



This report is produced by OCHA Zimbabwe in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Zimbabwe. It covers the period from 13 to 17 Feb 2014. The date for the issuing of the next report is dependent on changes in the situation.

## Highlights

- There is currently little risk of the Tokwe Mukorsi Dam bursting, according to national authorities.
- An estimated 2,514 households affected by rising river levels upstream from the dam are being moved to a relocation site via 5 transit points. To date around 650 households have been relocated.
- 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.
- With the declaration of a State of Disaster and the Government's launching of a US\$20 million Emergency Appeal, humanitarian partners are developing an emergency response plan targeting urgent needs to complement Government's efforts.



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS, The Times Atlas of the World.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

**2,514**

Affected households

**2,514**

Households Targeted for assistance

**>650**

Households moved to the relocation site

**±1,864**

Households still to be moved

**US\$3.5m**

Estimated to be required for the response

**US\$0.8m**

Available in the Emergency Response Fund

## Situation Overview

While a section of the rock wall of the Tokwe Mukorsi dam has collapsed, there is currently little risk of the dam bursting. According to the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) Resident Engineer, at present the dam can hold a water level of 684 m above sea level, and as at 17 February 2014, the dam level was at 677.2 m above sea level, meaning that the dam can handle a 6.8 m increase in water level, equal to an additional 250 million m<sup>3</sup> 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 80 m<sup>3</sup>/s, and being discharged at 90 m<sup>3</sup>/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.

It should be clarified that those communities affected by floods are not downstream from the dam, but resided in the basin on the banks of the rivers feeding the dam. The 20,000 people noted as being at a high risk of flooding in the [Government Appeal](#) reside in the basin area upstream from the dam. To date, no communities downstream from the dam have been affected by floods; but in the unlikely event that the dam was to burst, an additional 40,000 people are at risk.

As part of the dam construction project, there were already plans in place to relocate the communities currently affected by floods. However, it was not foreseen that river levels would rise so quickly, as Masvingo is a generally dry area. However, the basin feeding the rivers received well above average rainfall the preceding weeks, with some upstream areas receiving twice the average rainfall. Water levels at the dam increased from 15.8 m on 26 January to 61.4 m by 14 February (which prompted the declaration of a [State of Disaster](#)). A phased relocation plan had intended to relocate a total of 6,393 families or about 32,000 people and their 18,764 cattle as follows:

- Phase 1: 1,247 households from areas at risk to 660m above sea level by October 2013;
- Phase 2: 1,878 households who would be affected when the dam was expected to fill up in October 2014; and
- Phase 3: 3,268 households in the buffer zone, who should be removed to protect the dam by October 2015.

However, by the start of the current floods in early February 2014 only 611 households had been relocated to designated sites at the Masangula and Chisase sections of Nuanetsi ranch in Mwenezi district. As a result, 2,514 households, which include the remainder of phase 1 (excluding the 611 previously relocated households) and all households categorized under phase 2, are now being evacuated to the relocation site at the Chingwizi section of Nuanetsi ranch about 120 km away. The District Administrator is responsible for registration at the relocation site.

Affected communities have been directed to gather at five designated transit points: Zunga Primary School and Zifunze Secondary School in Chivi district; and Gunikuni shopping centre, Gororo Secondary School and Rarangwe Primary School in Masvingo district. From these transit points transportation is being provided to the relocation site; however, households require support in reaching the transit sites. According to a joint assessment conducted on 14 February, there are an average of 50 to 80 households at each transit point, and waiting times for transport to the relocation site ranges from 3 to 7 days. While the number of trucks provided by both Government and partners have increased to about 50, more logistical support is required. Each truck can carry about 2 households at a time, and can make the trip twice a day. There is only truck that can transport cattle – about 40 head per trip, which can be undertaken once a day.

Four of the five transit points are schools, which mean the availability of some water and sanitation facilities, but also the disruption of education at these schools. Limited schooling is currently being provided to the children being relocated, either at the transit points or at the relocation site.

The evacuation has been hampered by the number of people requiring immediate assistance as well as by the flood conditions, which for days following the initial floods made the shorter 120 km route to the relocation site impassable, necessitating the use of the alternative route, which is more than 200 km and includes a large stretch of muddied dirt road. However, by 14 February the shorter route had again become passable.

As at 17 February, about 650 households have been transported to the relocation site, which is expected to eventually accommodate 2,514 households in a 68,000 ha area. The main needs at the relocation site continue to be health, shelter, food, sanitation, education and clean water. A number of humanitarian partners and private sector companies have started to provide assistance, but much more is required. A response plan is being drafted, to be funded in part by the Zimbabwe Emergency Response Fund (ERF).

