Household Socio-Economic and Livelihood Assessment (HSELA) Report 2017

Tongogara Refugee Camp (TRC)

Refugees and Asylum seekers

Chipinge, Zimbabwe

Final
February 2018

Executive Summary

The assessment was carried out in Tongogara Refugee Camp (TRC) in Chipinge District, Manicaland Province, Zimbabwe. The aim of this assessment was to assess the household's circumstances and livelihood condition, the main objective being to help UNHCR to understand refugees and asylum seekers households' living conditions and needs. This will help to inform priority setting, programming and/or advocacy. Essentially, the assessment was underpinned by the objectives of the Graduation Approach which targets the ultra-poor amongst the refugee population who will be taken through a sequence of activities that will see them acquire technical skills, networking skills, saving skills and build their core capacities through timely and individual specific coaching. The research, through focus group discussions, identified the main sources and types of livelihood occupation in TRC as *mapokezi* (rations or handouts from UNHCR), agricultural activities, sewing, hairdressing, barbershops, charcoal making, buying and selling e.g. (vegetables, clothing and electronic gadgets), carpentry, welding and tin smiting among others.

Quantitative and qualitative information was gathered using a household questionnaire, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. A total of 386 households were interviewed and 60% were males and 40% females. The average household size was 6, and average age of household head was 38. It was shown that 43% of the interviewed households had attained secondary education while 72% of the respondents were from DRC. On marital status, 62% were monogamous married or in non-formal union and 17% were single. About 45% of the population were in the 18 - 59 years age, which constitute the productive age range. On living condition, 48% live in mud brick not hardened by fired while 75% of the houses are roofed with iron sheets, 43% of the households live in one roomed structures and 30% in 3 rooms. In terms of water and sanitation, 54% of the population in TRC were accessing borehole water while 46% accessed tapped water. It was also noted that 41% had BVIP latrines while 34% were still using open defecation or bush system. For cooking, 51% of refugees were using UNHCR provided firewood. Only 24% of the respondents were accessing personal hygiene items from the market. UNHCR has been providing free hygiene items to all female refugees. Refugees' main sources of livelihood include engagement in farming activities as self-employed (9%), self-employed in non-agricultural activities (5%) and employed by someone else (5%). Assessment statistics revealed that 24% of households interviewed (ultra-poor households), relied on less preferred/less expensive foods, 8% of them reduced the number of meals eaten per day, 3% borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives, 6% reduced the portion size of meals and 1% restricted consumption by adults in order for small children to eat while others restricted consumption of female

household members. It was also shown that poor and vulnerable people in TRC were living on an average income level of less than $0.43 per person per day which constituted 22% of the households. The same group was having less than one decent meal per day (9%). About 57% of the interviewed participants indicated that they were living on 2 decent meals per day. On average, adults had 2 meals taken per day.

In conclusion it was evident that, with the statistics on poor and vulnerable people in TRC, there is need for interventions that target the ultra-poor households. Consideration should be given to targeting the ultra poor households in the Graduation Approach. In as much the report is succinct, the factors under discussion in the report can inform participant targeting although verification with the selection committee will be recommended during the participant selection process. It is also important to note that the Socio-economic Assessment (SEA) questionnaire did not cover all the indicators selected or developed for the Graduation Criteria. As a result, the Baseline survey will capture all the components required for Graduation Criteria tracking.

The assessment shows that there is need to widen livelihoods opportunities for the refugees and asylum seekers in TRC so that they can be able to fend for their families. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood security for the bulk of refugees and asylum seekers in TRC. Therefore, there is need to widen economic opportunities for these communities and for those who are into irrigation farming there is need to increase hectarage so as to move them from subsistence farming to commercial production.

List of Acronyms

DRC	: Democratic Republic of Congo
DSW	: Department of Social Welfare
FGDs	: Focus Group Discussions
HSELA	: Household Socio-economic and Livelihood Assessment
KII	: Key Informant Interviews
MEAL	: Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning
MoHCC	: Ministry of Health and Child Care
MS Excel	: Microsoft Excel
TLSP	: Tongogara Livelihoods Strategy Plan
SEA	: Socio-Economic Assessment
SPSS	: Statistical Packages and Service Solutions
TRC	: Tongogara Refugee Camp
UNHCR	: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ZimVAC	: Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

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CHAPTER ONE   BACKGROUND

1.1   Introduction
Helping refugees and other people of concern achieve self-reliance is an important part of UNHCR's work throughout all phases of displacement. As of 1 January 2016, UNHCR instituted the minimum criteria, a mandatory and a prerequisite for any livelihoods programming, to ensure that Operations meet basic standards for livelihoods programming, have the required expertise and evidence and are able to demonstrate impact.

In Zimbabwe, the UNHCR mission embarked on refining its livelihoods strategic plan to address the context of social protection of refugees, and asylum seekers. The Zimbabwean Mission has a mandate for refugees and asylum seekers in Tongogara Refugee Camp (TRC) in Chipinge district of Manicaland Province in Zimbabwe. This Socioeconomic Assessment was conducted from 23 to 27 October 2017 in the camp. The SEA questionnaire was administered to 380 households by ten (10) well-trained enumerators. The mandate for Goal Zimbabwe in this process was to develop the assessment tool and ensure that it is effectively administered. The success of the SEA data gathering and report writing cannot be chronicled without mentioning the unwavering support received from Trickle Up and UNHCR technical team.

1.2   Context Description
Tongogara Refugee Camp is located in South-Eastern Zimbabwe near the Mozambican border. The Camp is located in Chipangayi, Chipinge District in Manicaland Province, about 500 kilometres South East of the capital city, Harare and approximately 80km west of Chipinge town. As of October 2017, the camp had a total population of 11081. The main objective of the Household Socio-Economic and Livelihood Assessment was to provide overview of the vulnerability and poverty situation of refugees in TRC, Zimbabwe. The information gathered in this assessment will also be used to inform participant targeting for the Graduation Approach exercise earmarked for Zimbabwe to start in 2018.

1.3   Livelihoods Vision and Objectives
The vision of the TRC livelihoods programme is: **"economic justice and social equity to meet the needs of refugees in TRC with the inclusion of host communities in sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance for targeted populations"**. The mission is to facilitate the development of a sector wide enterprise intervention within 5 years from 2016 for refugees and host communities to build economic resilience for at least 25% of households for the 11081 refugees living in the camp and 20% of host communities. The Tongogara Livelihoods Strategy Plan (TLSP) promotes actions to harmonize economic development for refugees and host communities with crucial social, cultural and economic justice concerns of human societies, including responsibilities to be taken by beneficiaries for their wellbeing and rights, empowerment, peace and human security.

Zimbabwe UNHCR mission is working with various implementing partners, executing innumerable activities towards weaning refugees off from hand-outs and helping them to be self-reliant, supporting the health and education sectors.

UNHCR and GOAL benefited from trainings on the **Graduation Approach (GA)** in 2016 which were facilitated by Trickle Up. GA targets the extreme poor amongst the refugee population and takes them through a sequence of activities that will see them acquire soft and technical skills, networking linkages, saving skills and coaching. The targeted refugees will be linked to multiple livelihood activities and assisted to go through many production cycles until they become self-reliant and finally graduate from UNHCR support. In September 2017, UNHCR committed to the implementation of the GA pilot and GOAL, with technical support from Trickle Up, will implement the pilot over 36 months, until 2020. The approach will be targeting a minimum of 125 beneficiaries from the poorest of the poor within TRC, with the aim of supporting them to become self-reliant.

It is therefore against the backdrop of the requirements of the Graduation Approach that the Socioeconomic Assessment was conducted to provide information and statistics on the living and economic conditions for the refugees and asylum seekers in TRC. To address the data- gap in the camp there was urgent requirement to collect household data as part of livelihoods baseline with quantitative data. This information will be employed as an analytical tool for monitoring the impact and performance of household livelihood interventions in the five-year strategic plan period (2017-2022). It is also imperative that medium to long term plans are put in place to ensure that refugees can increase their self-reliance instead of relying on food hand-outs. The mission also supports the WASH component through a partner, GOAL. GOAL was assigned to make sure that refugees receive adequate clean water supply constantly and proper sanitation facilities so as to uphold health and hygiene in the camp.

The Zimbabwean UNHCR mission has a strong working partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe's Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC), Ministry of Agriculture and Mechanization, Ministry of Education, Defense, State Security among others for the smooth running of the camp and refugees' affairs and livelihood security. With these Government structures in place and its transformation into a village settlement with a strong emphasis of livelihoods centered on agriculture around the Chipangayi resettlement and commercial farms a cohesive livelihood exchange between refugees and settlers through marketing of agriculture produce and other off field services has been built. With the dwindling of donor funding for the refugees' upkeep in Zimbabwe and the world over, the Zimbabwean mission aims to establish long-term sustainable livelihoods strategies that maximize the resources it mobilizes. The livelihoods model is based on building and strengthening the capacity of this combined population to invest in sustainable livelihoods. For this reason the mission commissioned a comprehensive livelihood approach where self-reliance through the Graduation Approach would yield sustainable results.

A key challenge that has been identified in sustaining long-term livelihoods investments is the protracted nature of poverty, the impact of a combination of droughts and floods and vulnerability in TRC and surrounding areas with complex causal links. Acute poverty, the collapse of traditional livelihoods and economic meltdown have a reinforcing effect on livelihoods in Zimbabwe in general. The effects of climate change and environmental degradation overlap and reinforce the competition over scarce resources, placing refugees as low priority in national systems. A sound and responsive

livelihoods programme requires good evidence to understand the breath and extent of it, and how different groups/classes of refugees/asylum seekers and host communities are affected.

Refugee/asylum seeker faces a variety of vulnerabilities, expressed through food security, caused by a combination of droughts and floods in the last 2 -3 years. The 2017 agriculture season received above minimum rainfall in Chipinge which is a well-known dry region, particularly in region 5. The income generation options from agriculture land have been limited in a context where refugees and asylum seekers are camped. The 2017 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC), Rural Livelihoods Assessment was conducted with the broad objective of assessing the prevailing food and nutrition insecurity situation and impact of the food assistance and input support programmes on rural livelihoods in Zimbabwe. While UNHCR in conjunction with the Government (MoHCC) conducted a nutrition survey to better examine the nutrition situation of refugees, an information gap remains on the situation of livelihoods in TRC. This **Household[1] Socio-Economic and Livelihood Assessments** survey will provide evidence that contributes to better protection and understanding the impact of food pipeline breaks on refugee population.

In this context, updated information on refugee situation in Zimbabwe is essential to confirm or adjust the planning cycle. Data will also be valuable for targeting purposes, since it can inform on the profile of households (HH)s caseload in need of assistance, and contribute to analyze the performance of eligibility criteria for different sectors as well as to improve the understanding of geographical differences in household's needs and vulnerability, among others.

1.4 Objectives

The main objective of the **"Household Socio-Economic and Livelihood Assessments" (HSELA)** were to provide an overview of livelihood, vulnerability and poverty situation of refugees in Tongogara Refugee Camp, Zimbabwe.

