

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

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

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.

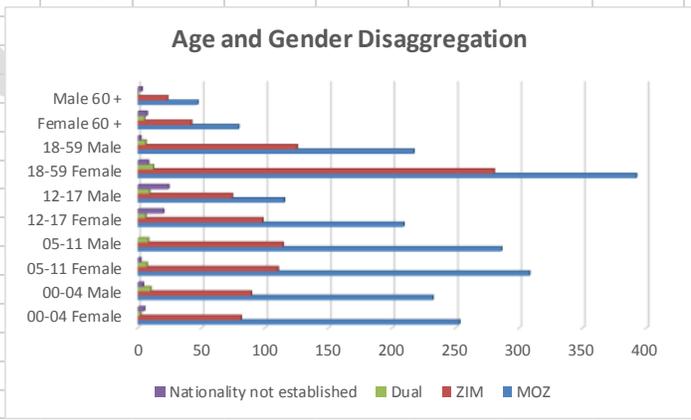
Key statistical highlights per thematic area:

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%
	<hr/>
	703 HH, 100%

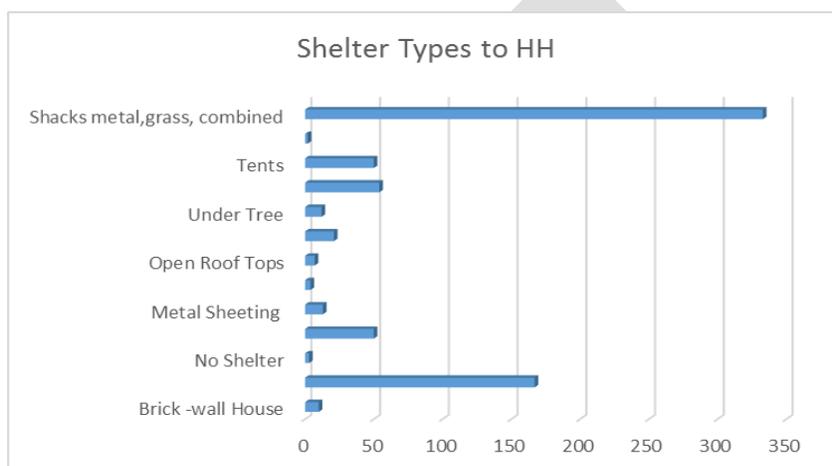
The average family size is 4.8 individuals per household.

Age and Gender Disaggregation											
Country of Origin	00-04 Female	00-04 Male	05-11 Female	05-11 Male	12-17 Female	12-17 Male	18-59 Female	18-59 Male	Female 60 +	Male 60 +	Totals
MOZ	253	232	308	286	209	115	392	217	79	47	2138
ZIM	81	89	110	114	98	74	280	125	42	23	1036
Dual	2	10	7	8	6	9	12	6	5	0	65
Nationality not established	5	4	2		20	24	8	2	7	3	75
Grand Total	341	335	427	408	333	222	692	350	133	73	3314



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.

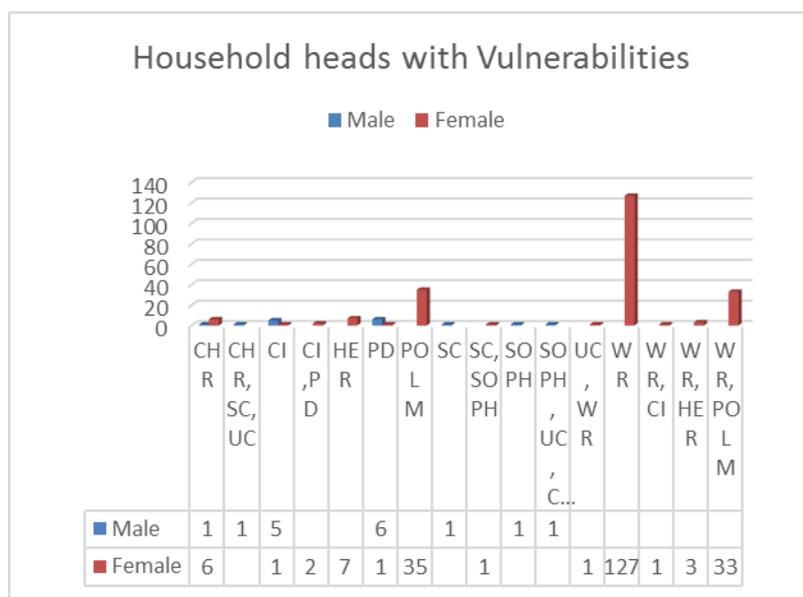
6. Livelihoods:

- 36.8% household are depending on farming as a source of income.

