

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

**EXPLORATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF NGOs TOWARDS THE SURVIORS
OF CYCLONE IDALA CASE STUDY OF CHIMANIAMNI DISTRICT.**

BY

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A dissertation submitted to Bindura University of Science Education, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Department of Social Work, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Sciences Honours Degree in Social Work.

APPROVAL FORM

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DEDICATION

This research project is hereby and irrevocably dedicated to my parents, Mr and Mrs Gabaza for all their support and sacrifice they made for me. I also dedicate this project to my lovely sisters and brothers as well as to my friends Clementine and Augustine for the unwavering support they offered during the hard times.

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ABSTRACT

The research study examined the contribution of nongovernmental organizations towards the survivors of cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district. The services rendered in the aftermath of the disaster were ranged to moderate harm, foster healing, recovery and resilience. The data was collected from 10 participants 6 survivors of cyclone Idai and 4 key informants operating in Chimanimani .The study utilised the qualitative research approach guided by the case study research design and the data was collected through interview guides to provide detailed information that is relevant to the study. The research study was supported by the functional and cluster approach. The study also presented the challenges that were being faced by Non Governmental Organizations which include inaccessibility of certain disaster-stricken areas, militarisation of disaster response and politicisation of aid, limited resources, cultural beliefs and vetting process of nongovernmental organisation by government .. NGOs employed the criteria of prioritizing the survivors and their needs .These criteria include community ranging and level of vulnerability. The study also highlighted the issue of gender based violence and how it addressed by Nongovernmental organizations. The study recommended that government of Zimbabwe should not always view humanitarians' organizations as enemies of the state but as partners who can foster sustainable disaster management mechanisms in the wake of natural disasters. The Government of Zimbabwe should shift from military to civilian control of disaster responses. Environmental awareness and protection programs that aimed at reducing risks to the environment from contaminants should be adequately funded by both the government and nongovernmental organizations. There is a need to increase top to bottom management arrangement of service and horizontal coordination of intervention to avoid duplication of services and to promoting efficiency.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
WHO	World Health Organisation
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
OXFARM	Oxford Committee for Fimine Relief
UN	United Nations
MoHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
CPU	Civil Protection Unit
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
TSURO	Towards Sustainable Use of Resources Organisation
REPPSI	Regional Psychosocial Support Initiatives
UNICEF	United Nation Children’s Education Fund
ZRC	Zimbabwe Red Cross
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
UNOCHA	United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
UNHCR	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugee
WFP	World Food Programme
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
Govt	Government
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
ZRCS	Zimbabwe Red Cross Society

DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
SV	Sexual Violence
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
IDP	Internal Displaced Persons
OVC	Oral Cholera Vaccination
ZNA	Zimbabwe National Army
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Policy
AFZ	Air Force of Zimbabwe
ZANU PF	Zimbabwe
MDM	Medicins du Monde Suisse/Doctors of the World Switzerland

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CHAPTER 1:

1. CHAPTER INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the research study on the contribution of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) towards the wellbeing of the survivors of cyclone Idai in Chimanimani District. The chapter begins with introduction, background of the study, statement of the problem, aim, objectives, and research questions, significance of the study, limitation, delimitations and summary of the chapter.

1.0 Introduction

The study is going to examine the contribution of NGOs towards the wellbeing of the survivors of cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district .Chimanimani was roughly hit by cyclone in March 2019. Cyclone Idai was described as the floods and landslides that led to the demolishment of people's homes, livelihoods and public infrastructure, death of large number of people and the disruption of health services (WHO, 2019). It left the survivors of Cyclone Idai vulnerable, and their physical and socioeconomic vulnerability prompted an emergency response by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with the goal of closing the gap left by Cyclone Idai. NGOs are non-profit or private voluntary organizations that work to solve societal problems ranging from poverty to disaster relief. Their interests are seen as distinct from those of states or other players such as political parties. It is a distinct category of civil society and a distinct group that is non-governmental in nature and founded with not-for-profit oriented objectives (UNDP, 2001).It is the keen interest of the researcher to explore the contribution of NGOs towards the wellbeing of the survivors of cyclone Idai.

1.1Background of the study

Zimbabwe is prone to natural disasters, particularly floods and droughts, cyclone Idai was not the country's first calamity, but it was the most severe in comparison to past disasters such as cyclone Elnino and the drought of 2015-17. According to OXFAM International (2019), cyclone Idai began as a tropical disturbance in the Indian Ocean on 3 March and progressed to a tropical depression by 11 March, causing stormy weather between Madagascar and mainland Africa's east coast. Cyclone Idai made landfall near Beira City, Mozambique, on the 14th and 15th of

March as a Category 2 storm with maximum wind speeds of 222 km/h and storm surges of 2.3 meters. The cyclone caused floods, violent winds, mudslides, and landfalls which affected more than 3 million people in the republics of Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi (Chatiza, 2019). The cyclone then moved across land as a tropical cyclone, bringing heavy rains and gusty winds to eastern Zimbabwe on March 17, 2019. Cyclone Idai made landfall in Zimbabwe on Friday night, wreaking havoc on the province of Manicaland, especially the districts of Chimanimani and Chipinge. Chipinge and Chimanimani districts recorded horrendous impacts of the torrential rains because of their proximity to Mozambique where the cyclone wreaked havoc (Chanza et al., 2020). In Chimanimani alone, more than 18,000 households were affected, 271 people were reported dead, more than 300 people reported missing as they were swept away into the sea, hundreds injured and hospitalized (Chari et al., 2020; Nyahunda & Tirivangasi, 2020). According to the WHO survey report (2019), floods and landslides killed more than 300 people and left many others missing, destroyed people's homes, school systems, roadways, clinics, irrigation and other agricultural facilities, rendered arable land unusable, and disrupted livelihoods. The hurricane ended up causing reverie and flash flooding, causing death as well as the destruction of livelihoods and property. Kopa Township in Chimanimani District was completely destroyed, and houses in Ngangu were flattened by mudslides.

Some of the survivors were severely injured, and some died as a result of a lack of first-aid assistance. Children were orphaned, and female survivors were subjected to gender-based violence. The disaster also leaves footprints of psychosocial distress, physical and emotional harm that gravitate generosity, good will and humanitarian assistance (Dominelli, 2018; Gwimbi, 2009; Shokane & Nel, 2017; Tirivangasi, 2018). The survivors were left vulnerable, and their vulnerability prompted the intervention of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with the goal of saving victims' lives through disaster relief. Disaster relief activities are defined as "reducing physical, social, and economic vulnerability and facilitating the effective provision of short-term emergency assistance and longer-term recovery aid" (Tierney, Lindell and Perry 2001, P.256).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Zimbabwe has been hit by a number of natural and man-made disasters in recent years, but none has been as devastating as Cyclone Idai. Cyclone Idai destroyed people's homes, schools, roads, clinics, irrigation and other agricultural facilities were damaged, arable land was rendered unusable, and livelihoods were disrupted (WHO,2019) It also resulted in the deaths of many people and the disappearance of others. Children were orphaned, and female survivors were subjected to gender-based violence. Some of the survivors were suffering from various disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder and depression, to name a few. In other words, Cyclone Idai exposed the survivors to everything, and their vulnerability prompted the emergency response of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Chimanimani with the goal of alleviating human suffering and preserving and protecting human dignity during and after emergencies (GHA, 2012).

1.3 Aim of the study

The study seeks to explore the contribution of NGOs towards the survivors of cyclone Idai during and soon after disaster and challenges that were faced.

1.4. Objectives of the study

- To explore assistance given to the survivors of cyclone Idai.
- To examine challenges being faced by NGOs in trying to rescue the victims of cyclone Idai.
- To explore the criteria used by NGOs to prioritize the beneficiaries and their needs.

1.5. Research questions

- How have NGOs contributed towards the wellbeing of the survivor of cyclone Idai.
- What are the challenges faced by NGOs
- What strategies are taken by NGOs to improve health services and people's psychological problems?