1. Assess the food expenditure, consumption trends of refugees, as a basis for assessing the livelihoods situation to craft responses.
2. Examine how UNHCR can be more effective in using data to improve programming and reach the most vulnerable;
3. Use the results to contribute to the development of a **comprehensive targeting mechanism** for self-employment and wage employment in the livelihoods programme;
4. Provide household profile results that contribute to the design of an indicator based M&E plan for the Zimbabwe livelihoods programme;
5. Use the evidence for advocacy on livelihoods (rights to decent work, access to resources, inclusion in national policy and planning systems) of refugees and asylum seekers.

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[1] A household was defined as a group of people who routinely eat out of the same pot, live in the same compound (or physical location), and share the same budget that is managed by the head of the household and possibly they may live in a different structure. The head of household is that member of household who is regarded as such by those who stay with the household and may be a male or a female.

CHAPTER TWO   METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The methodology for HSELA hinged on a design that the team (GOAL, Trickle UP and UNHCR technical team) agreed on for a successful survey. The HSELA team also agreed on the sampling frame and a questionnaire was designed and shared for consensus following which a draft analysis plan was defined. The assessment report makes use of data from the Household questionnaire, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KII), secondary documents, and transect walk.

2.2 Population

The population of interest in this study was the households in the community of Tongogara Refugee Camp, Ward 5, called Chipangayi, who were refugees, asylum seekers and their dependents of host nationality. Most of the refugees and asylum seekers in Zimbabwe are from DR Congo - constituting about 73% of the population, Mozambicans 9%, Rwandese 7%, Burundians 7% and the remaining 4% is made up of people from Angola, Botswana, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Republic of the, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic. Data was gathered across the8 sections of the Tongogara camp.

2.3 Sampling Frame

According to Chambers and Skinner 2003)[2], sampling is that part of statistical practice concerned with the selection of individual observations intended to yield some knowledge about a population of concern, especially for the purposes of statistical inference. The main function of sampling is to allow the researcher to conduct the study to individuals from the population so that the results of their study can be used to derive conclusions that will apply to the entire population. As such the sample of 386 households was drawn from 3200 households in the camp. The probability proportional to size (pps) was applied where ultimately communities with high population sizes (DRC, Mozambicans, Rwanda and Burundi) had a higher chance or high number of households selected into the sample. Having sampled this, the Mozambicans will not be included in the Graduation Approach but their participation in this assessment would make a general understanding of the camp population clearer (without excluding any nationality in the camp).

2.4 Data Collection Methods

For triangulation purpose, quantitative data-collection on the household level and qualitative data-collection survey on livelihoods and related protection questions will be conducted. Key methods used include a household livelihood survey; focus-group discussions with persons of concern on common issues affecting camp residents; key informant interviews with relevant government departments and non-governmental organizations, which assist asylum seekers and refugees in the camp; and a transect

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[2] Analysis of Survey Data, 1st Edition, 2003

walk for observation of the various areas and activities around the camp. The principal data gathering tool was the Household Questionnaire.

2.1.1 Household Survey (Questionnaire)

The SEA quantitative information was essentially collected at the household level in TRC by means of a household questionnaire. The questionnaire was administered to 386 sampled households selected from the UNHCR ProGress database. The data was gathered using CommCare[3] mobile platform and was uploaded into PowerBI[4] for analysis and also into IBM SPSS Statistics Version 21 System for Analysis. Descriptive statistics and statistical tabulations were used to summarise household characteristics such as the gender of the head of household, household size, asset categories, food consumption score, coping strategies and education of the household head. In order to better understand key factors underlying household food security, key variables were analysed and compared between households classified by their livelihood activities. Information was collected by a Joint GOAL and UNHCR team working in close collaboration with NGO partners, government departments and line ministries. Information was also collected, compiled and triangulated using the following combination of mainly qualitative methods:

2.1.2 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with the following

Qualitative research forms an important component of the mixed method, providing a basis for in-depth analysis and insights for the Socio-Economic Assessment. The rich contextual information obtained through the KII help to deepen understanding of community engagement on livelihoods. The qualitative study was to serve as a means for triangulating evidence and enhancing understanding of information from the household survey.

These individuals were selected for their knowledge and experience in the issues to do with livelihood issues in TRC. These included, Department of Social Welfare (DSW), District AGRITEX officer, District Administrator, Camp Health Clinic personnel and NGOs operating in the camp (TDH, Jesuit Refugee Services). This research instrument helps to solicit in-depth and semi-structured learning especially on the perspectives of individuals, as opposed to group norms of a community. The option for KII is based on the view that the category of respondents has different perspectives on the topic of research because of the different roles that they play in the community. The open-ended questions in Key Informant interviews are advantageous because they give the respondents the opportunity to answer adequately applying the detail they like to qualify and clarify issues as well as giving them an opportunity for self-expression.

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[3] CommCare is an open source mobile platform designed for data collection, client management, decision support, and behaviour change communication. http://cloudportal.nethope.org/products/view/commcarehq

[4] Power BI is a suite business analytics tools that deliver insights throughout your organization.

2.1.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the following groups:

Focus Group Discussions usually consists of 6-8 persons guided by a facilitator, during which group members talk freely and spontaneously about a certain topic (Creswell, 1994)[5]. The focus is on measurement of community perceptions on Tongogara livelihood security issues, how people are living in the camp, that is, Household Shelter and Services, Household Assets (durable goods), Livelihoods and Incomes, Expenditure, Food Sources and Consumption, Copping Strategies and Subjective Assessment of Well-being and among others.

The moderator used guiding questions (checklist) to direct the flow of discussions and to monitor time, where 30-45 minutes was provided per session per group. In each of the sittings, there were groups of males and females combined responding to the same questions, with equal opportunities to contribute. The use of Focus Group Discussions in this study helped to bring out more data from the different community age groups and the information was used to concretize data obtained from the KII and Observations.

In this study, the main objective of the FGDs was to provide a forum for the community members in the selected camp sections to freely air their sentiments. The interviewer as the moderator used a checklist form to trigger discussions. The FGDs were held with refugees and asylum seekers at places where they normally meet for their usual meetings with each group having 8 people for a 30 – 45 minutes session. The researcher interacted directly with respondents thus allowing for clarification, follow-up questions and probing.

FGDs were useful in highlighting and comparing different views, though differences on sensitive issues would not be revealed. However, the type of information that emerged was qualitative, that can be highly affected by the context. The sample was self-selecting based on the following criteria:

- Single refugee women, mothers and widows
- Elderly refugees
- Refugee business community
- Adolescent refugee boys and girls
- Livelihoods project participants (irrigation, poultry and piggery)

2.1.4 Transect walk

The Joint Team undertook an observation walk through the various residential areas of TRC, recording and noting the household and community asset base, general conditions within the camp, the state of household shelters, household assets, cooking areas, water sources, and camp sanitation as well as storage areas. The Joint team also had an opportunity to assess and observe the household infrastructure base. For capturing qualitative evidence on the actual activities on the ground, use of pictures on the household structures, household assets among others, was done. The data collection

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5 Creswell, J. W., (1994), Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, Thousand Oaks, Sage, CA.

team (enumerators) used a semi-structured guide so as to remain focused. Observation can also serve as a technique for verifying or nullifying information provided in face to face encounters. The visual observation or photography data of the structures plays a pivotal role in complimenting evidence gathered from respondent but bring out those aspects they may not be willing to mention as support given by Goal.

2.1.5 Secondary Data

To obtain secondary data the team reviewed relevant reports, statistics, assessment and strategy papers provided by WFP, UNHCR as well as Implementing and Operational Partners. The team also conducted meetings and discussions with UNHCR senior management mainly in TRC, and derived secondary information from the UNHCR Livelihood Strategic Plan report[6].

2.1.6 Recruitment and Training of field personnel

For the successful data collection, 10 (ten) enumerators were recruited and trained for three days. The training also encompassed pilot testing of the tool in the camp. This was then followed by 5 (five) days of mobile data collection using CommCare. Debriefing of the pilot process helped significantly in refining the HSELA17 tool.

2.1.7 Planning and Coordination

The GOAL Zimbabwe Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning (MEAL) Officer based in the camp coordinated the planning of this assessment in collaboration with the UNHCR team based in Harare and Tongogara Refugee Camp. The MEAL Officer facilitated the training for the 10 Enumerators and acted as the survey coordinator on data gathering, cleaning, analyses and final report writing. Supervision on data gathering was also provided by Trickle Up Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. GOAL Zimbabwe Project Field Manager in Tongogara Refugee Camp provided the necessary logistical support including coordination with community leaders and stakeholders. Consent was sought and appointments made and agreed upon by numerous community leaders in the camp.

2.1.8 Ethical Considerations

This research was guided by the principles guiding ethical research in the social sciences. Research participants were treated with respect and not as subjects; respect for the communities' culture and leadership was observed; and the research findings will not be used for other purposes other than the ones the researcher communicated to the participants. UNHCR protection guidelines were upheld so as to protect the life and values of refugees. The researcher consulted the various country leaders in the camp, sensitizing them about the significance and purpose of the assessment and their support was critical in the success of the research.

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6 UNHCR Tongogara Livelihoods Strategy Plan (TLSP) Report, January, 2016

It was made clear that participation in the research was voluntary and no participant was unethically coerced to participate in the research against their will; rather they were informed of the purpose of the research and made their decisions on participation based on that information. The research participants upheld the right to withdraw at any time.

The ethical considerations encompassed issues like debriefing, informed consent, confidentiality, interviewer protection of privacy, protection against harm and protection against identity. Research participants were informed that data collected would be held in strict confidence and the data collection process was designed in a way that the confidentiality of respondents were carefully maintained. Particular care was taken during the data presentation of the research findings to ensure that no single individual could be identified.

2.1.9 Data Analysis and Report Writing

Before actual analysis, the data was methodically cleaned and coded to ensure accuracy, consistency and completeness. Qualitative data was organized thematically with themes developed by the principal researcher prior to the data collection. Interviews were analyzed through identifying emerging themes or recurring themes. Data cleaning was treated as one of the critical components to the successful outcome of this assessment where enumerators take a part in the off-field data cleaning processes. All the questionnaires with missing information were taken back to the field for corrections and verifications. Survey data was collected in CommCare and uploaded in PowerBI for preliminary analysis then exported into SPSS for various statistical computations. In SPSS, some descriptive statistics and tabulations were produced. For graphical representation data was exported to Microsoft Excel.

Field notes, data/transcripts from interviews, and field survey observations were analysed by indexing and sorting them out by theme or topic. This entailed systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts and other materials.

The Joint team supported in the analyses and report writing with the Goal MEAL Officer in the camp leading the process where two weeks were allocated for the analysis and report writing for the first draft. It is also of utmost importance to note that review of the first draft was shared to all Goal and UNHCR technical staff for comments and recommendations.

CHAPTER THREE: DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the quantitative and qualitative data collected from Socioeconomic Assessment using the household questionnaire, FGDs and KIIs on the livelihoods of refugees and asylum seekers in Tongogara Refugees Camp. The qualitative data for this assessment also included observations on the camp status collected through a transect walk. The structure of the data presentation and interpretation of the results was guided by the household data gathering tool which had nine specific segments, Demographic Information, Household Shelter and Services, Household Assets (durable goods), Livelihoods and Incomes, Expenditure, Food Sources and Consumption, Copping Strategies, Media/Internet use, and Subjective Assessment of Well-being.