- 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

- Registration was conducted only for individuals who were present.
- Screening involved presentation of Mozambican/Zimbabwean ID cards and/or voter registration cards.
- 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.

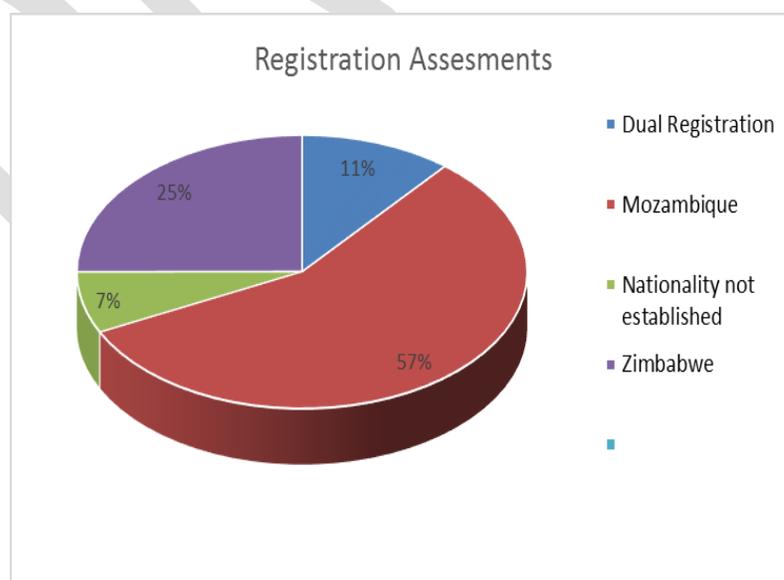
Table showing registration points and registered households and individuals				
<i>CHIPINGE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY/LOW VELD AREA</i>				
	<i>Village/settlement</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>HH</i>	<i>POCs</i>
1	Fungai Amos Garahwa/Marega	28	27	157
2	Mabee/Zvinangwa/Marufu	28	138	665
3	Mabee/Kuwirirana	28	22	135
4	Mabee/Mutoki A and B	28	95	504
5	Bvuma/Hakwata	25	204	872
6	Mamuse/Khomoidhuna	25	56	261
7	Mufukwa/Chimambo	25	27	116
8	Gwasha/Rusununguko	25	18	81
	TOTAL FOR CHIPINGE SOUTH		587	2791
<i>CHIPINGE NORTH CONSTITUENCY/HIGH VELD AREA</i>				
9	Muradzikwa/Beacon Hill	19	24	133
10	Farm 19/Jersey	15	3	18
11	Mundanda/Jersey	15	80	316
12	Kwenendu/Jersey	15	8	38

13	Chikwanda/Grassflats/Sabarauta	13	1	18
	TOTAL FOR CHIPINGE NORTH		116	523
	TOTAL (PROFILED POPULATION)		703	3,314
	<i>Unregistered persons who arrived in late Sept 2016, after this assessment:</i>			
14	Zamuchiya	23	131	703
15	Gwasha/Rusununguko	25	2	18
16	Mabee/Mutoki B	28	1	11
17	Mabee/Zvinangwa/Marufu	28	1	26
18	Zikuyumo/Rukangare	25	27	140
19	Fungai Amos/Marega	28	13	55
	TOTAL (UNREGISTERED ARRIVALS)		175	953
	TOTAL (COMBINED PROFILED & UNREGISTERED NEW ARRIVALS)		291	4,267