1.6. Assumption of the study

The study is based on the assumptions that: -

- There is positive contribution of NGOs towards the survivor of cyclone Idai.
- There was no effect of NGOs contribution towards psychosocial support in relation to the effects of cyclone Idai.
- The researcher is not going to give biased information.

1.7. Significant of the study

The data to be collected will makes a contribution to the already existing literature on the contribution of NGOs towards the survivor of disasters. More researches have been much more focused on the impacts of disasters to the survivors and also there are few studies that have been carried out to recognise the importance of the emergence of NGOs yet the realization of their efforts shows the way of appreciation hence promote the upcoming of them during and after the disaster. The government is also going to benefit new criteria that were being employed by NGOs in prioritizing the needs of victims of disasters. The study is also going to assist all responsible authorities for disaster management such as Civil Protection Unit to be better prepared for instance strengthening the weak existence structures in order to minimize the impact of disasters to human beings and their property. The findings will also going to assist the government in implementing effective policies and programs that will be able to respond instantly to the emergencies of disasters to reduce human suffering. Thus, this study is of great important since the findings will contribute to the already existing literature.

1.8 Delimitation

The researcher is not going to face many challenges in the collection of data because she was attached in Chimanimani at TSURO Trust one the NGOs operated in Chimanimani so she is familiar with the environment. The researcher is going to seek permission from the District Administrator of Chimanimani.

1.9 Limitations

The research requires the participants to disclose sensitive and private information of its organisation and of the individuals who are going to be interviewed therefore; the involvement of the researcher in data collection can influence the responses of the participants.

1.10 Definition of key terms

NGOs defined as not-for-profit or private voluntary organizations that have an interest in solving societal problems ranging from poverty to disaster relief. Their interests are seen as independent from the interest of the states or of different players such as political parties. It is a distinct category of civil society and a distinct group that is non-governmental in nature and founded with not-for-profit oriented objectives (UNDP, 2001). NGOs can be defined, according to a 1994 UN document, as a “non-profit entity whose members are citizens or association of citizens of one or more countries and whose activities are determined by the collective will of its members in response to the needs of the members of one or more communities with which the NGO cooperates.

Cyclone Idai was described by WHO(2019) as the floods and landslides that led to the demolition of people’s homes, livelihoods and public infrastructure, death of large number of people and the disruption of health services.

1.11 Dissertation Outline

Chapter one-This chapter is going to cover background of the study, statement of problem, objectives of the study, research questions and problem.

Chapter two-The chapter will review theoretical framework, literature and other findings related to the study of the contribution of NGOs towards the wellbeing of the victims of cyclone.

Chapter three-This chapter will focuses on the research methodology which includes, research design, study setting, target population, sampling, data gathering method, data analysis methods and ethical considerations.

1.1.2. Chapter Summary

This chapter gave a clear background of the topic. This chapter discussed the background to the study, statement of the problem, aim of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, and assumptions of the study, justifications of the study, significance of the study and definitions of key terms.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature and other findings related to the study of the contribution of NGOs towards the wellbeing of the survivors of cyclone Idai. Zimbabwe has been hit by many disasters which have left serious impacts. Cyclone Idai hit the country again and Risitu valley in Chimanimani is the one of the low lying areas where cyclone Idai left traumatic experiences. The government made few efforts to address the past disasters but on the case of cyclone Idai faced a lot of challenges hence assisted by the NGOs which played the crucial roles in the recovering of the victims. Therefore, this chapter will provide an overview of the contribution of the NGOs in the recovering of the victims, challenges that were being faced by NGOs, criteria that were employed by Nongovernmental organisation to prioritize the survivors and their needs, strategies used to reduce GBV and also discussing various issues that have been discussed by other researchers and briefly review theories and framework that are used as the basis for this study such as functionalist theory, cluster approach and national disaster recover framework and reviewed documents on adherence obtained from Website. The study will help all responsible authorities in terms of disaster management to be better prepared and build as well as strengthen forces like the Civil Protection Unit (CPU) to strategize and start building strong forces to give help in times when it is needed most. Very little literature has been published on Cyclone Idai. There has been limited information on that regard.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

NGOs played significant roles during and after disaster. They involved themselves in rescuing the victims of disaster, reducing human suffering and damages by providing disaster relief. The functionalism believed that NGOs forms because of essential, or functional, needs of people and the states, therefore NGOs will develop the capacities to meet those needs.

2.2 Functional Approach

Beigbeder developed the functional approach in 1991. In his works, he gave a thorough examination of various humanitarian relief groups, like the Red Cross and Oxfam, to name a few, while introducing the traditional functionalist approach that dominated most early discussions of NGOs. His work represents a wide range of early literature on NGOs' engagement in humanitarian crises, giving contextual investigations of explicit NGOs or an overview of

reaction in a particular catastrophe. Beigbeder emphasizes the practical attractiveness of NGOs in light of their grassroots connections to the societies they seek to improve when looking at their responsibilities in humanitarian assistance. This appeal exists due to the non-political nature of these non-governmental organizations: "NGOs, or non-governmental organizations, are private voluntary organizations and they are guided by principles such as neutrality, nongovernmental organisations must not take any sides when assisting the victims of disasters with humanitarian aid and not to intervene in political issues. Humanitarian action should be independent of any political, economic, military, or other goals that any actor may have in relation to areas where humanitarian action is being carried out. According Beigbeder (1991), NGOs are not subject to the policies, rules, and regulations of government or global organizations and because of their independence from the government; NGOs may be able to assist in situations and places where government groups are reluctant to intercede due to political or other factors." This has been witnessed in Chimanimani District, after the government failed to safeguard and address all the needs of the causality in Chimanimani District during and immediately after Cyclone Idai, the government was seeking international help from NGOs such as the Red Cross, VSO, and REPPSI. These organizations gave survivors food, clothes, money, medication, and psychosocial help. It was noted that, cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district had negatively affect people's psychological wellbeing and health facilities and then we saw the intervention of TSURO Trust and REPPSI with the efforts of recovering the people's health in Chimanimani district. Sexual and reproductive health services are recovered and improved, people's psychological wellbeing is mitigated through access to appropriate mental health services, health facilities and waiting homes are fully functional in the four wards that were hardly hit by cyclone Idai, (WHO, 2019). Child line Zimbabwe and REPPSI are on the ground in Ngangu Township offering professional psychosocial support, grief support, and trauma therapy to children who have experienced trauma and disaster with UNICEF support ,(WHO ,2019). These NGOs were allowed to do so because the principle of neutrality which was developed by OCHA to guide its activities.

Beigbeder also went on outlining the advantages of the emergency of NGOs in disasters. From a functionalist perspective, Beigbeder details the advantages of NGOs in crises and is that they are probably going to respond more quickly to emergency situations and to gain access to information than government agencies. This was proven in Chimanimani district where the areas was not easily accessible due to safety constraints, road damages and transportation challenges

but Red cross figured out how to get access and it managed to get access . It was noted that Zimbabwe Red Cross was one of the first humanitarian actors to gain access to Chimanimani – one of the worst affected areas (Information bulletin Zimbabwe, 2019). Red Cross managed to distribute clothes ,food, blankets, buckets, vaccinations and tents .He also contends that NGOs’ smaller size (hence, a smaller bureaucracy) makes them more adaptable. Nonetheless, Beigbeder likewise examines the limitations of NGOs, most of which stem from a NGOs’ inability to establish strategic direction or to dedicate resources to long-term planning, and the difficulty in obtaining sufficient funding.

Once more, numerous researchers find fault with NGOs activities in disaster relief .One of the most issues raised about NGOs aid is that they may do more harm than good and could actually be hurting reconstruction (Mannakkra&Wilknsn, 2013).Another researcher, Moyo also analysed aid as something which is deadly. Moyo (2009) argues in her book “Dead Aid” that systematic aid given to African countries has terrible effects and should be stopped; she regards aid as the problem, not the solution to development issues. These arguments suggest that NGOs may rush to get involved in disaster relief without the capacity or knowledge to intercede appropriately. In my opinion, NGOs might cause more damage than great in the sense that, the beneficiaries are ended up depending on donor aid yet aid is temporary and dependent syndrome worsening their situation, the poor will become poorer.