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. **Much of the sector-specific information contained below is from the draft assessment report.**

## Funding

On 11 February 2014 Government's Cabinet Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management launched an international humanitarian appeal for \$19.7 million to help those affected by the floods. This figure includes \$661,000 for food; \$401,000 for shelter; \$315,000 for non-food items; \$230,000 for medical supplies and information, education and communication (IEC) materials; \$2.55 million for logistics (including search and rescue); \$9.75 million for the construction of schools; and \$5.32 million for the construction of infrastructure like boreholes and clinics.

The OCHA-managed Emergency Response Fund has US\$800,000 available, and partners are currently inputting into a response plan to access these funds. This response plan, currently budgeted at around \$3.5 million, will

focus on addressing immediate humanitarian needs, as the building of permanent schools and clinics fall outside the scope of humanitarian activities.

### Funding required for flood response

Sector	Needs	Response	Gap
WASH	418,387	205,887	212,500
Education	501,900	5,000	496,900
Protection	170,000	20,000	150,000
Food	812,675	0	812,675
Tracking and Transportation	492,464	0	492,464
Shelter and NFIs	627,100	0	627,100
Health	658,000	0	658,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,680,526</b>	<b>230,887</b>	<b>3,449,639</b>

Source: Draft Humanitarian Response Plan, IOM Appeal. Note: Figures subject to change as more information becomes available.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)

## Humanitarian Response



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs:

- The growth in the number of households requires systems of camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) in order to ensure standards and mitigate the deterioration in the environmental health situation.

>650

Households already moved to the relocation site

#### Response:

- IOM has dispatched a camp coordination and camp management expert to the relocation site and the Government/Department of Civil Protection has agreed to release a CCCM-trained official from 17 February.
- IOM has also assigned a database exporter for establishing a registration system, who will be working with three Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS) volunteers.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- It is essential that CCCM, specifically the registration system, is strengthened at the relocation site, as it forms the basis for the provision of relief items and services.
- Vulnerability and other demographic data are not being captured.
- Information on whether some of those being relocated are already benefitting from other interventions is also lacking.



### Early Recovery

#### Needs:

- Communities were engaged in various economic livelihoods activities before relocation, including small to medium business enterprises such as community vegetable gardens and honey production. Consideration needs to be made for early economic livelihoods support at resettlement sites. This will enhance social cohesion, create resilience to future crises and quickly create the foundation for long term recovery and development. Suggested early livelihoods interventions include:
  - Drilling of boreholes to guarantee access to clean water for people and for livelihoods. Community gardens can be established at each water point;
  - Harmonized cash transfer and livelihood start-up grants; and
  - Support in establishing a new business center in the locality.

**Response:**

- The Government of Zimbabwe's Department of Land and Physical Planning is developing a final layout plan for various land uses at the relocation site, including schools and clinics, which will be made available. Government is also requesting support to implement this plan.
- FAO is currently conducting a field visit to the relocation sites to assess what support is required in terms of livelihoods and agriculture.


**Education**
**Needs:**

- The flooding affected three primary schools (Zunge, Zifunzi and Cheuke in Chivi district) and two secondary schools (Kushinga and Neruvanga in Chivi district). Data on the numbers of school children affected will not be available until registration is completed, but estimates are that 2,000 school-going children will need emergency support.
- Limited learning and recreation is available for the children in the 2,514 affected households at the transit sites and the relocation site.
- Voluntary separation of some school children have been reported as some parents opted for alternative boarding facilities rather than relocating their school-going children.
- Out-of-school youths will be identified upon registration.

**2,000**  
School children  
requiring support

**Response:**

A recent rapid assessment conducted by UNICEF and Plan International included needs in education. A school site has been identified and UNICEF provided five tents which were delivered by IOM on 15 February.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- There is a disruption of learning at the schools currently being used as transit points.
- Approximately 1,000 pupils have been separated from their parents and are staying with relatives to enable them to attend school.
- Furniture, stationery and supplies are required for an estimated 2,000 children at three sites (including early childhood development kits and school in a box kits).
- There are gaps in shelter, equipment and supplies for learning. The establishment of early childhood development centers is being considered.


**Food Security**
**Needs:**

- Many of the flood affected communities lost their stores of food in the flooding. Some were just about to harvest; others had to leave their cattle behind to escape the rising water.

**Response:**

- Food donations have been received from individuals and the private sector private, including the Grain Marketing Board (GMB), OK and Tongaat Hulett, as well as from the ZRCS and UN partners.
- Upon arrival at the relocation site, households are receiving one month's food ration, which includes 2 kg sugar; 30 kg maize meal, 1 kg beans and 500 g salt.
- Subject to donor approval, WFP is able to borrow stocks available in country to meet one month food requirements for 17,598 people (2,514 households).
- IOM had standard monthly food assistance for 415 extreme cases.
- IOM is currently holding 1 month emergency food packs for 415 households which will be reserved for emergency cases only.
- Government has said it will provide 1.5 ha of irrigated land to each relocated household, as well as grazing land for their cattle.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The monthly ration of food being provided is reportedly inadequate, particularly for larger families.