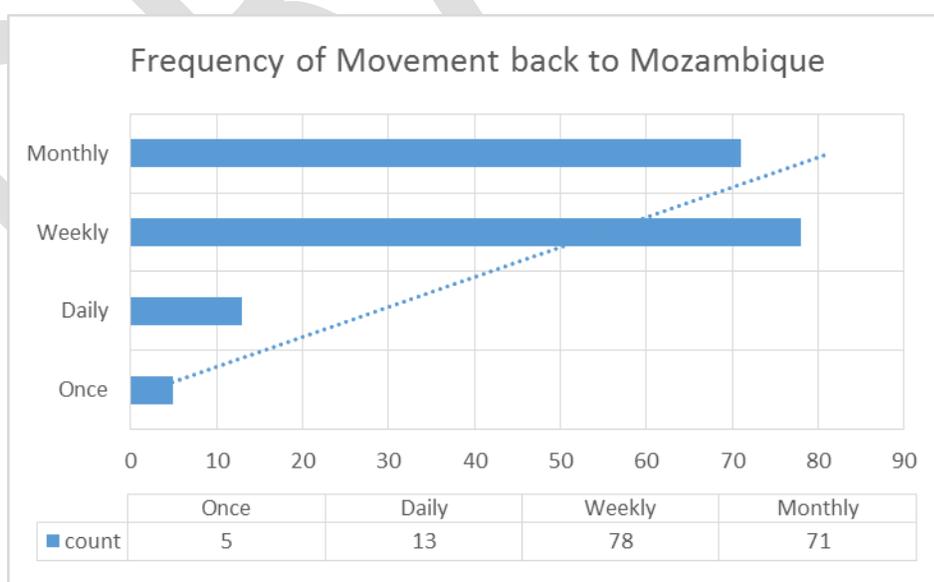
*Mabee is a broad area with a catchment of Zvinangwa, Kuwirirana, Mutoki, Bvuma villages. Its catchment area extends to other non-affected villages.

SECTION 3: SURVEY FINDINGS PER THEMATIC AREA

3.1 Registration and flight details



- 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.



3.2 Basic Location Information

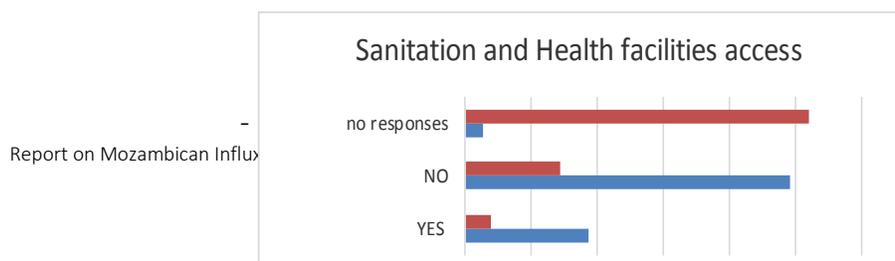
Strong relational links have been noted with 77% of the influx having family ties in Chipinge district of Zimbabwe. 609/87% of HH are staying in informal settlements in host communities on land allocated by community/traditional leadership with no legal title. 55/7.8% of HH are staying with host families 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.

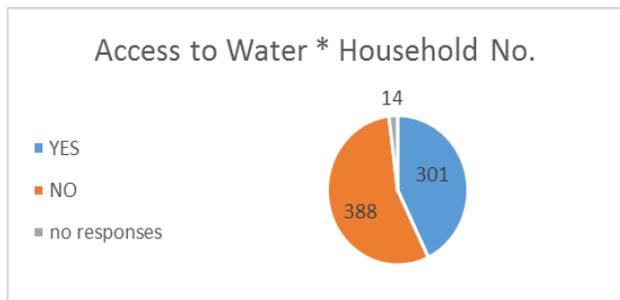
3.3 Water Situation

- 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 ranging 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

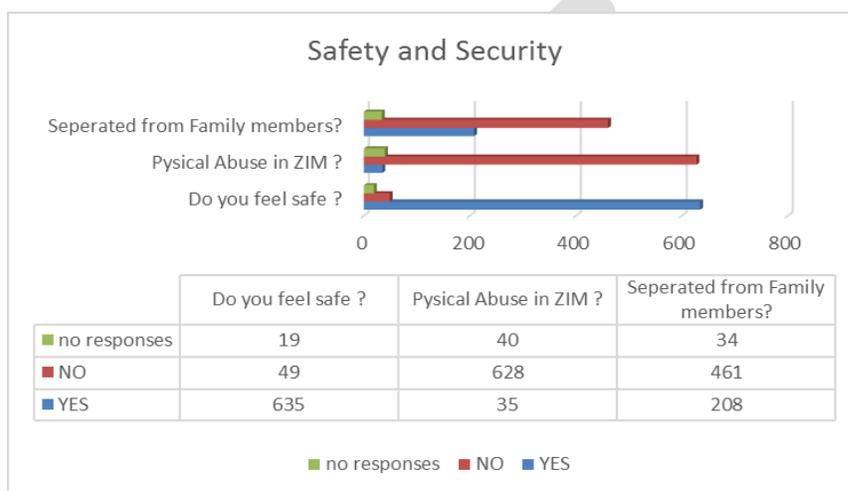
- a. 70% of HH do not have adequate sanitation facilities in affected communities. Water shortages and poor sanitation mean displaced families are at higher risk of disease and epidemic outbreaks. From a general observation, there is adequate space for building latrines in all affected areas. 20% of 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 than 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