2.2.1. Cluster Approach

Michael Porter proposed the cluster approach in 1990. The UN created a coordinating framework dubbed the Cluster Approach in 2005 in an attempt to boost coordination among humanitarian players and promote coherence in humanitarian response. Clusters are groups of UN and non-UN humanitarian organizations working in each of the major humanitarian sectors, such as water, health, and logistics. They are chosen by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and have specific coordination tasks. Through a better coordinated humanitarian aid response, the Cluster Approach was designed to improve the predictability, accountability, and efficacy of relief efforts. The term "cluster" refers to a group of organizations that have come together to support a shared cause. In the aftermath of Cyclone Idai in Chimanimani, numerous organizations including UNICEF, OXFAM, the Red Cross, REPPSI, and the TSURO Trust, to mention a few,

have stepped in to help the victims of Cyclone Idai. The coordinating relief efforts means lowering the duplication of humanitarian services, whether by filling gaps or eliminating overlap and guaranteeing different association to cooperate to accomplish similar purpose, hence enabling a more coherent, effective and efficient reaction. Humanitarian relief and "approach" infer that the organizations work together in a spirit of collaboration and inclusion.

Actors get together to achieve a set of common goals, delegating responsibilities and coordinating collaborative efforts. For example, following the cyclone disaster, TSURO Trust, Red Cross and REPPSI conducted a study to determine and assess the needs of the cyclone survivors and their needs range from food, health, shelter, protection, clothes, WASH and education .Chimanimani District was the most affected with two main centres having received the brunt of the cyclone; Ngangu Township of Chimanimani which experienced landslides and Kopa growth point which experienced flooding, (UNOCHA, 2019). It was discovered that many water sources had been debased, others had been destroyed, and less than half of the population had access to safe drinking water, leaving cyclone over comers exposed. According to the assessment done by the WASH Cluster, most sanitation facilities were damaged with 57 schools and 16 health facilities affected, and 2,559 communities ventilated improved pit latrines collapsing. The water supply in the district is predominantly from springs. More than 600 springs were flooded and more than 61 boreholes affected. The water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) program, as well as basic needs of the cyclone-affected people, were developed as a result of the research and assessment (WHO, 2020). As a result of disruption of water and sanitation facilities, diarrhoea and malaria cases continue to be reported in Chimanimani .Health and WASH clusters continue to work together to address the issue. Ministry of Health and Child Care (MOHCC) with support from TSURO Trust, WHO, UNICEF and other health partners completed the catch-up campaign for all Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) antigens as well as second round Oral Cholera Vaccination (OVC) in Chimanimani (OCHA, 2019). Mosquito nets were also distributed to reduce malaria cases. The mentioned NGOs aimed to address issue of Cholera and malaria and 112,591 people (89 per cent) were reached in Chimanimani (OCHA, 2019). Assessment of boreholes to be repaired and preliminary works, borehole mending, new borehole drilling and installation of solar piped water scheme, water quality testing and monitoring and water treatment chemicals. Health clusters was also providing

sanitation facilities at internally displaced persons camps and affected schools. Hygiene promotion in schools, communities and IDP camps was also encouraged.

In the assessment of needs and addressing unmet needs of storm Idai, there was cooperation and collaboration between agencies, non-governmental organizations, and government authorities (World Vision 2020). The tragedy was reacted to World Vision Zimbabwe (WVZ), as well as a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as TSURO Trust, Red Cross. World Vision, Red Cross Zimbabwe stepped up to help in the shelter industry in order to protect the rights and safety of the people who are affected. The survivors of cyclone Idai was temporarily accommodated in tents house at Kopa, Mutsvangwa, Kwirire, Machongwe, Nyamatanda and Garikai camps in Chimanimani district.

In addition, survivors of cyclone need to be protected from any form of violence and harsh conditions. The government tried to protect the victims accommodated in schools, churches to mention but a few and the Civil Protection Unit took its responsibility of protecting people but abuse and forces were reported. It was noted that most cases of women abuse were perpetrated by the armed forces. The issue of abuse was cross cutting where force was used in the rescue camps to maintain order. Furthermore, the presence of the military at phases where some humanitarian organizations that deal with trauma counselling, psychosocial support and healing made some survivors especially women not to cope with the services rendered. This is because of the horrendous experiences they were exposed to from the military forces and they are in need of comfort not intimidation or unfair treatment. Therefore NGOs such as TSURO Trust intervene and conducted awareness campaigns in camps.

The aim of the cluster approach is to strengthen system-wide preparedness and technical capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies, and provide clear leadership and accountability in the main areas of humanitarian response .At country level, it aims to strengthen partnerships, and the predictability and accountability of international humanitarian action, by improving prioritization and clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of humanitarian organizations. Lead agencies are usually large UN agencies, such as UNHCR, WFP, and UNICEF, capable of facilitating the coordination of all humanitarian actors, including local and national NGOs. Clusters are permanently established at the global level and on an ad-hoc (for one specific case) basis during times of emergencies at the country level. In well-coordinated clusters there is greater ability to

implement strategies, better quality of funding proposals through peer review, better situation analysis, and better prioritization of projects.

However cluster approach has some flaws, it side-lined national and local actors and often fail to link with, build on, or support existing coordination and response mechanisms. As a result, the introduction of clusters has in several cases weakened national and local ownership and capacities. Furthermore, most response clusters do not use or promote participatory approaches.

2.3. THE NATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORK (NDRF).

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (2016) shows the concurrent activities which lead a community to achieving its intended outcomes that is from being highly observant and alert at all times ready to face any kind of challenge that can deter the smooth running of day to day activities this is done within the pre-disaster phase. In Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi it was a prerequisite for these nations to enforce an ongoing preparedness mechanism. However due to financial challenges the preparedness of these countries was highly affected. It should be noted that in the short term phase people were rescued and given food and health care, in the intermediate some got clothes, cash transfers, and restoration of Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities, tents to reside in, agricultural inputs and even food hampers WHO (2019).

As of 21 March 2019 UNICEF Zimbabwe (2019) reported that there were nine districts affected by Cyclone Idai of which 48% of the total affected population of about 250 000 people were the children. The children were left homeless and some were even given a new status of being orphans since their parents were taken away with the voracious Cyclone floods. The worst affected district was Chimanimani which saw its local tributaries bursting their banks and leading to flooding as well as landslides. UNICEF Zimbabwe (2019) recorded that the help which was offered by the Centre for Protection was namely “search and rescue, food, transport and logistics, education, protection, health, shelter, water and sanitation, agriculture, weather, roads, administration and security”. The NGOs and the government of Zimbabwe listed the criterion for reviving the situation caused by the Cyclone Idai. Such intervention strategies have been done and the people have been assisted from emergency to recovery phase.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA: 2019) encouraged aiding the devastated community with long term recovery articulated as “technical expertise, infrastructure (re)-development and economic investment” OCHA (2019) stipulated that these intervention strategies were meant to be coordinated with national priorities so as to alleviate the built up of such risky conditions again. As such it is noted that OCHA encouraged those who were willing to provide aid to provide support so that people could return to their order of living prior to the destruction by cyclone.

2.4. Contribution Nongovernmental organisations towards the survivors of cyclone Idai.

Local and international non-government agencies including the private sector, faith-based and community-based organizations, both local and national were involved in emergency response. 63 Locals and outsiders worked closely together to respond to the catastrophe. The services rendered in the aftermath of the disaster were ranged to moderate harm, foster healing, recovery and resilience. According to Chitongo (2019), the services rendered by humanitarian organizations in the aftermath of Cyclone Idai can be categorised as material, logistical, psychosocial and emotional support. Food and non-food items were mobilised and distributed to the affected populations. This also includes the implementation of feeding programs in schools (Chatiza, 2019). Below are the services offered by Non-Governmental Organisation to the survivors.