2.2 Demographic Information

2.2.1 Household headship and size

As illustrated below in Table 1.1, of the 386 households that were interviewed, 60.2% were headed by male adults aged 16-85 years, 39.9% were headed by females aged 18-77 years. The average household size is 6 people with a minimum of 1 member and maximum of 16 members per household. The average age of household heads is 38 years (for both female and male headed households).

Table 1.1: Average Household Size, Age and Sex of Household Head

	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Total
Sex of HH Head	60.1%	39.9%	100%
Age of HH Head	38 years	38 years	38 years
HH size	6 people	6 people	6 people

The assessment further revealed that the majority of refugees who were interviewed originate from the DRC 72%, Mozambique 12%, Burundi 9%, Rwanda 5% and other minority countries (Ethiopia, Ivory-Cost, Somalia, South Africa, and South Sudan) was 2%.

2.2.2 Education Level

Figure 1 shows the level of education of household heads. Assessment results revealed that 43% of household heads attained secondary education (27.2% males and 15.5% females). At least 6% of the participants (both male and female) reached degree level. About 16% of respondents (9.7% females and 6.0% male) had no formal education.
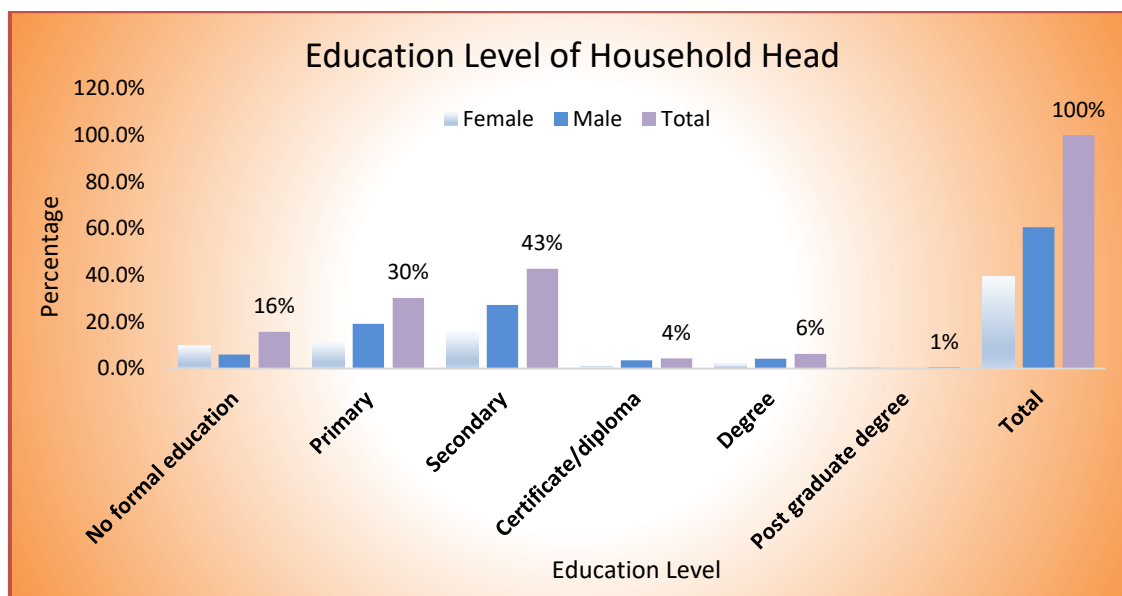
Fig 1: Education Level of household head by sex

Level of Education and Nationality

Table 1.2: shows household head levels of education by country. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has the highest level of literacy rate with 36.8% having attained secondary

Table 1.2: Nationality and level of education of Household Head

Nationality of Head and Sex			Highest Level of Education of Household Head						
			Certificate/ diploma	Degree	No formal education	Post graduate degree	Primary	Secondary	Total
Burundi	Sex of HH	Female	0.0	-	1.0	-	1.6	1.8	4.4
		Male	0.3	-	0.5	-	2.9	1.3	5.0
	Total		0.3	-	1.6	-	4.4	3.1	9.4
DRC	Sex of HH	Female	1.6	2.1	4.7	0.3	7.5	13.5	29.7
		Male	3.1	4.2	1.8	0.5	10.0	23.3	42.9
	Total		4.7	6.3	6.5	0.8	17.5	36.8	72.6
Mozambique	Sex of HH	Female	-	-	3.4	-	1.0	0.0	4.4
		Male	-	-	0.1	-	3.9	0.8	4.8
	Total		-	-	6.0	-	-	0.8	11.7

Rwanda	Sex of HH	Female	-	-	0.3	-	1.0	0.3	1.6
		Male	-	-	0.8	-	2.1	1.0	3.9
	Total		-	-	1.0		-	1.3	5.4
Other	Sex of HH	Female	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.3
		Male	0.3	-	-	-	1.0	0.5	1.8
	Total		0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.6
Total	**Sex of HH**	**Female**	**0.8**	**2.1**	**9.7**	**0.3**	**11.1**	**15.5**	**39.5**
		Male	**3.6**	**4.2**	**6.0**	**0.3**	**19.2**	**27.2**	**60.5**
	Total		**4.4**	**6.3**	**15.7**	**0.6**	**30.3**	**42.7**	**100.0**

education, 17.5% primary, 6.3% degree level, 4.7% certificate/diploma and 6.5% had no formal education. Burundi has the second highest number of participants interviewed who had attained primary and secondary education with 4.4% and 3.1% respectively.

2.2.3   Household head's sex and the country of origin

Figure 2 illustrates that 29.5% of households that were interviewed were female headed from DRC with 42.5% being male headed. Mozambique had the second highest number of households interviewed (11.7%), Burundi and Rwanda with 9.3% and 5.5% respectively.

Country of origin for respondents

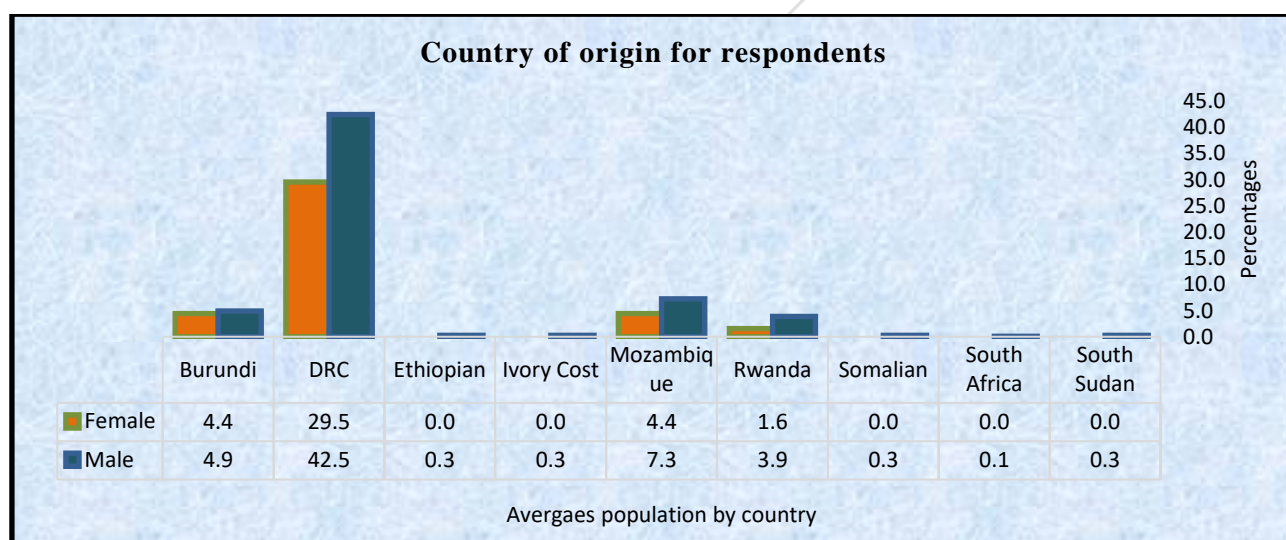|	Burundi	DRC	Ethiopian	Ivory Cost	Mozambique	Rwanda	Somalian	South Africa	South Sudan
Female	4.4	29.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	4.9	42.5	0.3	0.3	7.3	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.3

Avergaes population by country

Figure 2: Country of origin by sex

Fig 3 shows that 62% of the household heads in TRC are Monogamous married or in non-formal union, 17% single, 14% widow/widower, 3% separated, 3% polygamous married or non-formal union and lastly 1% reported being divorced.

Marital Status of head of Household

- Widow/widower 14%
- Divorced 1%
- Single 17%
- Separated 3%
- Monogamous married or non-formal union 62%
- Polygamous married or non-formal union 3%
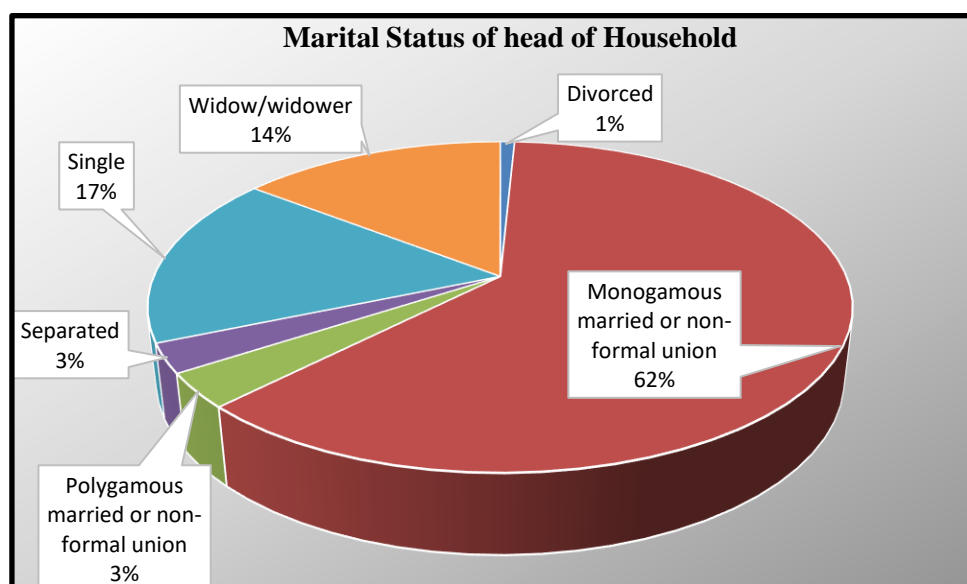
Fig 3: Marital status of household head

2.2.4 Population Distribution by Country, age and sex

Table 1.3 illustrates that 45.3% of members from households interviewed were in the 18 – 59 years age range (19.7% females, 25.6% males), 38.6% were 05 – 17 years (18.3% females,

Table 1.3: Population distribution by sex and age

Country	00 - 04 years		05 - 17 years		18 - 59 years		60+ years		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Burundi	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	-	-	**6.4**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.1	5.2	12.6	14.9	13.9	19.5	0.4	0.2	**72.1**
Mozambique	1.6	1.4	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.7	-	0.2	**13.2**
Rwanda	0.2	-	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	-	0.1	**5.6**
Other minority	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.6	-	-	**2.7**
Total	**7.4**	**7.2**	**18.3**	**20.3**	**19.7**	**25.6**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**100**
Grand Total	**14.6%**		**38.6%**		**45.3%**		**1.6%**		**N=386**

20.3% males), 14.6% were in the category 00-04 years (7.4% females, 7.2% males) and the 60+ years constituted 1.6% of the sampled population. The 18-59 years category is the economically active, while the 5-17 years category is comprised of children that should be going to school.