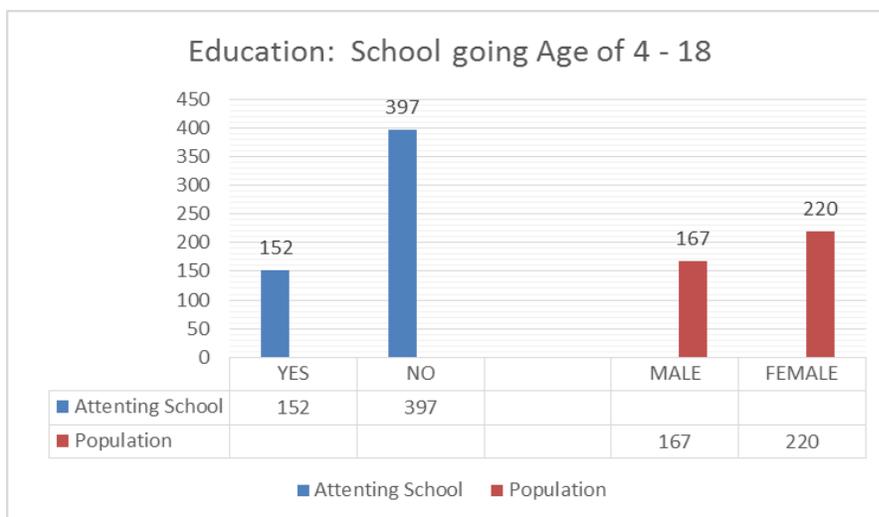
problems, water problems, disputes over firewood, domestic violence and shortage of water. 487HH/69% report security incidents to the Village head/Chief or the Police.

- 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.



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

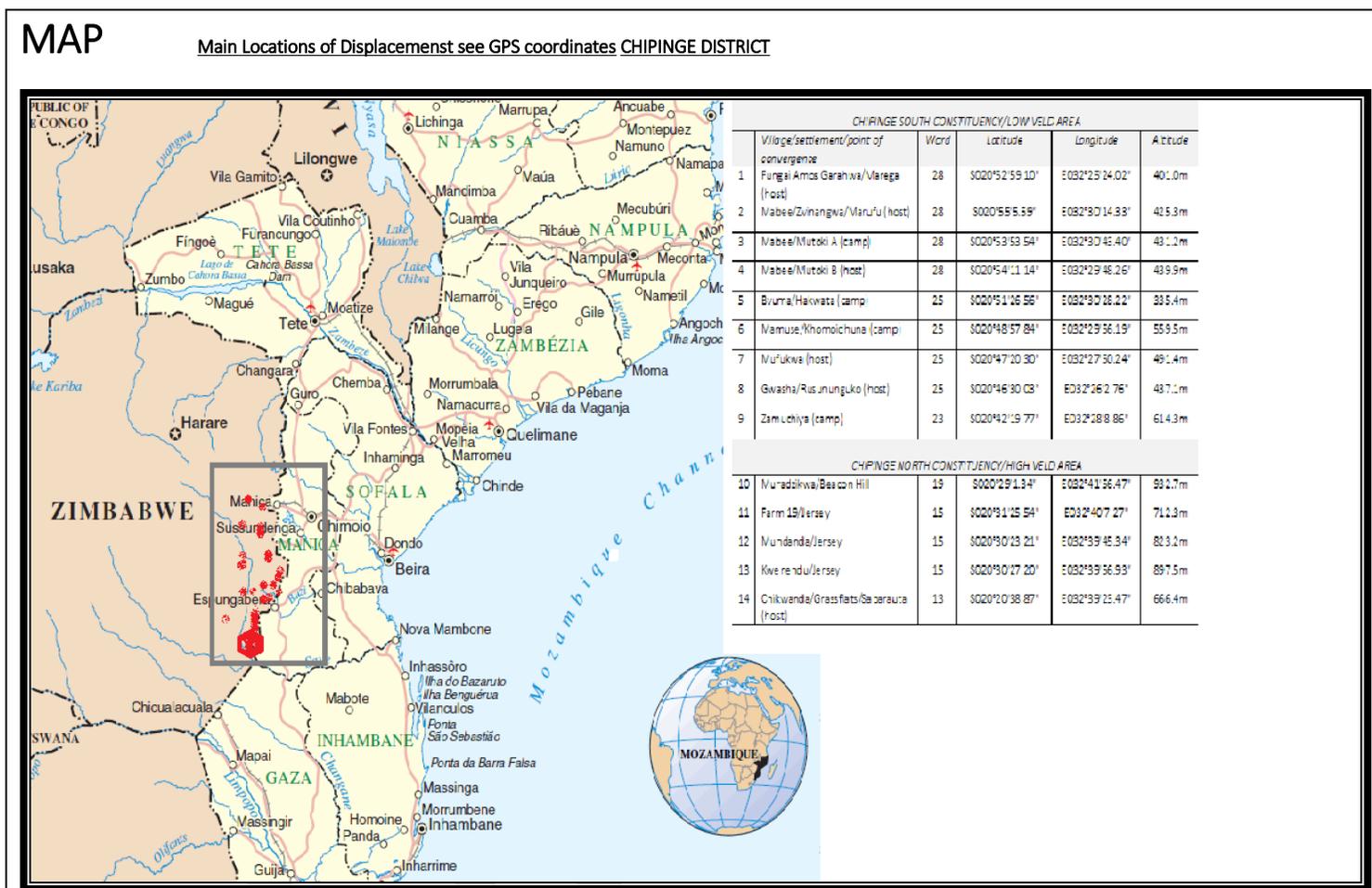
- a. 41%/291HH intend to return to Mozambique when the security situation improves in order to farm as they have access to arable and vast land.
- b. 56.9%/400HH want to stay in Zimbabwe, the general perception being that Zimbabwe is safe.
- c. 10%/71 HH are undecided on whether to return to their country 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