2.2.1 Counselling and psychosocial support

Survivors of cyclone Idai were suffering from post-stress traumatic disorders (PTSD), depression, Insomnia to mention but a few, different NGOs were providing psychosocial support to people who were in need. Psychological trauma has increased and more attention has been paid to ways of addressing the specific psychological impacts of collective traumatic events. **Regional Psychosocial Support Initiatives (REPSSI)** came up with early psychosocial interventions aiming to promote natural recovery and the use of natural resources, identify people who need acute psychological help and to refer and if necessary treat those who need acute psychosocial help (Hobfall et al 2007). There over comers of cyclone Idai have been exposed to counselling sessions and a musical gala was done for the people to rejuvenate their affected minds.

Counselling is a process through which people are enabled to solve their own problems, confront crisis and grow in a way they chose. Casework and group work methods have been used to address disorders that are experienced by survivors. Casework is an art of bringing about better adjustment in social relationships of individuals men, women and children (Biestek 1957). It is an art simply because it requires an expert who is inventive and one who has imaginative abilities to coordinate broken connections. Professional workers used one on one method to those who need their issues to be confidential.

In continuation ,Group work used to individuals with same problem and they were engaged in support groups to get support for very specific types of illness and life adjustment in order for them to solve their emotional or behavioural problems. TSURO Trust (2019)newsletter gave a briefing on social, psychological and gender issues during the Cyclone Idai period .According to WHO(2019) with UNICEF support ,partners including Child line Zimbabwe and REPPSI are on the ground in Ngangu Township providing professional psychosocial support. The promotion of psychosocial support, community networks and relationships is essential to protect and support mental health and psychosocial well-being following disaster. However there is a need for long term psycho-social support of youngsters and others who have gone through horrible encounters. It has long been acknowledged that psychologically based interventions alone, however well organised, will not bring total relief of suffering (Van Ommeran 2005),therefore put food and non food items into account to meet the essential needs of survivors of cyclone Idai.

2.4.2. Food and Non Food Item Distribution

Cyclone impacted agricultural activities, damaged support infrastructure and caused loss of arable land and stored cereal (Westerman, 2019). It led to medium-term impact on livelihoods, food and nutrition security henceforth mediation of numerous organization which incorporate Red cross, TSURO Trust, REPPSI and VSO , with the aim of creating a bridge between the first wave of the emergency response and the subsequent early recovery response, by tackling remaining needs related to the cyclone. The purpose of humanitarian intervention in the wake of disasters is to provide lifesaving and sustaining assistance. This is normally achieved through provision of food and non- food items as well as health and nutrition supplements (Mavhura, 2020) .The survivors were given food,over 82,000 individuals, including children and lactating

women, were provided with 6kg of food items including super cereals, maize, pulses and vegetable oils through the World Food Programme, (GOAL Annual Report, 2022). According to Govt report (2019), landslides and flood water have led to the destruction of houses and the survivors became homeless and their vulnerability prompted the intervention of NGOs with emergency shelters such as tents at Kopa, Mutsvangwa, Kwirire, Machongwe, Nyamatanda and Garikai camps in Chimanimani district. According to Government of Zimbabwe (2019), 1,654 people were catered for as internally displaced persons (IDPs) at seven centres, six of these centres were in Chimanimani and one in Chipinge (Tongogara Refugee Camp); some 859 people (51.9%) stayed in and were fed at these centres, while the remainder only received food.

Survivors were also given clothes, cash transfers; medication and money for referrals were given to nurse/sister in charge of the nearest clinic to promptly transfer survivors of cyclone Idai with serious cases to secondary facilities. These medications are guided by the ethical principle of protecting the rights and dignity of the affected populations and the principle of humanity. Humanitarian assistance must be provided solely on the basis of need, with priority given to the most urgent cases of distress and no distinctions made on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class, or political beliefs.

In addition, the recuperation stage is then informed by past occurrences which have placed more emphasis on provision of food, clothes, shelter in tents as well as schools, sanitation and health facilities, provision of drugs with special treatment to lactating mothers and chronically ill people (WHO, 2019). These are provided in priority order with the most wanted facilities and resources first and the least last. So much of recovery has been happening in Chimanimani individuals have been given clothes, food hampers, and sanitary wear, rehabilitation of schools and clinics as well as provision of drugs for the clinics to avoid the outbreak of different diseases. These interventions are guided by the ethical principle to protect the rights and dignity of the affected populations. Some Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have assisted with agricultural inputs, cash transfers and taught life or survivors skills. People living with disability were engaged in agro ecology to assist their family and feel included as they perform some of duties that were performed by able bodied man and improve food security at household level.

Health and WASH are sectors recognised by NGOs. WASH and health infrastructure are reportedly flooded, contaminated or destroyed. According to Gwimbi(2009), humanitarian actors focus on meeting the basic needs of the disaster victims such as water, education, food and nutrition, hygiene and sanitation that always ravaged by climate- induced disasters such as cyclones and floods. As such there is an increased risk of malaria, cholera and other diarrheal illnesses, and there is concern regarding the potential for a communicable disease outbreak (IFRC, 2019). The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC, 2019) has reported cases of malaria infections and cholera among cyclone Idai survivors. The standing floodwater is a breeding ground for mosquitoes that might convey intestinal sickness. Cholera, waterborne bacteria, could likewise contaminate the flood waters. Organizations such TSURO Trust, Red Cross and Plan were drilling the boreholes and introduced taps in the impacted areas. The consequences of low sanitation coverage in these areas have been exacerbated by the floods. Health Care facilities in Chimanimani district are inaccessible. ZRCS was first on the ground with a medical team deployed from the ZRCS clinic along with medical sundries.

In continuation, Cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district had negatively affect people's psychological wellbeing and health facilities. This prompted the intervention of TSURO Trust with the efforts of recovering people's health in Chimanimani district. Some interventions involved provision of essential health services such as medicines, vaccines, systematic immunisation, establishment of mobile clinics and disease surveillance control systems (Nyahunda&Tirivangasi, 2020). Sexual and reproductive health services are recovered and improved, people's psychological wellbeing is mitigated through access to appropriate mental health services, health facilities and waiting homes are fully functional in the four wards that were hardly hit by cyclone Idai (WHO, 2019). Temporary clinics were later set up with assistance from MSF, however more support for service availability is required including, medical supplies, fuel and staff. Some services include protection of vulnerable groups such as women and girls from sexual exploitation and gender-based violence (Chitongo et al., 2019). It was noticed that certain individuals took advantage of vulnerability of survivors to abuse them and this led to emergency of organisations especial those which were advocating for human rights, with the aim of empowering and equip the victims with human rights knowledge in order for them to fight the abuse with same human rights ethics.

2.4.3 NGOs in Disasters: Global context

Disasters have been evidenced from 2004 to 2020 worldwide. The occurrence of such disasters reveals that many communities in both rich and poor countries are vulnerable to natural hazards. For instance, the 2014 typhoon Hagupit in central Philippines (World Vision ,2014), the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami (Said et al.2011), the 2004 floods in metropolitan areas of China (Shi et al. 2005), the 2011 veldfires in Tlokwe, South Africa (Wiggill 2013), the 2020 devastating floods in Indonesia(Monteiro ,2020), USA (Maditinos and Vassiliadis 2011), the Sydney bush fires (Solangaarach et al. 2012), the 2019 cyclone Idai in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Madagascar and the 2005 Hurricane Katrina in the USA (Moe 2010) .These events are just a few among the hundreds of natural disasters that occur yearly around the world crippling economies, devastating crops, and displacing millions. The threat of natural disasters continues as population levels are on rise, climates are shifting, and economic instability persists, making populations more vulnerable to hazards. However, proper assessments of potential disaster impact, management strategies, and efficient use of resources can mitigate the effects of disasters or even potentially prevent them. Ahmed (2013) argues that the natural disasters have caused more damage to life and property than many major wars. The extents of natural disasters are increasing on a global scale (Warren, 2010). In the decade 1900-1909, natural disasters occurred 73 times, but in the period 2000-2005 the number of occurrences rose to 2,788 (Kusumasari et al., 2010). This increment is a consequence of more frequent and extreme calamities, the growth of global populations located in increasingly vulnerable areas and continued environmental degradation.