3.3   Household Shelter and Services

3.3.1   Dwelling construction material, by type

Fig 4 shows that 48.2% of the houses in TRC were built with mud brick unfired, 32.4% were built with burnt bricks, 6.7% with wood. The pole and daka houses are still common in TRC as indicated by the results showing 2.8% of households interviewed.
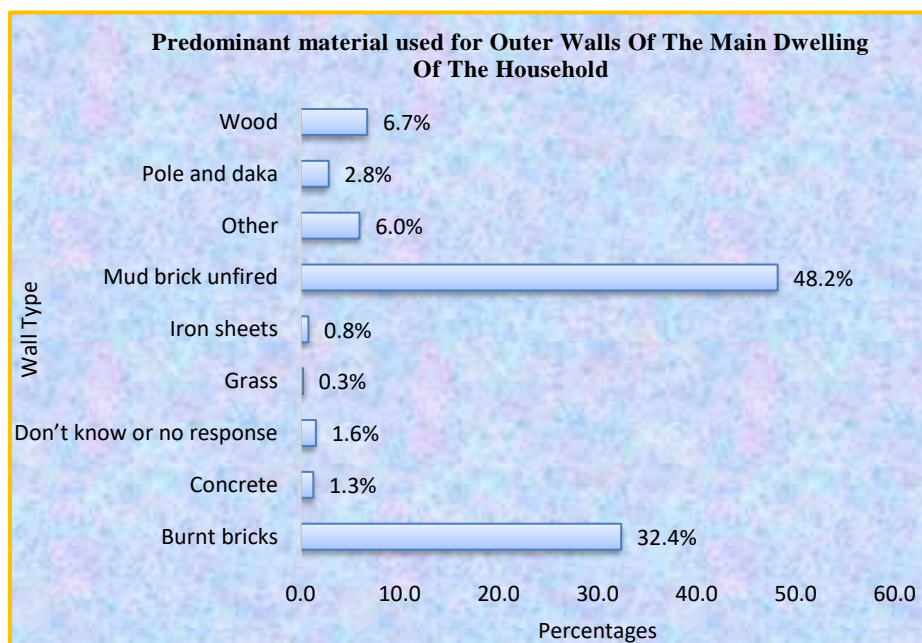
Fig 4: Materials for outer walls of main dwelling by type

Very few (0.3%) households responded that they use grass for outer walls of their dwelling units.

3.3.2   Material of roof of main dwelling by type

Fig 5 shows that majority of households in TRC have been thatched using iron sheets (75%), clay titles (8%), grass (5%) and plastic sheeting (3%). The information here indicates that, in terms of household shelter durability the refugees are a bit safe with few households still covering the roofs with grass.
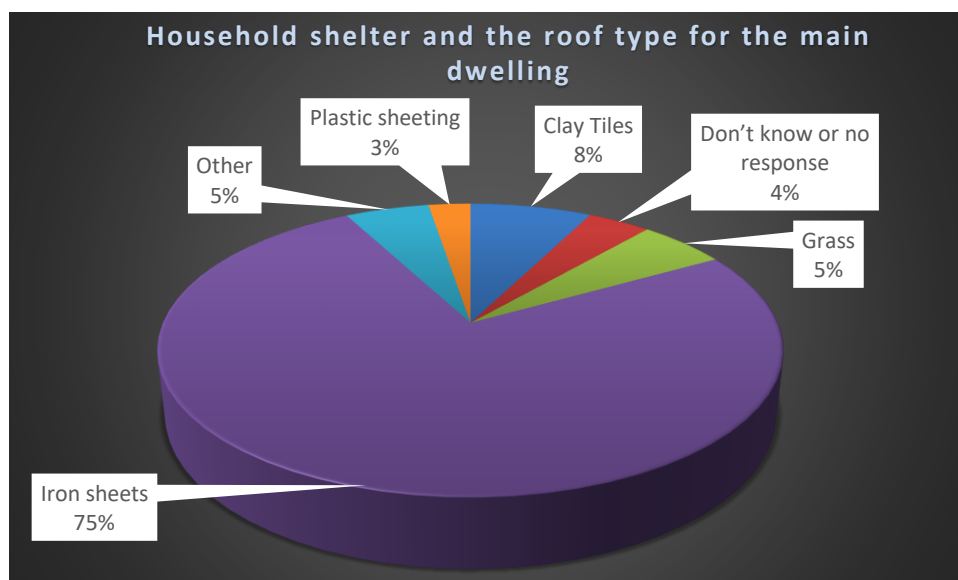
Fig 5: Material used on the main dwelling unit roof

3.3.3   Average number of rooms per households occupied

Results from this assessment revealed that 43% of households interviewed answered that they occupy two (2) separate rooms, 30% answered that they occupy three (3) separate rooms, 15% were occupying one room as a household, 9% occupy four (4) rooms as a family and just 2% had indicated that they occupied five (5) rooms as a family or household.
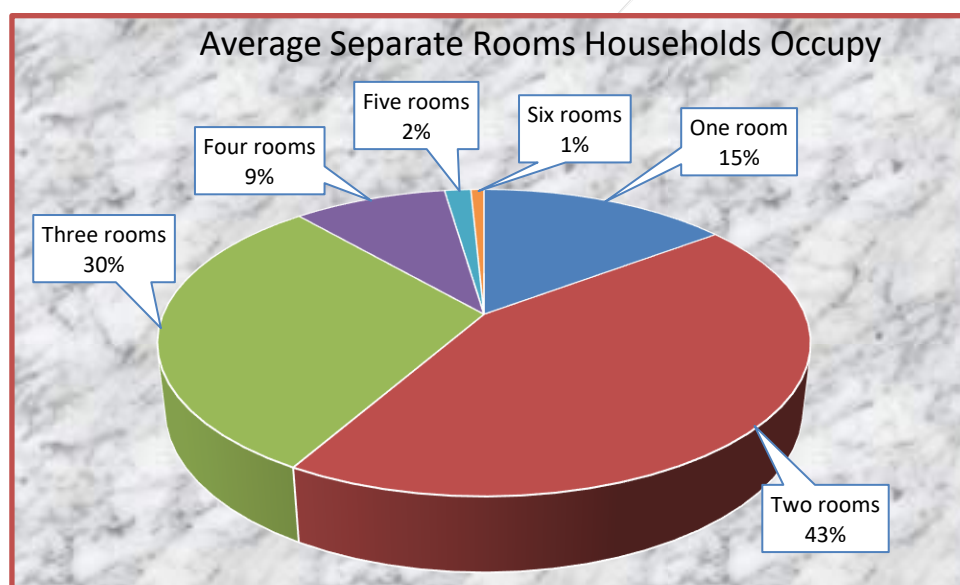
Fig 6: Household room occupation

3.3.4   Main source of drinking water

Table 1.4 indicates that 53.6% of the households interviewed in TRC were accessing most of their water from the borehole while 46.3% used tapped water as their main source of drinking water. Therefore, in terms of water provisioning in the camp, refugees are well supplied as they can all access both safe borehole and tapped water.

Table 1.4: Main source of drinking water

Source of Drinking Water	Frequency	Percent
Borehole water	207	53.6
Tapped water	179	46.3
N	**386**	**100**

3.3.5 Main type of toilet facility used by households

Fig 7 shows that 40.7%, of households use BVIP latrines 34.2% were using the bush system (open air), 23.3% were using upgradeable BVIP and only 0.8% were using the flush.
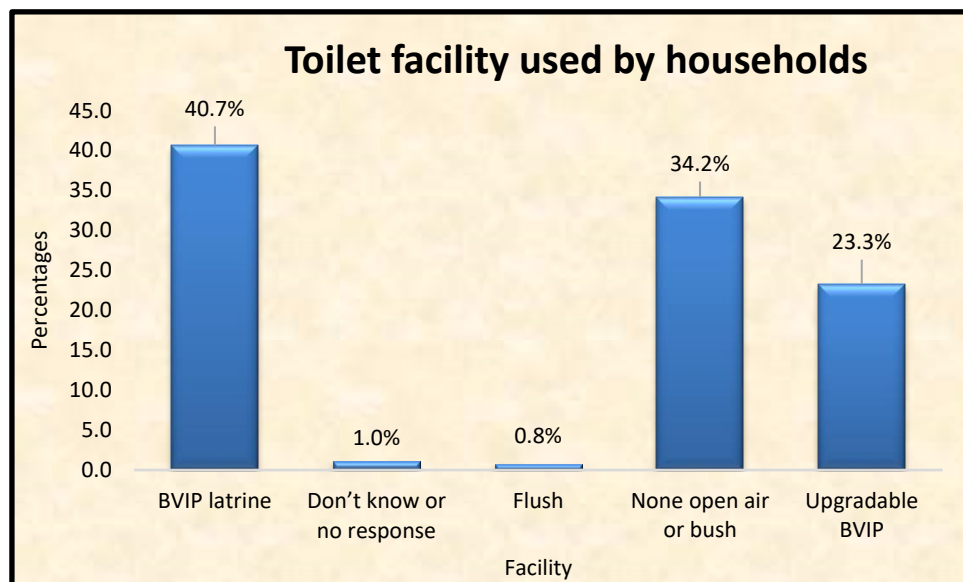
Fig 7: Type of Toilet Facility used by Households

Only 25.4% of households do not share toilets while 54.9% of the households interviewed were sharing their toilet facility with other households in the camp.

3.3.6 Main source of cooking fuel
Fig 8 illustrates that among the households interviewed, 50.8% responded that they used UNHCR provided firewood, 38.3% were collecting their own firewood and 10.9% used charcoal as main source of cooking fuel.
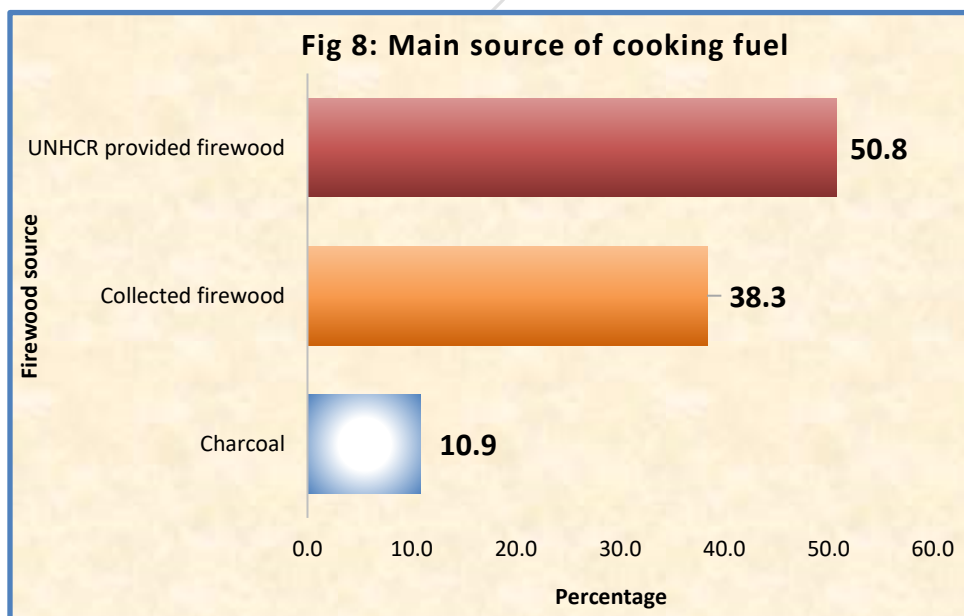
In terms of sufficiency of fuel for cooking purposes, only 7% indicated having sufficient fuel while the rest (93%) indicated that their fuel was not sufficient. None of the respondents indicated electricity as their source of fuel.