- Resources to support the long term food needs of resettled households remain unconfirmed.
- For WFP, unmet food requirements to cover 4 months of food assistance are: 703 tons of cereals, 140.784 tons of pulses and 52.794 tons of cooking oil.
- Food storage at relocation site inadequate, with reports of food spoiling.



### Needs:

- As the relocation continues the likelihood of water borne / communicable disease outbreaks remain, particularly in light of the poor sanitation facilities at the transit points and relocation site.
- There are also concerns about ensuring ongoing healthcare for those displaced, particularly those requiring TB and HIV treatment, EPI services, obstetric care and treatment of chronic non-communicable diseases.
- Temporary health facility equipment and supplies are required, as well as health staff.
- Emergency surveillance and response training and communication equipment is needed.

### Response:

- IOM and the ZRCS have set up a temporary clinic at Chingwizi resettlement, although it's still lacking essential medical supplies.
- One medical staff through a mobile clinic is providing outreach services to transit sites until static facilities are available.
- ZRCS is fostering hygiene promotion at the relocation site camp.
- A national rapid response team led by Ministry of Health and Child Welfare and including UN partners (WHO, UNICEF) and NGOs conducted an assessment from 14 to 16 February 2014. The report is expected soon.
- WHO has started to receive emergency kits, with the arrival of a basic antimalarial unit on 14 February 2014.
- WHO is ready to supply two additional tents and four generators for use at the relocation site.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Hygiene education needs to be increased.
- Emergency health kits and diarrhea disease kits to cater for the 2,514 households for at least three months is urgently required at the relocation site.
- Healthcare also needs to be provided to households still remaining at the transit points.
- Two prefabricated structures, each with 10 partitions, is required to serve as clinics at the relocation site
- A disease surveillance system needs to be put in place to enable early detection of and response to possible outbreaks.
- A comprehensive waste management system to cater for household and medical waste needs to be put in place at the relocation site.



### Needs:

- Needs of small children not being addressed.
- Malnourished women, children and men require additional support.



### Needs:

- Protection issues at both the transit points and relocation site remains a concern.
- Vulnerable people, particularly the elderly, widows and child-headed households traumatized by the movement require psycho-social support.
- Voluntary separation has been 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.
- Services need to cater for adolescents and out-of-school youth is needed.
- Security is required at the relocation site.

**Response:**

- About 189 army and police details are manning the transit sites to provide security
- Childline is planning to support community counselling and the setting up of systems to manage cases of gender based violence and child abuse.
- ZRCS is providing some psycho-social support to traumatized families; UNICEF is assessing how it could support partners in the provision of psycho-social support.


**Shelter**
**Needs:**

- Emergency shelter and non-food items are needed for the 2,514 households.

**5,275**  
Tarps received

**Response:**

- To date 5,275 tarps have been received at the relocation site, according to IOM, with each household receiving three.
- ZRCS has provided 64 family tents, 50 pack tarpaulins, as well as 40 blankets, 20 sleeping bags, 30 stretcher beds, 10 boxes kitchen sets and 30 mosquito nets. ZRCS Volunteers are also assisting with the setting up of tents for the affected families

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Given the increased pressure on natural resources in the resettlement area, principally wood for erecting housing frame) there is an urgent need to procure more gum poles for the construction of emergency shelters. Naturally available resources are reported to no longer be available.
- Although non-food items for 1,400 households are in the process of being procured, the demands are likely to exceed the available supply.



**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**
**Needs:**

- Water and sanitation remains a serious concern at the relocation site.

**Response:**

- UNICEF water trucking for two weeks commenced at the relocation site and transit points. Temporary water storage containers will be utilized. This will cater for the approximately 650 families currently settled at the relocation site.
- 22 latrines have been installed at the relocation site by ZRCS.
- Through the support of humanitarian partners, including UNICEF, *Action Contre La Faim* (ACF) and *Welthungerhilfe* (WHH), all WASH needs are currently being met at the transit points.
- A total of 2,514 hygiene kits (water treatment tablets and soap) have been distributed, along with hygiene promotion, by UNICEF partnering with WHH.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Immediate and mid-term needs include water trucking services, additional latrines, borehole drilling (at least 63 boreholes are needed) and water quality analysis.
- WASH supplies for hygiene and disinfection are required for the transit and relocation sites. Sanitary towels are also required for women.
- To support hygiene promotion for 2,514 households, materials for behavior change communication are required.
- More latrines are needed.