NGOs intervened in situations where the demand overwhelms government's ability to respond, governments work closely with NGOs to mitigate negative impacts (Lizuka, 2018). NGOs can be more flexible than their government peers (Mondal, 2000) and more efficient in deploying a wide range of materials and logistics (Irrera, 2017). Various non government organisation have volunteers in different countries for emergence response in emergency disasters. Emergency response is a series of crucial tasks that are concurrently undertaken during a time of turmoil, instability, and fear; therefore this phase is heavily dependent on proper preparedness and planning. The main objective for the emergency response component of the disaster cycle is to locate the necessary resources to maintain and preserve life in the coming days or weeks. The

first 3 days following a natural disaster are considered the ‘crucial period’ as this time frame is critical for finding survivors who are without food or aid (Sheu, 2007). Communication with primary care providers is pivotal for administering proper care. Following a disaster, many health-care providers flock to disaster zones with exorbitant amounts of medical supplies; however, a poorly coordinated response plan may result in wasted supplies and skilled labour (Wasay and Shafqat, 2006). Additionally, communication between health care providers and community leaders is important, as ignoring local cultural practices may hinder the response process (Wasay and Shafqat, 2006).

Humanitarian aid following a disaster is the primary source of funding during a disaster (Fink and Redaelli, 2011). The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs organizes the relief effort, following a formal request from the affected country (Krin et al., 2010). Funds from the U.N come in three types to help in the response phase: Central Emergency Response Fund, Common Humanitarian Funds, and Emergency Response Funds (OCHA, 2012). Despite well-coordinated relief efforts, as well as generous outpouring of international aid, humanitarian aid can become scarce. Following a disaster, roads may not be safe, traditional airports may be out of commission and storage facilities could also be destroyed; therefore a substantial delay in time between aid deployment and getting it to those who need often occurs (Krin et al., 2010). This was witnessed in countries such Zimbabwe and Mozambique which were hardly hit by cyclone Idai in 2019. NGOs also began to play a role in humanitarian assistance and disaster response in conjunction with peacekeeping operations. The increasing roles of NGOs in humanitarian relief and DRR have been a good complement to the international humanitarian and disaster management systems in both the North and the South. NGOs emerge to use disasters as entry points for social and policy change where they first enter to quickly save lives while gradually advocating the need for the vulnerable beneficiary countries to invest more in proactive disaster risk reduction (Luna, 2001).

NGOs arose more as service providers to individuals in need. Their tendency to be charitable and help the poor or catastrophe survivors led them to practical some level of state-like activity, where their role can be viewed as a substitute for government functions of providing basic entitlements and services to people in need, especially in the context of disaster vulnerability and poverty. The emergence of NGOs in both development and disaster management in the 1980s

was associated with the complexity of declining financial resources and deepening poverty around the globe. “Donors and national governments were looking to NGOs as a means of getting benefits more directly and cheaply to the poor than governments have been able to accomplish on their own” (Korten, 1987) .

2.2.4. Criteria used by NGOs to prioritize the survivors who need assistance first.

Following a disaster, less affected people took advantage of the situation to benefit more from donors than people affected more by the disaster, so to avoid such mistakes, NGOs developed criteria used to prioritize the needs of people and survivors in need of serious assistance. Community ranking was one of the criteria used by NGOs to determine who is most vulnerable. Community ranking is a process by which the community comes together to identify community members who are seriously in need of assistance. In the case of Cyclone Idai, for example, the community votes for people who are homeless, have children, are elderly, or have a disability. These people require special attention first because their level or extent of vulnerability is too extreme. The degree to which a socioeconomic system is particularly prone or resilient to the impact of natural disasters and related technological and environmental disasters is defined as its level of vulnerability. Another criterion is the collaboration of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with departments of social services that have up-to-date information on the vulnerable survivors of Cyclone Idai. NGOs such as the Red Cross, which has volunteers in every district, are sending volunteers to the impacted areas to look for people in need of assistance.

2.4.5. Strategies used by Non-Governmental Organisation to reduce G B V

There were high cases of GBV recorded during displacement and soon after the disaster and the threat of GBV significantly increases for women and girls. Gender based violence refers to harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender (UNHCR ,2019). Gender-based violence (GBV) can be defined as any demonstrations that causes physical, sexual or emotional

harm and reinforces gender inequality. Sexual Violence (SV) is defined as any sexual act or any attempt for the purpose of obtaining a sexual act through violence or coercion. According to WHO(2020), Sexual violence encompasses a variety of situations, namely rape or marital infidelity, rape by strangers, sexual abuse, sexual or physical abuse of those with disabilities, sexual abuse of children, forced marriage and child marriage, denial of the right to use contraceptive equipment or prevention of sexually transmitted diseases as well as forced abortion. Emotional abuse is a way to control another person by using emotions to criticize, embarrass, shame, blame, or otherwise manipulate another person (Gordin, 2020). Women are most victims of gender based violence but many are also facing the violence.

After cyclone Idai, women have been exposed to sexual and psychological or emotional violence from the soldiers and other people. According to the Zimbabwe constitution of 2013: chapter 4 section 52, every person has the right to bodily and psychological integrity, which includes the right to freedom from all forms of violence from public or private sources. Zimbabwe developed Civil protection Unity for it to be responsible for the protection of the disaster victims but it was noted that some of soldiers which is part of civil protection who were sent to protect the survivors of cyclone ended up abusing them hence nongovernmental intervened. The subjection of survivors to GBV prompted the intervention of NGOs with the goal of generating awareness and empowering survivors to break the silence by combining GBV prevention with post-GBV care services. NGOs such as TSURO Trust conducting awareness campaigns so that people get conscientised about their rights. They also conducted a trainer of trainers' workshop with community cadres', stakeholders from social welfare and social workers to act as a GBV response team that provides linkages to key resources, including the police, social welfare offices, and health and legal services to facilitate access to GBV care and support.

2.4.6. Challenges faced by NGOs in trying to assist the survivors of cyclone Idai

Non-Governmental Organisations were faced different challenges during the time they want to provide relief to the affected district of Chimanimani.

Inaccessibility of certain disaster-stricken areas is one of the challenges that were faced by NGOs in trying to assist the survivors of cyclone Idai. According to WHO (2019), humanitarian access

to various areas remained limited due to safety constrains, road damages and transportation challenges in the affected province .Storms and excessive rainfall caused extensive flooding, which impacted the logistical operations of humanitarian organizations that volunteered to provide services. This was because of the detachment of the disaster-stricken areas, which was exacerbated by interruptions to communication facilities, making coordination difficult, and the destruction of electricity power lines, without reinforcement generators. Furthermore, due to the poor condition of the roads, disaster relief services took over than 5 days to arrive at survivors in Vimba, Mutsvangwa, and Muchadziya. This caused some delays to the amelioration of impoverishment risks caused by the disaster and some survivors spend many days without food or access to other basic needs, such as health-care facilities (Chamunogwa, 2019 ; Mavhura, 2020 ; Nyahunda),&Tirivangasi, 2020; Tirivangasi et al.,2021). The military helicopters were a viable option for airlifting food, non-food items, and medical personnel. In some cases, this option was vivified with disadvantages, for example, helicopters being unable to fly due to bad weather or a lack of jet fuel. It was noted that the presence of military personnel was marred by complaints about freedoms infringement and exploitation of women committed by these members. The inaccessibility of disaster-stricken areas was exacerbated by the lack of familiarity with the area among the humanitarian organizations that volunteered to help in the aftermath of the disaster.