3.3.7   Proportion of households with sufficient access to personal hygiene

Table 1.5 shows that 24.4% of the households interviewed had access to personal hygiene items within the camp and or surrounding areas like Chipinge town. Those with access to female hygiene items comprised 14.2% of respondents. Only 1% indicated that baby care items were available within and around the camp area.

Table 1.5: Households with sufficient access to personal hygiene

Description of hygiene items	% response
Personal hygiene items (soap, toothbrush/paste, other personal hygiene items)	24.4%
Cleaning/hygiene items (laundry detergent, cleaning products etc.)	9.8%
Female hygiene/dignity items	14.2%
Baby care items (diapers etc.)	1.0%

3.4   Household Assets (durable goods)

3.4.1   Asset ownership ratio

Table 1.6 indicates that the majority of households reported having blankets and water containers (100%), cooking pots (84.5%) and chairs 80.1% as household assets.

Table 1.6: Household Asset Ownership

Household Asset	%	Household Asset	%
Mortar/pestle (danga)	3.6	Mini-bus	0.5
Bed	19.6	Lorry	0.9
Blanket	100	Beer-brewing drum	0.01
Mattress	33.4	Upholstered chair sofa set	2.5
Water containers	100	Coffee table (for sitting room)	0.8
Cooking pots and pans	84.5	Cupboard, drawers, bureau	2.8
Table	49.7	Lantern (paraffin)	0.4
Chair	80.1	Reading lamp (solar)	0.3
Fan	15.3	Desk	3.1
Air conditioner	0.1	Clock	2.5
Radio ('wireless')	24.6	Iron (for pressing clothes)	10.8
Tape or CD/DVD player; Hifi	9.6	Computer equipment & accessories	0.3
Television	3.6	Satellite dish	1.9
Sewing machine	1.1	Solar panel	17.9
Kerosene/paraffin stove	24.6	Mosquito net	2.7
Electric or gas stove; hot plate	0.1	Generator	0.1
Refrigerator	2.8	Motorcycle/scooter	0.9
Bicycle	1.2	Car	1.3

3.5   Livelihoods Activities

3.5.1   Proportion of households engaged in various livelihoods activities over the last 12 months

Fig 9 shows the main sources of household income. About 9.3% of the households relied on income from employment by someone else while 5.2% relied on income from self-employment.

Main Source of Income by Sex of Household Head

	Overall	Male headed	Female headed
Self-employment	5.2	3.8	1.4
Employment by someone else	9.3	7.1	2.2
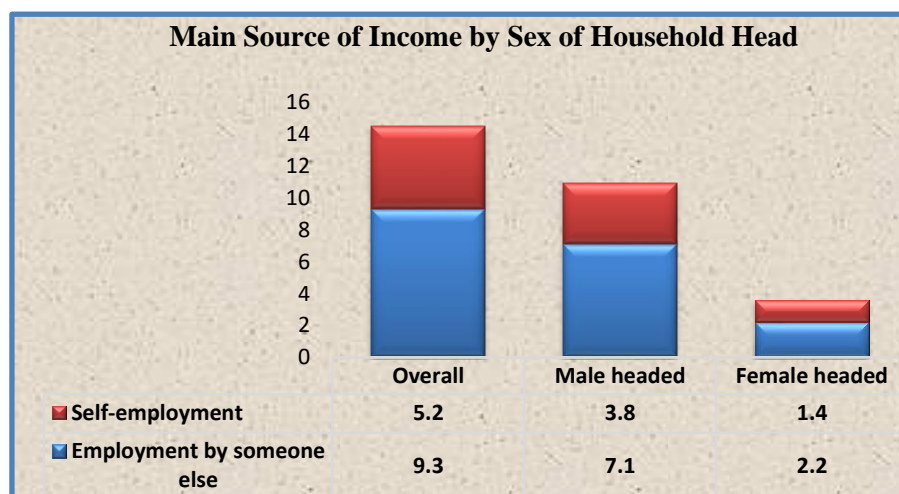
Fig 9: Household livelihood activities

In terms of gender and employment,7.1% of male headed households relied on income from employment by someone else while only 2.2% of female headed households are employed by someone. Also noted form the results was that 0.8% were employing people from the host community and 0.3% were employed from the other refugees and other family members. employees were either permanent, seasonal or temporal.

3.5.2 Challenges faced in agriculture activities

Fig 10 shows that bad weather (5.4%) is one big challenge that affects agriculture activities followed by lack of cash or credit (4.6%) while inadequate access to water affects 3.8% of the respondents.
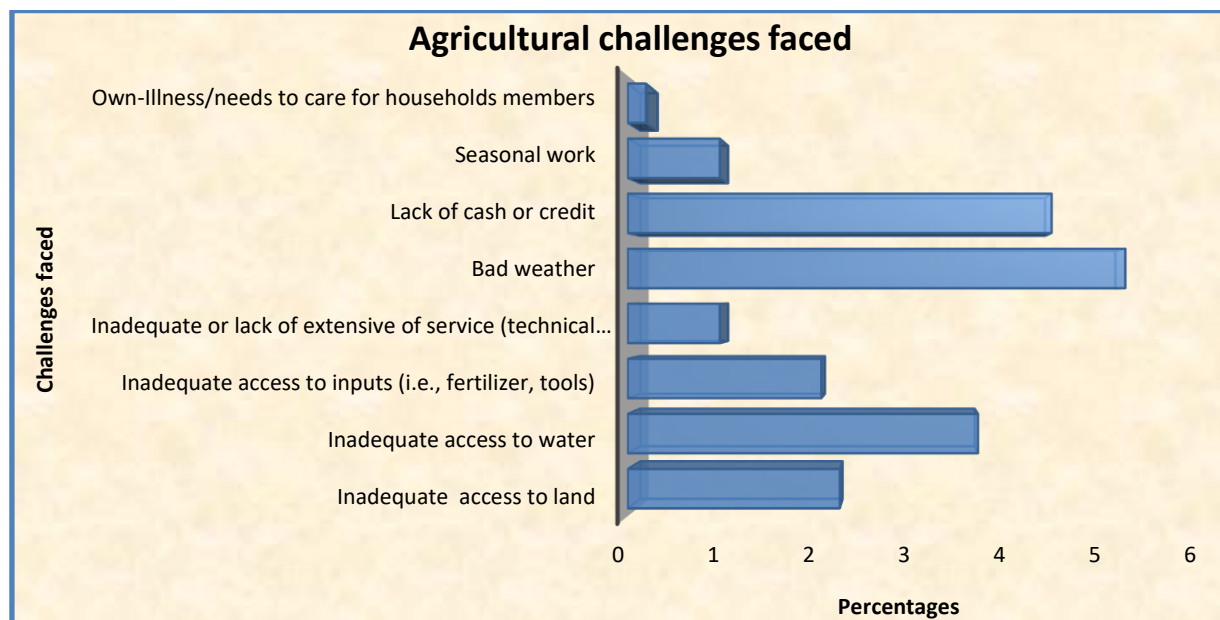
Fig 10: Challenges faced to conduct agriculture activities

About 97% of households involved in agricultural activities freely use land that is owned by the Refugee Camp with 3% having to rent land for cultivation from others.

3.5.3 Crop Production

Only 7.8% of the interviewed households grew crops during the 2016/17 season. Table 1.7 shows that households interviewed reported as sources of seed pulses purchases contributed 2.8%, roots and tubers 2.6%, vegetables 2.5% and maize 2.4%. It was also noted that fertilizer and chemical application was more pronounced in the maize production with 16.4% and 10.4% respectively. The Chi-square test statistic differences were statistically significant ($\chi2 =15.178$, DF=4, p=0.026, N=386). The results also exposed that 8.3% of the participants and grown crops in 2016/17 agriculture season with 1.29% of the households responding that they did not partake in agriculture activities. There was a low percentage (17.8%) on the respondents who indicated that decisions were made by the female spouse.

Table 1.7: Fertilizer and chemical application, by type of crop planted

Crop	Source of seed	% use per crop	Fertilizer application	Chemical application
Maize	Purchased	2.4	16.4	10.4
	Retained	0.2	6.4	2.1
	Both	-	-	-
	Gift from neighbours	0.1	1.3	0.3
Roots and tubes	Purchases	2.6	1.2	0.4
	Retained	-	-	-
Pulses	Purchased	2.8	4.9	5.3
	Retained	0.3	3.2	1.2
Vegetables	Purchased	2.5	4.5	4.5
	Retained	0.1	14.7	1.2

3.5.4   Proportion of households involved in wage employment

The assessment results indicated that 4.7% of the interviewed households were involved in wage employment. For those who were involved in employment 2.3% of the participants were doing casual labour (maricho), 0.8% were involved in social work, 0.5% were into teaching and 0.3% were involved in religious occupation.

Fig 11 shows that 2.4% of interviewed households generated between $41 to $70 as income per month from employment activities, 1.7% generated between $10 and $40 and only 0.6% above $101 and maximum generated was $500.

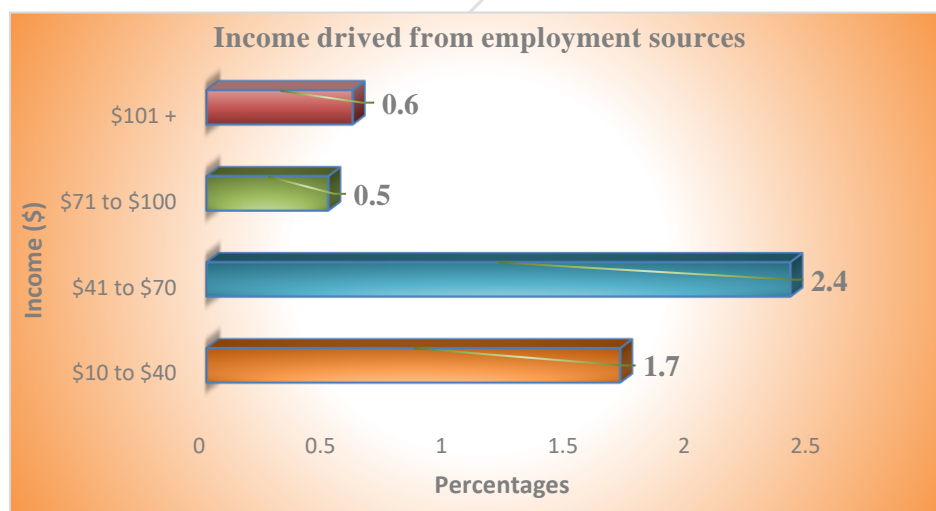*Fig 11: Income generated from employment*

3.5.5   Employment skills and trainings attended

Survey results indicated that 65.6% of the participating households got specialized skills from their countries of origin with 1.0% indicating that they got their skills in Zimbabwe. About 3% of the respondents reported having attended vocational training courses. The same participants also reported that due to no work permit (1.3%) they were facing employment challenges, while 0.8% reported that there were few employment opportunities available for them.