CHIPINGE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY/LOW VELD AREA					
	Village/settlement/point of convergence	Ward	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude
1	Fungai Amos Garahwa/Marega (host)	28	S020°52'59.10"	E032°25'24.02"	401.0m
2	Mabee/Zvinangwa/Marufu (host)	28	S020°55'5.59"	E032°30'14.33"	425.3m
3	Mabee/Mutoki A (camp)	28	S020°53'53.54"	E032°30'43.40"	431.2m
4	Mabee/Mutoki B (host)	28	S020°54'11.14"	E032°29'48.26"	439.9m
5	Bvuma/Hakwata (camp)	25	S020°51'26.56"	E032°30'28.22"	335.4m

6	Mamuse/Khomoidhuna (camp)	25	S020°48'57.84"	E032°29'56.19"	559.5m
7	Mufukwa (host)	25	S020°47'20.30"	E032°27'50.24"	491.4m
8	Gwasha/Rusununguko (host)	25	S020°46'30.03"	E032°26'2.76"	437.1m
9	Zamuchiya (camp)	23	S020°42'19.77"	E032°28'8.86"	614.3m
<i>CHIPINGE NORTH CONSTITUENCY/HIGH VELD AREA</i>					
10	Muradzikwa/Beacon Hill	19	S020°29'1.34"	E032°41'56.47"	932.7m
11	Farm 19/Jersey	15	S020°31'25.54"	E032°40'7.27"	712.3m
12	Mundanda/Jersey	15	S020°30'23.21"	E032°39'45.34"	823.2m
13	Kwenendu/Jersey	15	S020°30'27.20"	E032°39'56.93"	897.5m
14	Chikwanda/Grassflats/Sabarauta (host)	13	S020°20'38.87"	E032°39'23.47"	666.4m

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:

Code:	Description:
1	Zimbabwean registration
2	Mozambican registration
3	Dual Zimbabwe and Mozambican registration
4	Not registered at all

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 1000m to 3000 m Above 3000m
e. Do you have a functioning family latrine: YES NO
If NO Is there adequate space for latrine construction: YES NO
f. Are there functioning communal latrines? YES NO
If YES, are these separated for men and women? 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
If YES, what was the cause: HIV TB Cancer Other (Specify) _____
j. Is any family member suffering from chronic illness: YES NO
If YES, what is the illness:
 HIV TB Cancer Other (Specify) _____
k. What programs exist to support the chronically ill and OVC: Home Based Care Counseling OVC Care
Other: Specify _____
l. How far is the nearest health facility _____ KM?
m. What kind of facility is that: Government Hospital Clinic Mission hospital Mobile clinic
n. Can you access it easily: YES NO
If NO why? It is too far No medical staff Medical fee is too high Other, Specify: _____
o. Does the community have easy access to condoms? YES NO
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): _____

If YES, are you considering leaving the location where you are currently residing? YES NO

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): _____

If you have ever reported any matter before; was there any action taken or feedbacks received: YES NO

d. Are any member(s) of your family separated from you: 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 applies)?
 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): _____

d. 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)

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

Assessment remarks: _____

DRAFT