Militarisation of disaster response and aid is another challenge experienced by NGOs in Chimanimani District. The participants' particularly nongovernmental organizations unanimously agreed that the militarization of disaster response was a barrier to effective intervention in the aftermath of Cyclone Idai. In Zimbabwe, disaster response is primarily handled by the Civil Protection Unit, which is overwhelmed by armed forces such as the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA), the Air Force of Zimbabwe (AFZ), and the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP). Therefore, in the consequence of calamities, there is as yet a still a high dependence on military actors. In Zimbabwe, disaster management is based on a command-and-control model derived from a militaristic system. As such, the National Civil Protection Coordination Committee consists of Military Commanders and Police Commissioners among other stakeholders, (Mavhura, 2016).According to Coppola (2020), command and control are established through statutory authorities, typically in the form of a disaster management law or similar act aimed at civil protection. Command-and-control model derived from a militaristic

system, which largely is a top-down model of disaster response with more clarity of responsibility at the national level than at local levels (Manyena et al. 2013). However, the establishment of command and control does not guarantee their effectiveness. Extrapolating from this, the dependence on military mediations hampered affirmation and acknowledgement of non-governmental actors by the public authority that gives confidence to unnecessary vetting processes towards NGOs. The participation recognized that in as much as the military and police have significant mastery, capacities, skills and resources, there are important skills they lack such as protection of the victims. It was noted that, many young men have been hounding women for sexual favours in exchange of food and these issues have been increasing every day.

It arose in this study that most cases of women abuse were perpetrated by the armed forces. The issue of abuse was cross cutting where power was utilized in the rescue camps to keep everything under control. To add on, the presence of the military at stages where some humanitarian organizations that deal with trauma counselling, psychosocial support and healing made some survivors especially women not to adapt with the services rendered. This is because of the horrible experiences they were exposed to from the military forces. In such manner, the transcendence of the military in Zimbabwe's disaster management planning and reaction systems was seen by various helpful organizations as an obstacle because of lack of absence straightforwardness, terrorizing of disaster victims and lack of culture of consultation. It further arose that information about their strategies for activity was not shared with non-governmental actors to influence joint arranging which was essential given the extent of the calamities dovetailed by the calamity.

According to IFRC(2019), there was a challenge of politicization of relief by local councillors who were compromising relief with politics led to the sidelined of the survivors who were seriously in need. Most humanitarian groups enlisted the help of traditional leaders in the distribution of aid, in recognition of the monitoring role they play in their communities. This procedure, however, was plagued by animosity based on political affiliation, with survivors who were regarded by these leaders to be supporters of the opposing party, the Movement for Democratic Change, being denied aid. Notably, the politics of help includes the mobilization of food and non-food commodities by some humanitarian organizations. The participants chastised

this retrogressive approach as a hindrance since it resulted in discrepancies in the interventions they provided, with some disaster survivors having access to their assistance while others were rejected due to political membership. The egregious culture of political intolerance, impunity, and discrimination against perceived non- ZANU PF supporters impeded the smooth flow of the interventions by the humanitarian organizations (Nyahunda&Tirivangasi, 2020). Towards this end, these developments are in variance with the basic humanitarian principle to provide assistance in emergency scenarios impartially and neutrally (Stokke, 2007). This further impacted the prospects of fostering resilience among disaster survivors, which is another principle of humanitarianism in the wake of disasters (Dominelli, 2018).

In addition, limited resource is also another challenge faced by many NGOs such as REPPSI, TSURO Trust to give some examples. The majority of the survivors had mental health concerns, but because their degrees of ailment varied, the number of individuals needing assistance dwarfed the accessible resources. According to Mutsaka, Dlugosz, Kanike, Harris-Sapp &Juillard (2019) psychosocial support services were inadequate given the scale of the disaster. Mental illness was widely reported soon after the disaster, and patients required therapy. Notwithstanding, treatment is expensive, and it is only offered in areas like Mutare and Harare, which necessitates travel, and few patients received assistance due to a lack of funds (Survey report by REPPSI, 2019). Again, low resources hampered non-governmental players, who were unable to match the severity of the need generated by the floods with their planned actions. Most humanitarian groups rely heavily on donor funds humanitarian and because of this; we have seen a delay in the mobilization of resources to aid catastrophe survivors. In a similar vein, this study found that the nature and scope of the devastation inflicted by Cyclone Idai outstripped the abilities of most employees in these businesses, as they had never dealt with a disaster of that magnitude before. The sudden onset of the disaster, as well as the life-threatening scenarios it posed even in its aftermath phases, led to several humanitarian groups deploying personnel with insufficient disaster management experience. Subsequently, these individuals struggled to handle limited resources and other structural hurdles, particularly those posed by the government's vetting processes and visibility of the armed forces.

Moreover cultural beliefs are another challenge faced by NGOs. People in Chimanimani, particularly in rural regions, think that mental illness is caused by an evil spirit that can only be

thrown out by witchdoctors, and they refuse to seek care from specialists even when resources are available. Despite having weak disaster management prowess, the government of Zimbabwe has failed to acknowledge its shortcomings to pave way for autonomy among non-government actors especially in the wake of life-threatening disasters (Nyahunda&Tirivangasi, 2020).

Again mistrust is another challenge faced by Non-Governmental Organisation .The government and non-governmental organizations have traditionally had a tense relationship as a result, there is widespread scepticism about the motivations behind most NGOs' humanitarian activities. The government claims, without producing evidence, that many of them have abused Western donor funds to support the opposition party, the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC). Judging from the suspension of parliamentary standing orders to permit the passage of the Bill to be fast-tracked, the ruling party, ZANU PF, appears to be in a hurry to pass the Bill ahead of the March 2005 general election (Government of Zimbabwe, 2004). Non-governmental actors are subjected to thorough verification before providing disaster management services under this fabricated arrangement. In most circumstances, the government entrusts disaster management services to the Civil Protection Unit, which is led by the Zimbabwe National Army, and this accounts for the majority of issues faced by non-government players.

Another challenge that was noted by majority of the nongovernmental organizations was hinged on lack of inter-agency coordination which created some discrepancies in their interventions. The participants lamented that in other instances; the rendered services were haphazard owing to lack of information sharing and coordinated planning among the humanitarian organizations. This underestimated the importance of finding common areas of convergence and divergences that would either created joint planning or delegation of responsibilities. This gives credence to Tirivangasi (2018) who opines that information sharing on disaster management among humanitarian organizations is rare in Zimbabwe even in non-disaster situations. The importance of this process is the creation of planned and clear catalogue of interventions in emergency situations by these organizations. Consequently, lack of coordination caused some duplication of interventions in Chimanimani and this posed a risk of other essential needs being neglected. Some participants submitted that, in as much as provision of food and non-food items was essential, most humanitarian organizations focused more on that while issues of psychosocial support, mental health, trauma briefing received moderate or little attention. From

this, the authors argue that mental health issues are crucial in disaster response mechanism and in cases where they are not prioritised, the disaster impacts cause more harm on the psychosocial wellbeing and resilience of the survivors and these anchors the baseline of humanitarianism (Nyahunda et al., 2021; Shokane&Nel, 2017). Furthermore, the participants submitted that lack of inter-agency coordination among the humanitarian organizations that are mostly constituted with personals with acute professional skills that are essential in fostering healing saw some of their expertise not being tapped into. In essence, this created some gaps in the services rendered by the humanitarian organizations.

2.2.5 Chapter Summary

The theoretical framework explored in the chapter highlighted on the contribution of NGOs towards the wellbeing of the survivors of cyclone Idai. This chapter also reviewed the existing literature on the area of study, contribution of NGOs ,challenges being faced in assisting the survivors, criteria used to prioritize the beneficiaries and their needs.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter focuses on the research methodology which includes, research design, study setting, target population, sampling, data gathering method, data analysis methods and ethical considerations.

3.1. RESEARCH APPROACH

The study will use qualitative research approach as it enables an in-depth understanding into the subject understanding human experiences and their behaviours according to their own understanding. The advantage of the qualitative research technique is that it provides a detailed description and explanation of difficult situations so as to give guidance to the future research. The method also allows the researcher to interpret phenomenon in terms of the meaning that participants bring to them. According to Wellman *et al* (2005), the purpose of a qualitative research is to unlock the socially constructed nature of reality, to stress the relationship between the researcher and the object of certainty. Creswell (2016) reveals that the main purpose for using a qualitative research is to discover and present comprehensive assessments on the topic. This enables the researcher to find and deal with issues as they unfold in their research.