In terms of decision making, 17.8% of the respondents indicated that decisions were made by the female spouse. The differences were statistically significant ($\chi2$ =13.478, DF=2, p=0.036, N=386), there was also positive correlation between skills and employment.

3.5.6   Proportion of households reporting increased tension in the household

Slightly above a third of the households (36.8%) interviewed experienced tension within the household over the last three months. Fig 12 shows the main reasons for tension as mentioned by households interviewed. These include lack of cash (12.2%), uncertainty of the future (11.7%), lack of food (9.6%), and limited livelihoods opportunities (0.5%).
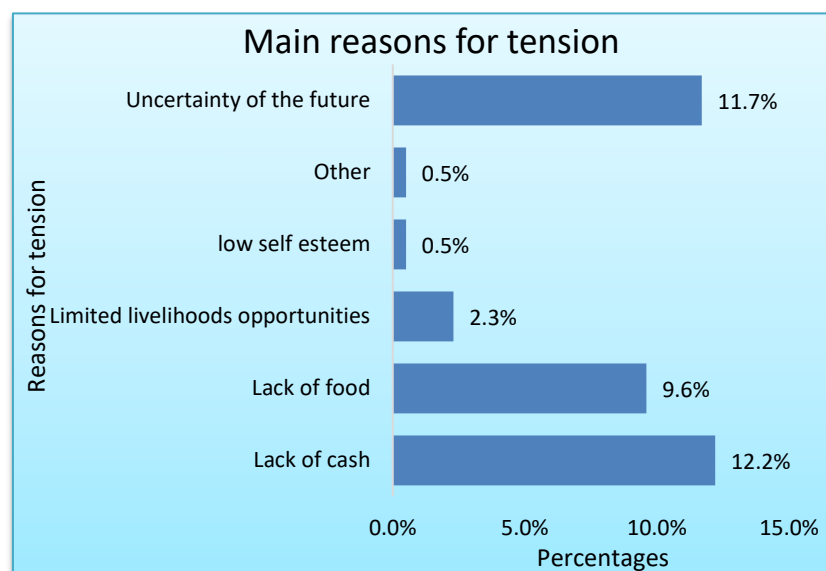
Fig 12: Tension reported in the household

3.6   Income and Expenditure

3.6.1   Income earnings and changes

Since January 2017 until October 2017, close to two thirds of households (61.1%) did not realise any changes in their household income. Only 5% realised increased income while 24% had decreased income and 9% did not know if their household income had changed over the period. Results also

indicated that 7.5% of respondents had household members who had work in the last 30 days while 92.5% of households had no member involved in any form of work.

3.6.2 The three main sources of cash/income to sustain the household

As illustrated in Fig 13, the majority of households indicated that they had been living on other services (31.9%) as main source of income with about 16% dependent on donations/remittances. About 13% specifically pointed out assistance from UN as their main source of income. About 5% of households are dependent on agriculture (cropping, livestock) as their main source of income.
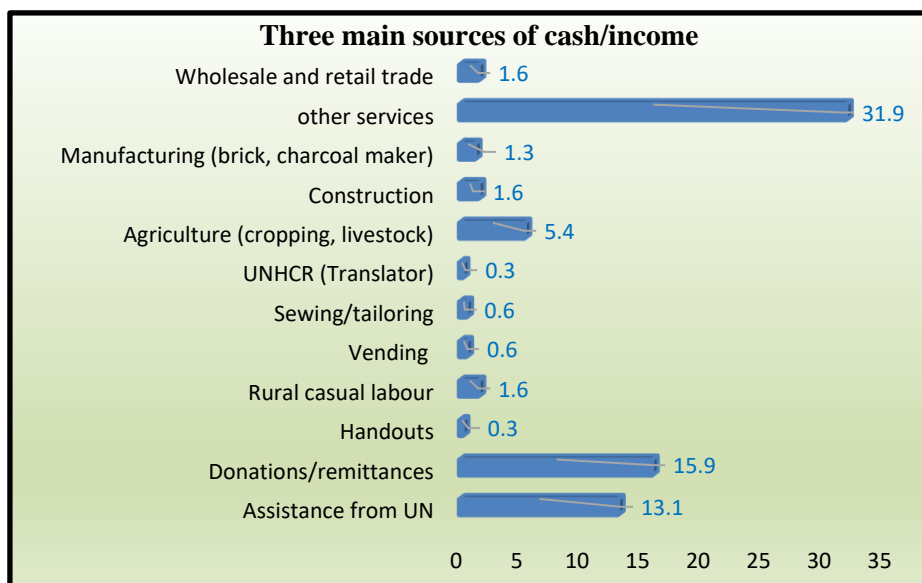
Fig 13: Three main sources of cash/income

3.6.3 Household Income, Expenditure and Savings

The average income for each HH is $54.23 (Fig 14) whilst the total expenditure is $46.28. The difference between the 2 variables brings to a total of $7.96 savings per HH. However, assuming the average HH size is 6 (as per the survey findings), it implies that the total income for an individual HH member per day is $0.30, far below the ultra poor pegged at $1.90 per day per person.
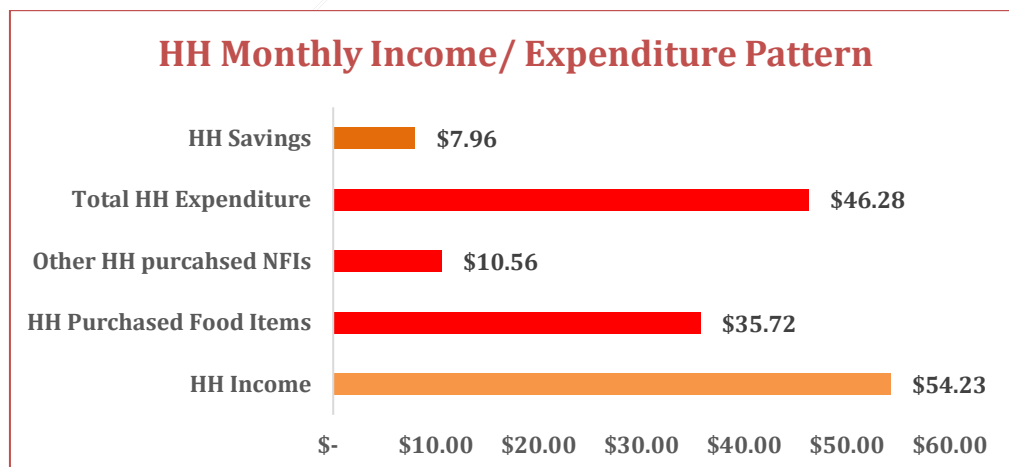
Fig 14: Household Monthly Income and Expenditure Pattern

On the other hand, Fig 15 shows an increase of HH income from $54.23 to $79.10 per month. The $24.86 increase is a result of the average food donations received per each household. These donations are categorized as HH indirect income hence they are therefore added as HH income. However, regardless of the increase in the income, the average income per each HH member per day is $0.44 per day and it still falls way below the $1.90 per day per person. This therefore implies that a new income criteria has to be set for Zimbabwe and this will inform targeting. Using the Quartile (Q1) analysis to determine the least earning HHs, the ultra poor in this context are the HHs that generate an income below **$20 per month** ($**0.11 per person per month**) and these HHs constitute **24%** of the sampled HHs.

HH Monthly Income/ Expenditure (including Donations)

Category	Amount
HH Savings	$32.82
Total HH Expenditure	$46.28
Other HH purcahsed NFIs	$10.56
HH Purchased Food Items	$35.72
HH Income	$79.10
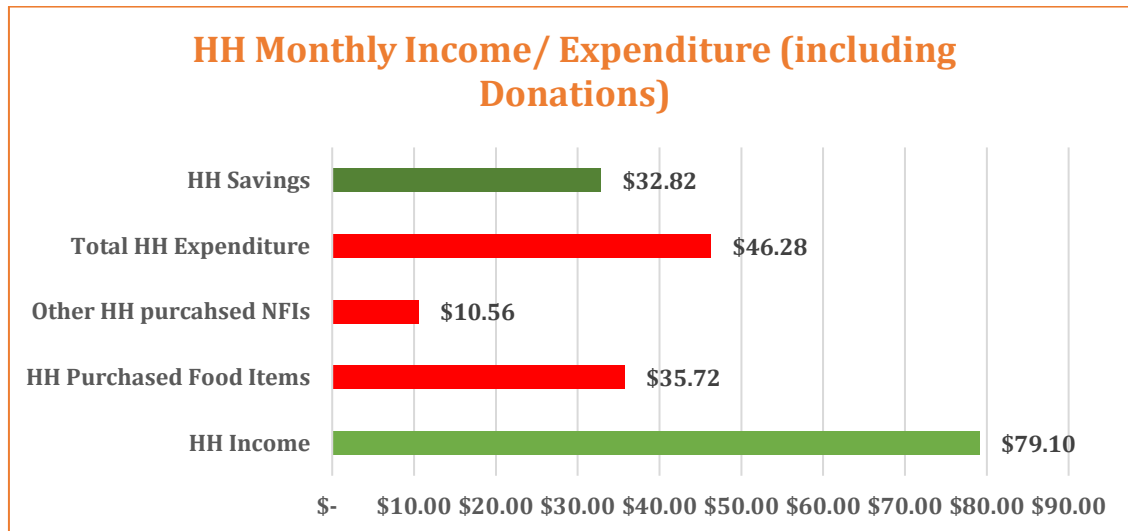
Fig 15: Household Monthly Income (Including donations) and Expenditure

Table 1.8 shows that poor and vulnerable people in TRC were living on an average income level of less than $0.43 per day person which constituted 22%. Each person per month had less than $0.50 of savings (25% of households), and the same group was living on less than one decent meal per day (9%). The results showed insignificant difference from the poor people in the camp, but 57% of the interviewed participants indicated that they were living on 2 decent meals per day. On average, adults had 2 meals taken per day.

Table 1.8: Aggregated Poverty levels

Aggregated Poverty Levels in TRC				
Criteria	**Poor and Vulnerable**	**Extremely Poor**	**Poor**	**Better-off**
Income	Less than $0.43 per day per person **(22%)**	Between $0.43 and $0.59 per day per person **(30%)**	Between $0.59 and $0.75 per day per person **(23%)**	More than $0.75 per day per person **(26%)**
Savings	Less than $0.50 per month per person **(25%)**	Between $0.50 and $5.75 per month per person **(24%)**	Between $5.75and $11 per month per person **(24%)**	More than $5.75 per day per person **(24%)**
Number of meals taken per day	Less than 1 decent meal per day **(9%)**	1 decent meal per day **(20%)**	2 decent meals per day **(57%)**	3 decent meals per day **(15%)**

3.6.4 Average Monthly Expenditure Items

Table 1.9 shows that households interviewed were on average spending about $15 on health, $14 on household hygiene items, $13 on shelter materials, $12 on household utilities/assets, $11 on transport, $10 on gas while other small activities were taking on average $32 per month.