## Logistics

### Response:

- While the number of trucks provided by both Government and partners (including IOM) have increased to about 50, more logistical support is required. Each truck can carry about 2 households at a time, and can make the trip twice a day.

50

Trucks transporting households

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Households as well as livestock are being transported at very slow rates.
- Households also require assistance in reaching the transit points.

## General Coordination

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.

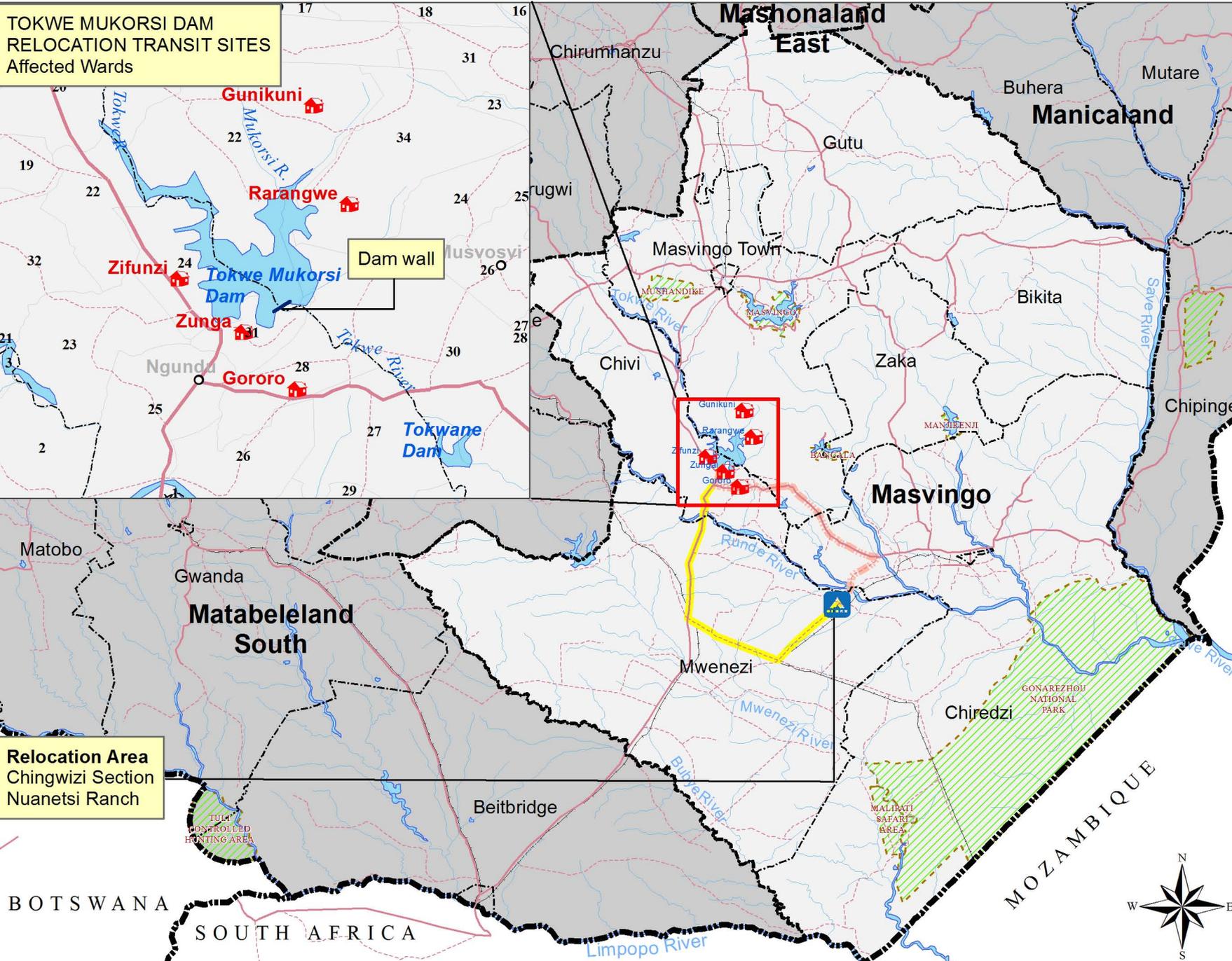
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**TOKWE MUKORSI DAM  
RELOCATION TRANSIT SITES  
Affected Wards**



**Relocation Area  
Chingwizi Section  
Nuanetsi Ranch**

### Legend

- Transit Site
- Route A - Approx. 120km
- Route B - Approx. 210km

### Boundaries

- International Boundary
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary

### Road Network

- Primary
- Secondary
- Feeder
- Railway Line

### Hydrology

- River
- Lake/Waterbody
- Conservation Area

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