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

Each type of research design has a choice of research methods that are normally used to collect data and analyse the data that is produced by investigations, (Walliman 2011:9). A case study can be defined as a strategy for doing research which involves a practical investigation of a particular phenomenon, (Saunders 2011:46). For the purposes of this research, case study research design is going to be used to explore the contribution of NGOs towards the victims of cyclone Idai. This research will adopt case study design because it helps the researcher to capture more information about NGOs.

3.3. STUDY AREA/ SETTING

The study is going to be conducted in Chimanimani. It is also going to be conducted at the offices of key informant (REPS, TSURO Trust, Red Cross and VSO) in Chimanimani and in areas where the survivors are staying in Chimanimani district.

3.4. Target population

Best and Kahn (1993) defines target population as any group of humanitarian workers that have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher. The study is targeting the survivors of cyclone with the age of 19-49years, both man and females. The research is also targeting 4 key informants from Red Cross, VSO, TSURO Trust and REPSSI.

3.5. Sample size

Sun (2010) defines a sample as given number of subjects from a defined population which is representative of it. Sampling is defined as a process whereby one estimates about a population based on information content in a population of the whole population. It is also defined as the structure on how elements to be included in an enquiry are obtained. 4 key informants from REPS, VSO, TSURO Trust and Red Cross and 6 adults who were survived from cyclone Idai will be sampled.

3.6. Sampling technique

In a qualitative research there are no set of laws for sample. Therefore sampling methods depends on what is the purpose of the inquiry, what the researcher want to know, what will be useful, what will have reliability .In this study, purposive sampling will be used. Purposive sampling technique is a method that is used to select research participants according to the needs of the research thus Creswell (2006;57). In this research the availability of sampling will be used to sample 4 key informants (VSO, TSURO Trust, REPSSI and Red Cross) and 6 people with the age of 19-49years who were survived from cyclone.

3.5. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

In the current study, interviews will be used as research tool. An instrument is described as a tool that is used to complete an action whereas data gathering is a procedure whereby information is collected by the researcher using appropriate instruments.

Interview guide

Interview means trying to get a deep understanding of what people think through their verbal expressions thus Bernard (1988). Interviews enable the respondent to express him/herself at length. Interview is a dialogue between skilled interviewer and an interviewee and are

characterised by extensive probing and open ended questions according to (Whittaker, 2012). The research will employ interviews because they provide detailed information on a particular area of study. The researcher shall prepare an interview guide that includes a list of questions and issues to be employed in the interviewing. The researcher shall make use of an interview as the main tool of collecting qualitative information because it allows the researcher to get an account of the participant's feelings, understanding, and knowledge on the research topic (Patton, 2002)

3.8. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

The research adopts thematic analysis procedures which is a qualitative method that looks across all the data to identify the common issues that recur, and identify the main themes that summarize all the views collected. According to Braun and Clarke (2006), "thematic analysis is a method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns (themes) within data". It is particularly useful when a research project aims to discover themes and concepts embedded throughout qualitative data (Rubin & Rubin, 1995). The research findings should explore the contribution of the NGOs towards the survivors of the cyclone Idai.

3.9. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

According to Walsh (2001) research ethics are defined as standards of behaviour and practical procedures that researchers are expected to follow. Any sensitive information that will be gathered is going to be used only by the University pertaining to the research study. In this study the information given by the participants shall be kept confidential. No names are going to be captured. The researcher will make an effort to obtain consent from respondent before their participation, through informing them the purpose of the study so that they will be able to disclose information. The researcher is going to ensure voluntary participation; thus participations have the right to withdraw at any moment during the interview.

3.10. FEASIBILITY

Feasibility is an assessment of the practicality of a proposed project. The research is going to be feasible as the researcher will seek permission from responsible authorities therefore will have access to key informants and the survivor of cyclone that will provide significant information.

3.10 Limitation

The research requires the participants to disclose sensitive and private information of its organisation and of the individuals who are going to be interviewed therefore; the involvement of the researcher in data collection can influence the responses of the participants.

Delimitation

The researcher is not going to face many challenges in the collection of data because she was attached in Chimanimani at TSURO Trust one the NGOs operated in Chimanimani so she is familiar with the environment. The researcher is going to seek permission from the District Administrator of Chimanimani.

Chapter Summary

This chapter outlined the research method which is qualitative that will be used in collecting data. It also brings out the sampling method, the target population, research instruments including semi- structured interviews and key informant interviews

CHAPTER 4: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS.

4.0. Introduction

The chapter summaries the data presentation, analysis and discussion of data collected during the research. The study focuses on the contribution of Non Governmental Organisation towards the wellbeing of the survivors of cyclone and the challenges they faced in rendering disaster relief services in the aftermath of Cyclone Idai. The study utilised the qualitative research approach guided by the case study research design and the data was collected through interview guides to provide detailed information that is relevant to the study. The purposive sampling technique was also used for the selection of the participants. The interviews with nongovernmental organizations were centred on establishing their contribution and challenges they were faced in rendering disaster relief services to the survivors. The findings is going to respond to the research objectives and questions. Tables discussed in this section are based on the experiments described in chapter 3. To construct a meaningful discussion some of the experiments are explained and analyzed separately.

4.1. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF RESPONDENTS

The data was collected from participants and key informants using interview guides. The researcher managed to interview 10 people, including 6 survivors of cyclone Idai from Chimanimani village and Ngangu location with the age range from 19-49 years. 4 key informants, 2 project coordinators from REPPSI, VSO and project officer from TSURO Trust and a volunteer from Red Cross. The key demographic indicators for the survivors of cyclone were age, gender and marital status. The demographic profile of key informants were characterised by the type of key informants and their position. The tables below summaries the explained information.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF SURVIVORS OF CYCLONE

Table 1. Distribution of survivors of cyclone Idai by marital status.

Marital status of the respondents	Frequency of respondents	Percentages
Widow	1	17%
Widower	3	50%
Single woman	2	33%
Total number	6	100%

The above table shows a total number of 6 respondents who were participated in the research study. The table show that interview was conducted from 2 single woman, a widow and 3 widowers. The study also indicates that the frequencies of the respondents are added up to 100 percentages.

Table 2. Distribution of cyclone survivors by gender and age

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	3	50
Female	3	50
Total	6	100
AGE		

19-30	2	33
31-42	3	50
43 and above	1	17
Total	6	100

Table 2.shows a total number of 6 respondents,3 females and 3 males. On the age range of 19-30 years 2 females participated. On the age range of 31-42 years, a total of 3 survivors partook with 2 males and a female. On the age range of 43-49years there is one participant, a male.

Table 3.Demographic profile of key informants

Key Informant	Position	Key informant number	Percentages
TSURO Trust	Project Officer	1	25%
REPPSI	Project Coordinator	1	25%
VSO	Project Coordinator	1	25%
Red Cross	Volunteer	1	25%
Total		4	100%

The demographic profile of key informants were characterised by the type of key informants and their position. The table shows that 4 key informants from different organisations were participated in the research study, 2 project coordinators from REPPSI, VSO and project officer from TSURO Trust and a volunteer from Red Cross.

4.1.1 Table 4. Distribution table of the Organisations offered services to the survivors of cyclone and areas of specialization.

Organisation	Area of specialization
TSURO Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Public and environmental health (focuses on mental health, sexual and reproductive health, gender based violence, Water sanitation and hygiene. ii. Economic strengthening (marketing training skills, income generating projects and organic product marketing. iii. Sustainable agriculture
REPPSI	I. Psychological support, Capacity building
VSO	i. Cash transfers, Capacity building in disaster
Red Cross	ii. Clothes ,food, blankets, buckets, vaccinations ,tents

The organizations listed in the table above provided assistance in the aftermath of Cyclone Idai in the district of Chimanimani. This study discovered that organizations from various backgrounds dedicated themselves to assisting the survivors of Tropical Cyclone Idai. These organizations' different areas of specialization were critical in answering to the calamity's numerous impoverishment risks. The survivors were in desperate need of shelter, food, vaccinations, sanitation services, livelihood restoration, economic strengthening, and income-generating projects, sustainable agriculture, and psychosocial support. Also, the emergencies posed by the disaster called for multi sectoral intervention to save human lives and fostering a quick recovery and healing (Chari et al., 2020).