Table 1.9: Average monthly expenditure per household
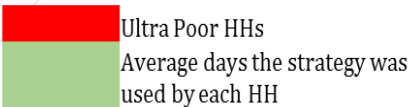
Narrative	Average Expenditure
Health expenditures	**$15.12**
Education expenditures	**$10.30**
Soap and other household hygiene items (including diapers/nappies)	**$14.30**
Fuel for generators (petrol, etc.)	**$9.10**
Gas	**$10.01**
Transport	**$11.01**
Clothing	**$9.00**
Telecommunication (mobile, satellite, etc.)	**$6.14**
Household utilities or assets (such as cooking pots/utensils, furniture, etc.)	**$12.00**
Alcohol, wine, tobacco	**$2.00**
Shelter materials	**$13.00**
All the rest of expenditures *(milling, labor, ceremonies, firewood, waste collection, agricultural and livestock inputs, purchase of income generating equipment, savings, gave money to other family or relatives, shelter material, debt repayment, etc.)*	**$32.00**

3.7   Coping Strategies

3.7.1   Proportion of households who reported experiencing lack of food or money to buy food in the last 30 days

Table 1.10 shows that the ultra-poor households (24%) relied on less preferred/less expensive foods, with 8% of these households reducing the number of meals eaten per day while3% borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives and 6% reduced the portion size of meals. Only1% of the ultra poor households restricted consumption by adults in order for small children to eat.

Table 1.10: Households with low coping strategies in the last 7 days

Coping Strategy used in the last 7 days	Number of days							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Relied On Less Preferred Less Expensive Food	31%	17%	12%	8%	5%	4%	0%	24%
Reduced The Number Of Meals Eaten Per Day	29%	24%	17%	9%	5%	5%	1%	8%
Borrowed Food Or Relied On Help From Friends Or Relatives	23%	23%	28%	16%	2%	6%	0%	3%
Reduced Portion Size Of Meals	44%	18%	13%	9%	5%	4%	1%	6%
Went An Entire Day Without Eating	45%	38%	13%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Restrict Consumption By Adults In Order To Young-Small Children To Eat	77%	11%	7%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Restrict Consumption Of Female Household Members	91%	5%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Send Household Members To Eat Elsewhere	88%	7%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Ultra Poor HHs

Average days the strategy was used by each HH

3.7.2   Household Coping Strategies

The main coping strategies over the last 30 days included begging, disposal of household goods, borrowing and utilization of savings. Fig 16 shows that 60% of the interviewed households asked for money from strangers., About 18% of households sold households goods as a coping strategy while 15% reported buying food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food. About 15% of those interviewed spent some or all of the household savings on food purchases.
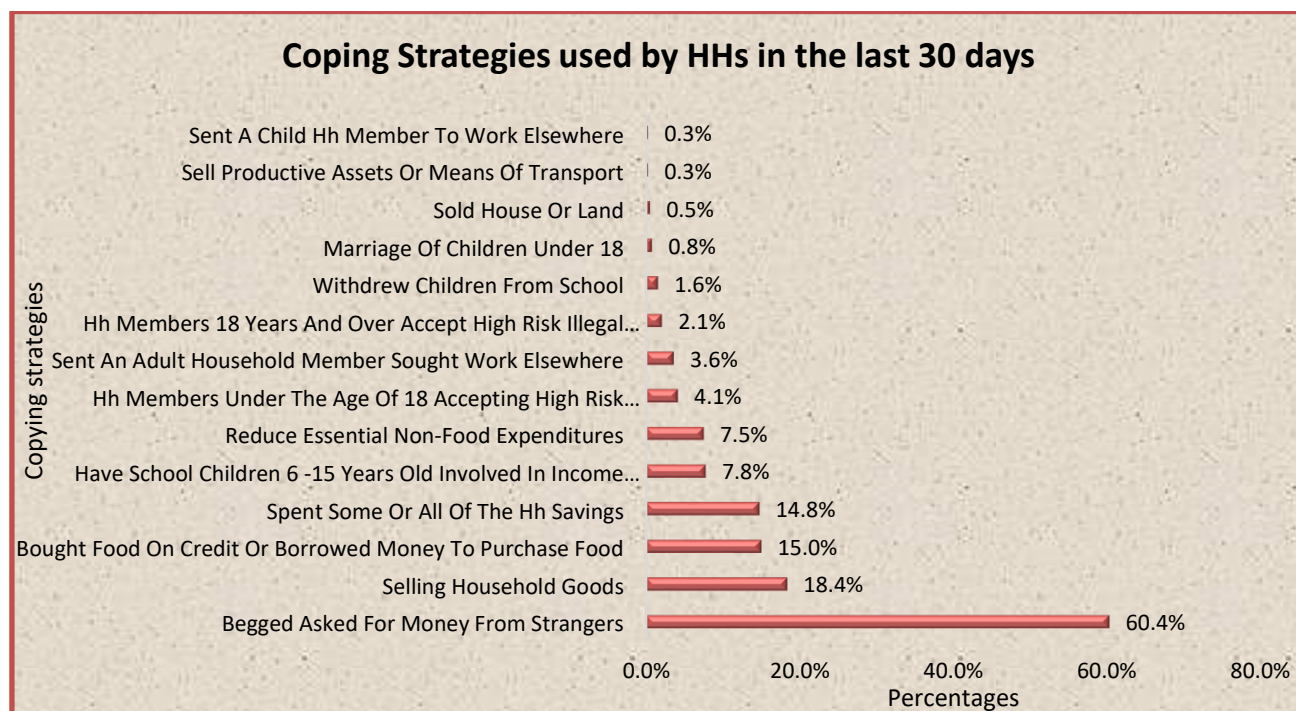
Figure 16: Proportion of households using various coping strategies in the last 30 days

3.8   Financial Services

Table 1.11 shows that households do not have saving mechanisms available in the camp with 55.7% indicating that they can save their money at home if they extra to save. People have been borrowing to survive with 15.7% saying they borrowed funds through community banking. About 17% said they at least belong to some kind of social groups that they can fall back on during times of challenges/shocks.

Table 1.11: Access to Financial Services

ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES		% response
1. Are you a member of a cooperative, association or social group/network?	Yes, savings group, such as a tontine, Income savings and landing (ISAL)	0.5
	Yes, cooperative or association of individuals working together	2.3
	Yes, social group (e.g. related to religion, community)	17.6
2. From January up to now did you save money or invest in/buy assets with your savings?	Yes, I saved money but did not buy assets	3.9
	Yes I bought assets but did not save money	8.5
	Yes I bought assets with my savings and saved money	0.8
3. If today you had extra money, is there somewhere you can save it?	Yes, I could save in a bank	9.5
	Yes, I could use a community banking mechanism (savings group, ISAL, etc.)	6.3
	Yes, I could save at home	55.7
	No	28.8
4. Do you currently have any outstanding loans?	Yes, I have borrowed funds through community banking	15.7
	Yes, I have bought household items on credit and owe a person or a store	12.8
	Yes, I have borrowed from friends or family	6.5
	No	65.5

3.9 Media/Internet use

62% of households interviewed had working ordinary cell-phones while 38% had at least a smartphone in their household.

3.9.1 Channels of information dissemination

Fig 17 shows that 16.7% of households interviewed mostly relied on notice boards as a means to receive information related to services or available assistance, mainly related to humanitarian assistance and Government help. About 15% of the respondents reported that information is easily received from UNHCR or partners staff with 10% mentioning that information can be received through word of monuth(neighbours and realtives).Use of Takangazos (notice boards) has been found to be the best mode of commucation or sharing important humanitarian messages.
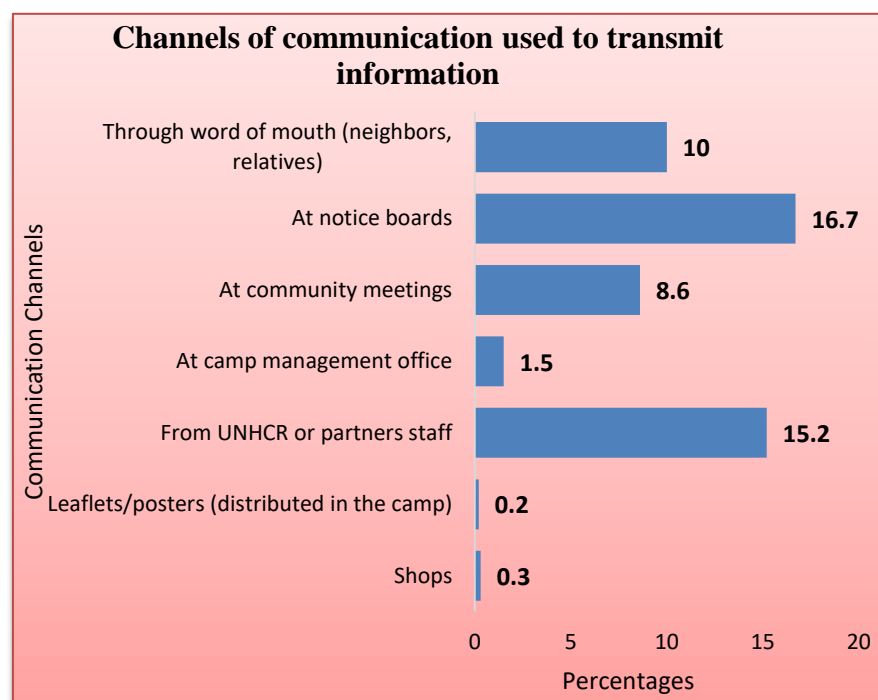
Fig 17: Information channels used in TRC

3.9.2 Proportion of households using the media

Table 1.12 illustrates that 8.8% of the households use radio almost every day as a means of receiving general information worldwide. About 14% of the households watch or listen to the TV and 1.6% use the internet at least once a week to access information probably using their phones.

Table 1.12: Media use frequency by households

Media mode	Media Frequency			
	Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all
Radio	7.0%	8.8%	2.3%	81.9%
TV	1.6%	2.8%	2.3%	93.3%
Internet	2.1%	1.8%	0.5%	95.5%
	Social media platform Frequency			
Twitter	-	-	0.5%	95.5%
Other Social Media	2.1%	1.8%	0.5%	95.6%
Facebook	4.1%	6.2%	2.3%	87.3%
Instagram	0.5%	-	-	99.5%
WhatsApp	12.7%	6.7%	2.8%	77.7%

In terms of participation on the social media platform, results show that WhatsApp was the mostly used social media platform with 12.7% of respondents using it almost every day.

