      ( ) Problems with host community   ( ) Political differences in community   ( ) Inter-ethnic problems   ( ) Lack of law enforcement agencies
      ( ) General insecurity
      Explain: ____________________________________________________________

   b. Did you or any of your family members ever experience any physical/verbal abuse: ( ) YES ( ) NO
      If YES, (Tick all that applies) – As a result of:
      ( ) Politically motivated violence   ( ) During displacement   ( ) Inter-ethnic problems   ( ) Inter-community problems
      ( ) Domestic violence   ( ) Other (Specify)____________________

   c. If you have security problems where/to whom do you report them (Tick all that applies):
      ( ) Police   ( ) Village head/Chief   ( ) District Administration Office   ( ) Other (Specify):____________________

   d. Did you or your family members ever experience any physical/verbal abuse: ( ) YES ( ) NO
      If YES, (Tick all that applies) – As a result of:
      ( ) Politically motivated violence   ( ) During displacement   ( ) Inter-ethnic problems   ( ) Inter-community problems
      ( ) Domestic violence   ( ) Other (Specify)____________________

   e. If you have security problems where/to whom do you report them (Tick all that applies):
      ( ) Police   ( ) Village head/Chief   ( ) District Administration Office   ( ) Other (Specify):____________________

   f. Did you or your family members ever experience any physical/verbal abuse: ( ) YES ( ) NO
      If YES, (Tick all that applies) – As a result of:
      ( ) Politically motivated violence   ( ) During displacement   ( ) Inter-ethnic problems   ( ) Inter-community problems
      ( ) Domestic violence   ( ) Other (Specify)____________________

   g. If you have security problems where/to whom do you report them (Tick all that applies):
      ( ) Police   ( ) Village head/Chief   ( ) District Administration Office   ( ) Other (Specify):____________________

   h. Did you or your family members ever experience any physical/verbal abuse: ( ) YES ( ) NO
      If YES, (Tick all that applies) – As a result of:
      ( ) Politically motivated violence   ( ) During displacement   ( ) Inter-ethnic problems   ( ) Inter-community problems
      ( ) Domestic violence   ( ) Other (Specify)____________________

   i. If you have security problems where/to whom do you report them (Tick all that applies):
      ( ) Police   ( ) Village head/Chief   ( ) District Administration Office   ( ) Other (Specify):____________________
If you have ever reported any matter before; was there any action taken or feedbacks received: ( ) YES   ( ) NO

If YES (Tick all that applies):
( ) Minor child/ren  ( ) Grown up child/ren  ( ) Spouse  ( ) Parent/s  ( ) Minor siblings  ( ) Grown up siblings  ( ) Other (Specify):

Indicate reasons for separation (Tick all that apply):
( ) Marriage  ( ) Economic reasons/Employment  ( ) Displacement  ( ) Away at school  ( ) Travel abroad  ( ) Other (Specify):

Do you know where the separated family member(s) are:  ( ) YES        ( ) NO
If YES, specify: __________________________________________________________
Are you in contact with them:  ( ) YES        ( ) NO

7. Education

a. Are your children going to primary school:
Girls: ( ) YES   ( ) NO
If NO (Specify): __________________________________________________________
Boys: ( ) YES   ( ) NO
If NO (Specify): __________________________________________________________

Number of girls going to primary school (.....):
Number of boys going to primary school (.....):

b. How far is the nearest primary school: ____________________ kilometers

c. If your children do not attend primary school, what is the reason (tick all that apply)?
( ) Distance too far  ( ) Children not accepted at school  ( ) Children have to do chores at home  ( ) The fees are too high  ( ) No birth certificates  ( ) Children are working  ( ) Other, (Specify): __________________________________________________________

Do your children have access to secondary schools:  ( ) YES        ( ) NO

Number of girls going to secondary school (____):
Number of boys going to secondary school (___):

e. How far is the nearest secondary school-------------KM?

8. Livelihoods

a. What is your main source of income:
   (Tick all that applies): ( ) Own Farming  ( ) Employment  ( ) Occasional labour  ( ) Trading  ( ) Livestock  ( ) None  ( ) Other (Specify):

b. Do you have (additional) sources of income to support yourself/family: ( ) YES   ( ) NO
   If YES specify, ( ) Humanitarian assistance  ( ) Small garden  ( ) Family remittance  ( ) Community help  ( ) Other (Specify): _______________________________________________________________________________________

c. Do you have any skills: ( ) YES   ( ) NO
   If YES, (Tick all that applies):
   ( ) Farming  ( ) Livestock Rearing  ( ) Carpentry  ( ) Masonry  ( ) Brick molding  ( ) Crafts  ( ) Other (Specify):

   Do you have the tools that can be used with your skills: YES ( ) NO ( )

d. What are your future plans?
( ) Return to Mozambique  ( ) Stay in Zimbabwe  ( ) Undecided  ( ) Other (Specify): _______________________________________________________________________________________
What is the reason for your answer above:

9. Referral Section (based on observation – use for exceptional and severe cases)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Assistance Needed</th>
<th>Assistance to be referred to which ORG:</th>
<th>Comments:</th>
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DRAFT
<table>
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<tr>
<th>1. NFIs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Shelter/Housing</td>
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<td>3. Health</td>
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<td>4. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</td>
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<td>5. Income generation</td>
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<td>6. Access to land</td>
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<td>7. Psycho-social counseling</td>
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<td>8. Legal counseling</td>
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<td>10. SGBV counseling/assistance</td>
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<td>11. Child protection counseling/assistance</td>
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<td>12. Education</td>
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Assessment remarks:
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