



Background and needs analyses

Shelter support is vital to the return and recovery of displaced populations. Shelter needs remain high across all affected districts, as 128,270 people have been affected by the Cyclone Idai. Out of the 12 districts Chimanimani, Chipinge, Buhera and Mutare are the most affected districts, with a total number of 104,270 individuals still in need of assistance. The majority of IDPs (97%) are residing with host communities, with a small proportion (3%) currently seeking shelter in four established IDPs camps, accommodating 224 households (953 individuals) in Chimanimani.

Eight months after Cyclone Idai, the humanitarian crisis is still unresolved, and it has been exacerbated due to the economic context and the limited resources to cope with the situation, resulting in worn out emergency shelter in IDP camps that need urgent upgrade of camp infrastructure, improved coordination and service delivery since they will remain in camps for at least six to twelve months. With the rainy season approaching, the IDPs in the camps will be exposed to bad weather whilst the shelter situation for those in host communities will further deteriorate. The priority needs of IDPs currently hosted in the camps are upgraded emergency and transitional shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), food and psychosocial support. IDPs in camps are often the most vulnerable, because they have been unable to receive support from the hosting community and thus are more reliant on external support.

Shelter assistance has so far focused primarily on Chipinge and Chimanimani Districts, but there are significant shelter damages reported in Buhera and Mutare, other low-lying areas of Masvingo and Manicaland Province where many IDPs have been able to seek shelter with relatives and community members creating a risk that hosting arrangements will add significant stress to hosting households. It is against this background that IOM has recognized the necessity to continue the humanitarian response, developing a furthermore comprehensive multisectoral intervention.

Whilst only 18 per cent of the affected population managed to receive emergency shelter support, in order to move from emergency response into early recovery there is a need for construction of emergency and transitional shelter for IDPs in camps and Host communities. Currently, the shelter sector is only 15 percent funded. Out of the 25,160 households in need of shelter support, only 3,000 are receiving support from shelter partners (NGOs). The IOM September 2019 baseline report noted that most IDPs are returning to their homes of habitual residence which were destroyed and beginning to carry out minor repairs, makeshift structures and rehabilitations which are below the expected shelter standards. Despite the desire of IDPs to return to rebuild their homes and resume their lives, there are significant risks associated with rebuilding in flood-prone areas. It is critical to mitigate the risk of floods and storms destroying hastily repaired or reconstructed homes and causing secondary displacements.

IOM as the lead of the Shelter/CCCM cluster, will work with cluster partners and the affected communities to improve and upgrade the living conditions and management in the displacement sites.

Sector Response Strategy

The aim of shelter assistance programmes is to ensure that families have adequate appropriate and safe shelter supporting them to transition along the pathway to permanent durable housing, prioritizing the needs of the most vulnerable, ensuring participation, freedom of choice, and access to basic services to ensure a life of dignity.

Priority Action

Emergency Shelter Upgrade (ESU)

Emergency Shelter Upgrade (ESU) programs aim to respond to the immediate emergency needs to ensure that those still living in tents and makeshift shelters can live with health and dignity whilst better solutions are found.



Minor repair Shelter (MRS)

The minor repair Shelter programmes aim to provide safe adequate, appropriate shelter for households whose permanent housing solution is not yet resolved. To ensure a smooth transition on to permanent solutions, MRS are designed to be relocatable, resalable, or reusable

Host Family Programme (HF)

Sharing Programmes are designed to support families choosing to be hosted by another household as a temporary solution, as well as addressing the separate needs of the hosting family.

Rental Support (RS)

Rental support programmes provide temporary support to households choosing to live in a rental property or rented land. These programmes may also support landlords to recover their property and open it to the rental market.

The shelter intervention activities will include:

- Assessment of damaged infrastructure.
- Conduct meetings at district level to set up guidelines for beneficiaries' selection criteria and registration.
- Assessment of suppliers to coordinate the procurement of building materials (Market assessment)
- Mobilization of material.
- Capacity building for local community builders.
- Construction and Rehabilitation of emergency and transitional shelter structures.
- PDM assessment.
- Cluster coordination meetings.

For Shelter

PIN (Shelter): 128,270

Target: 105,313 (Shelter)

Budget: \$2.000.000.00

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