CHAPTER FOUR: DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

2.1 Demographic statistics

Of the 386 households that were interviewed, the survey established that 60% were headed by male adults aged 16-85 years, 40% were headed by females aged 18-77 years with the average of households head being 38 years. This result can be attributed to the fact that assessment sampling was household head based, therefore, it can be concluded that most households are headed by males with an average household size being 6 persons. It can be noted that Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) constitute majority of the population in the camp with 72%, Mozambique (12%), Burundi (9%), and Rwanda (6%), which means any livelihoods programming will be dominated by the participation of these if correct sampling and selection will done and the minority groups in the camp need not be forgotten. We need also to note that there is a vulnerable group in the camp, which is the single headed households with 17% compared to the monogamous married or non-formal union of 62%. During focus group discussions it came out very clear that the single mothers were finding it difficult to meet their basic needs and at times are taken advantage of by the better-off male counterparts. In terms of labour provision, participants indicated that bulk of the camp population can be able to fend for themselves with quantitative results showing that 18-59 age group constitutes about 45% of the target population.

2.2 Household Shelter and Services

The household shelter has been reported to be improving with 48% living in houses built using bricks even if the bricks were unfired. Participants reported that this is a plus to them compared to the time they were living in wood, the pole and dagga houses. Through focus group discussions and observation, it was noted that the majority of houses in TRC have been thatched using iron sheets (75%) although some used clay titles, grass and plastic sheeting. The number of rooms per households were reported not to be enough though 43% of households interviewed indicated that they were occupying two (2) separate rooms when the average household size was 6 (six) people. Respondents indicated that they share sleeping arrangements with their neighbours where children sleep together.

Portable water for drinking was reported to be safe as households reported that 54% of the households in TRC were accessing most of their water from the boreholes with 46% accessing it as tapped water.

In terms of hygiene and sanitation, households reported using BVIP latrines (41%), but more still needs to be done as some were saying they were using the bush system (open space) which could lead to the spread of diseases. Participants during focus discussions and the key informants reported that health and hygiene promotions are being conducted in the camp through Village Health Workers with a special focus on the dangers of open defecation.

 Households interviewed indicated that they use UNHCR (51%) provided firewood, but through focus discussions participants confirmed receiving the firewood but they used the logs for making their own wood dura-walls around their homes. This in itself has forced the refuges to look for other sources of firewood for cooking and energy, with charcoal sold by mostly the host community being used. A

50kg bag of charcoal costs an average of $5.00. Information gathered from key informants indicate that charcoal makers contribute significantly to environmental degradation around the Tongogara Refugee camp. This has also been exacerbated by brick molding activities taking place around the camp. Electricity energy is not accessible to the generality of the refugee population. Participants pointed out that they mainly use solar power for their radios, charging phones and household lighting.

Assessment participants indicated that personal hygiene items are expensive based on the prevailing economic environment but most appreciated and indicated that UNHCR provided to a greater extend most of the that personal hygiene items to refugees in the camp. These include items like female hygiene pads, washing soap, toilet disinfectant, and baby care items.

2.3   Incomes and Livelihoods sources

Households interviewed responded that they were employed by someone else (9%) and some were self-employed (5%).Information shared during focus group discussions showed that the majority of those who were accessing employment were mostly males which has made most females vulnerable especially the single ones. Assessment participants said they were mostly accessing agriculture employment in the host community but some said they were also accessing agriculture and non-agriculture sectors but mode of payment was largely payment in kind (exchanging with food items or cereals). It was reported that people wanted to participate in agriculture activities but a number of challenges were hindering their progress. These included bad weather conditions, lack of irrigation water and lack of land for agricultural expansion.

2.3.1   Employment skills and trainings attended

 Most participating households (66%) got specialized skills from their countries of origin. However employment prospects are not readily available due to the Government and refugees staying agreements which prohibits access to formal employment by refugees. But refugees interviewed indicated that there some who are utilising their agricultural skills to participate in the irrigation scheme and livestock production.

 Through focus group discussions and statistics gathered through the household interviewes, households were relying on mapokezi (handouts from UNHCR), farming activities which included participating in the camp irrigation scheme where 480 households have plots (individual and group plots). Some participants responded that they are into sewing, hairdressing, and barber shops, charcoal making, transport business (trucks and kombis), carpentry, welding and tin smith and some are into buying and selling e.g. (vegetables, clothing and electronic gadgets).

Some of the households reported surviving on working in the host community providing casual labour (maricho) and some are employed by other refugees in the camp to till their land. During focus group discussions, some reported that they were participating in the different livelihood interventions in the camp for a living and projects mentioned were poultry production, piggery production among others.

Challenges mentioned by participants, included lack of access to land in order for them to practice agriculture, lack of employment opportunities, lack of skills and qualifications for employment

opportunities available. Some reiterated that bad weather is another challenge they face when carrying out their agricultural activities. Some reported that money or income they get from hair dressing and other small activities is not adequate for them to earn a living and sustain their families.

2.4   Borrowing and Debts

Borrowing is commonly practiced by the refugees in the camp due to the fact that money they receive from mapokezi (rations) is not sufficient for them to survive. Also the income they get from the implemented livelihood options is not enough such that the refugees borrow food items from both shops and vendors. All the interviewed respondents agreed that they borrow from shops, vendors and other community members.

Challenges noted include of high interest rates, for instance if they borrow any item costing $2.00 they have to repay double the cost price which is $4.00. Some people mentioned that they were heavily indebted such that they were blacklisted and therefore they had nowhere to borrow from. Mostly women noted that they were not allowed to borrow mainly because they were not trustworthy of which trustworthiness was the major collateral security used to borrow in the camp. There are no financial institutions in the camp and around the vicinity which offers credits to the refugees because of their status.

2.5   Food Security

The respondents noted that the food they receive is not sufficient for them to meet their food requirements and household needs. This is largely affected by family sizes and lack of other realistic income to supplement their food basket.   Participants pointed out that they usually receive only one type of food with no varieties to augment their food requirements and tastes. During focus group discussions it was reiterated that food prices are rising tremendously due to the unstable economic environment which presented challenges in acquiring food with $13 monthly ration money becoming insufficient. Those participating in the irrigation scheme appreciated having access to land to support their families but they indicated that they are only practicing subsistence farming. But with lack of agriculture land in the camp and a number of interested households also on the waiting list to participate in the irrigation scheme, the participants expressed content with what they are currently getting. They also showed satisfaction with the three-tire cropping calendar taking place in the irrigation scheme.

2.6   Coping Strategies

Research participants reiterated that, to cope with food insecurity the refugees resorted to borrowing of food items from shops and vendors so that they can meet their food requirements. Some of the respondents noted that they were engaged in maricho (rural labour) so that they earn money to buy food. Some noted that they exchange labour for food items (paid in kind). They often go to neighbouring villages outside the camp where they can work and in return are given some buckets of maize and other food items as form of payment.

2.7   Communication channels with refugees

The interviewed refugees noted they received information on the available services and assistance through posts on notice boards, through word of mouth by local leaders as well as neighbors. Therefore, the common method of communication channel used in this camp was the use of notice board and was mentioned as very effective and efficient.

CHAPTER FIVE   CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1   Conclusion

The general purpose of the report was to give a glance of the SEA findings in relation to the Zimbabwe Graduation Criteria. In as much the report is succinct, the factors under discussion in the report can inform participant targeting although verification with the selection committee will be recommended during the participant selection process. It is also important to note that the SEA questionnaire did not cover all the indicators selected or developed for the Graduation Criteria. As a result, the Baseline survey will capture all the components required for Graduation Criteria tracking. However, the SEA results will help examine how UNHCR can be more effective using the data to improve programming and reach to the most vulnerable focusing on the Graduation Approach. The SEA will be useful in compiling household profiles that contribute to the design of an indicator based M&E plan for the Zimbabwe livelihoods programme. Essentially, the Graduation Approach targets the ultra-poor amongst the refugee population and will walk them through a sequence of activities that will see them acquire technical skills, networking skills, saving skills and build their core capacities through timely and individual specific coaching.

In conclusion, GOAL and UNHCR can now use the results of this assessment to inform planning and serve as the reference point for assessing future changes and impacts resulting from livelihoods interventions implemented in Tongogara Refugee Camp. The Socioeconomic Assessment results will clearly contribute to the development of a **comprehensive targeting mechanism** based on the fact that refugees, and asylum seekers were self-employed (9.3%) and wage employment (5.2%) in the livelihoods programme. Statistics from this assessment will provide a socio-economic profile of refugees, and asylum seekers as baseline information for the livelihoods programme, provided insight on the general food expenditure, consumptions trends of refugees, as a basis for assessing the livelihoods situation to craft future responses on livelihood programme. Furthermore, the results of the Socioeconomic Assessment provided a clear basis for GOAL to design a framework for a longitudinal monitoring strategy for selected impact indicators.

Specifically, the Socioeconomic Assessment will help GOAL and UNHCR identify:
* Information on the existing socio-economic situation of refugees and asylum seekers.
* Data to be used for describing the economic picture of a range of refugee households.
* Quantitative data on assets ownership, income level, work experience and capacities.
* Sources of employment or self-employment for refugees in Tongogara Refugee Camp.

2.2   Recommendations

It is possible to design a system for measuring and reporting on programme results, based on this Socioeconomic Assessment.

* There is need to widen livelihoods opportunities for the refugees and asylum seekers in Tongogara Refugee Camp so that they can be able to fend for their families.

- Focus discussions with irrigation farmers showed that there is real need to increase the plot size if the holders are to move from subsistence type of farming especially looking at maize production yields. Farmers said they would continue to produce maize crop for consumption purposes only and they will be left with nothing for sale. Hence no increase in income levels is expected from crop production.
- With 24% of the target population being ultra-poor there is need for new livelihood security intervention to move these poor category of refugees to self-reliance level through a series of programmatic interventions targeting specifically the ultra-poor.
- There is real need to introduce self-saving culture like interventions (ISALs) to cushion refugees during lean periods or times of shocks.

APPENDICES

1. Plan of Operation - Data Collection and Analysis Activities

No.	Key Activity	Number of days												Location	Date/ Timeframe	Responsibility
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1.	**Survey/Evaluation Preparatory steps**															
1.1	Recruitment of Enumerators	X	X	X	X	X								GOAL Zimbabwe Offices	9-13 October	Justice and Tichaona (HR support)
1.2	Identification and securing training venue, training material for household survey	X	X	X	X	X								GOAL Zimbabwe Offices	9-13 October	Justice and Goal Logs and IT Officer (Tablets)
1.3	Training of Enumerators and testing survey instrument.	X	X	X	X	X								Tongogara Refugee Camp	16-20 October	Justice, Tichaona and Tendayi
1.4	Pre-testing tools and field standardization	X	X	X	X	X								Tongogara Refugee Camp	16-20 October	Justice and Tichaona (Tendayi)
1.5	Data Collection	X	X	X	X	X								Tongogara Refugee Camp	**23 - 27** October	Justice, Tichaona, Tendayi & IT Officer
2.	**Data processing and manipulation**															
2.1	Data Entry, Cleaning and Processing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					GOAL Zimbabwe Offices	1-8 November	Justice and Tendayi
2.2	Preliminary data analysis (quantitative and qualitative)	X												GOAL Zimbabwe Offices	8 November	Justice and Tendayi
3.	**Report writing and presentation**															
3.1	Report writing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		GOAL Zimbabwe Offices	8-17 November	Justice
3.2	First draft report for review	X													17 November	Justice
3.3	Incorporate feedback and submit final report.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		30 November	Justice