4.1.2. Theme 1: Contribution of TSURO Trust, REPPSI, VSO and Red Cross towards the survivors of cyclone Idai.

The responses showed that various nongovernmental organisations played the crucial roles towards the survivors of cyclone Idai and these NGOs include Red Cross, TSURO Trust, REPPSI and VSO. These organisations were providing food and non food items.

TSURO Trust

The Towards Sustainable Use of Resources Organization (TSURO Trust) is a Non-Governmental Organization which works in Chimanimani and is funded by different funders including MDM hence managed to provide assistance to various people survived from cyclone Idai. TSURO Trust contributed a lot towards the prosperity of the over comers of cyclone. The Trust address issues to do with mental health, sexual and reproductive health, gender based violence, sustainable agriculture and economic strengthening. These are very important to the survivors of cyclone since the calamity was affecting them psychological, sexually and physically. Cyclone Idai destroyed public health facilities in Chimanimani yet there was increase of number of patients' everyday and this led to intervention of TSURO Trust with aim of saving the lives of individuals. Sexual and Reproductive Health administrations in 4 public health facilities such as Mutsvangwa, Muchadziya, Nyabamba and Ngorima are recuperated and improved through MDM (Medicins du Monde Suisse/Doctors of the World Switzerland) funder hence infant and maternal mortality rate is diminished in the wards affected by cyclone(TSURO Trust consultant report ,2019) . The clinics were also given funds to assist pregnant women with complicated cases so that they will be referred timely to a better hospital hence avoiding maternal mortality.

One respondent from Nyabamba aged 35 indicated that:

“After cyclone, TSURO through MDM funder helped us with medicines and money for referrals from Nyabamba clinic to hospitals with enough resources”.

Again gender based violence was another issue faced by the survivors of cyclone Idai in temporary house, rape by strangers, sexual and physical abuse of those with disabilities, children,

forced marriage and youngsters marriage and the TSURO Trust addressed it by raising awareness campaigns and community dialogue meetings .One female respondent indicated that:

“ I was used to be harassed and beaten up by my husband about the issue of taking contraceptive pills and some petty issues but it all ends after attending community dialogue meeting with my husband because we taught about our rights, issues led to violence and where to report” .

Another male respondent who is also a survivor of cyclone indicated that:

“Awareness campaigns and community dialogue meetings reduced gender based violence in our community; people are now looking for the third part to settle serious misunderstanding which might lead to violence”.

The organisation was also managed to conduct a trainer of trainers’ workshop with community health workers and stakeholder from Ministry of health about sexual and reproductive health rights and mental health. A support and supervision visit was also paid by the organisation’s social worker and attaché to see if there is change.

Project officer indicated that:

“TSURO Trust visited the organization’s areas of operation and conducted a support and supervision to the community health workers who were trained about basic screening and care, gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and mental health cases”.

The Trust likewise worked on the resilient livelihoods, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. The point is to lessen the rate of health problems among the survivors of cyclone Idai, ensure access to health information, nutrition information through launched programs on HIV/AIDS awareness, peer education, nutrition gardens, and home design for better sanitation and toilet construction .They provided trainings to all local area individuals community members, exchange visits at ward, cluster and district level, provide counselling and support with materials for construction through community infrastructure development programme, drilling of boreholes and training of water point committees for community based management(TSURO Trust,2019). They ensure inclusiveness, and recognition of extremely vulnerable people that are integrated into development initiatives at household or community level.

In addition, TSURO Trust under the Sustainable Agriculture department also contributed a lot to the survivors.

The Project officer said:

“The organisation improves the livelihoods of the small holder farming communities in terms of agricultural productivity, sustainable use of natural resources, food sovereignty, and incomes. It supports the implementation of livelihoods development projects such as grazing land and watershed management, fish farming, resources management and participatory land use planning, natural resources and increase agricultural productivity and agro-forestry. It also provided education on how to make organic fertilizer, and resources when necessary which then helps the community to increase and conserve biodiversity, terminate climate change challenges, increase food security, improve household income and food diversity as well as nutrition.

The survivors were also capacitated by the TSURO Trust in order for them to be independent. One of the survivors said:

‘the Trust provided us marketing training skills on quality control, promotion, distribution channel management and organic product niche marketing, they also encouraged us to engage into income generating projects such as bee keeping, fish farming, poultry and butter processing and also focus on food security improvement through food fair competitions on ward, cluster and district level’.

The above findings indicate that TSURO Trust is one of local nongovernmental organisation which contributed a lot to the survivors of cyclone Idai in Chimanimani District. It improved public health facilities in affected areas, it managed to find the root cause of gender based violence and therefore conducted awareness campaigns, community dialogue meetings where people we taught about their rights, issues which led to violence and how best can it avoided, linking people with responsible authority for gender based violence. The organisation also realized that donor aid promoting dependent syndrome so to address this issue without starving the vulnerable people, organisation came up with idea of capacitating individuals by introducing projects such as fish farming. It also helps individuals to engage themselves in sustainable

agriculture and also educating different wards to make organic fertilizer known as Bocashie in order to have high yield.

2. REPPSI

The **Regional Psychosocial Support Initiatives** (REPSSI) is a renowned pan African organisation that has been giving all-encompassing psychosocial care and support to girls, boys and the youth in East and Southern Africa. This organisation was also providing assistance to the survivors of cyclone. Survivors of cyclone Idai were experiencing post-stress traumatic disorders (PSTD), depression, Insomnia to identify but a few, various NGOs including REPPSI were providing psychosocial support to the over comers of calamity.

Project coordinator said:

“In terms of psychosocial support people have been exposed to counselling sessions and a musical gala was done for the people to rejuvenate their affected minds.

Early psychosocial interventions aim to promote natural recovery and the use of natural resources, identify people who need acute psychological help, and to refer and if necessary treat those who need acute psychosocial help (Hobfall et al 2007). According to WHO (2019) with UNICEF support, partners including Child line Zimbabwe and REPSSI are on the ground in Ngangu Township providing professional psychosocial support though they faced some obstacles from the civil protection team particularly soldiers but managed to solve it peacefully.

REPPSI coordinating officer indicated:

“that our activity of helping the survivors to go through healing process was disturbed by some unprofessional soldiers who were sent to protect the vulnerable people but instead of protecting them they ended up intimidating them hence affecting their healing process but we managed to communicate peacefully therefore addressed the issue”.

Mainstreaming psychosocial support (PSS) promotes expanded community engagement in the provision of health, education and SRHR services as well as support for families and communities to provide enhanced care and protection to children and youth. PSS is significant in

addressing factors like adherence to HIV treatment, overcoming stigma, diminishing EUP and youngster marriage, and reducing violence (particularly gender-based violence).

The findings show that REPPSI played a crucial role in addressing psychological problem such as stress, post traumatic disorder although the organisation' activities was hindered by some soldiers who were acting unprofessional but the issue was addressed.

3. VSO

This organisation played a crucial role in the aftermath of cyclone .VSO moved faster than many other organisations in responding to the cyclone situation. The organisation has prepared volunteers to make them fit to confront a crisis like cyclone Idai with boldness and devices to assist individuals in recuperating.

This statement was supported by VSO trained volunteer who said:

“When I looked outside and saw the strong winds, I was filled with fear but then I thought of the people without the shelter I had, and this gave me the courage to move outside and rescue others”. This means that the volunteers were well trained and have disaster prowess.

They were involved in the imminent distribution of food aid and 180 tonnes of food was donated, hygiene kits to approx500 women and girls and cash transfer, (VSO Annual Review, 2019).

One of the survivors of cyclone Idai said *that*:

“We had nothing to eat, but VSO came at the right moment. We were given maize meal, rice, cooking oil, and some relish. All these things came in handy and it helped us to move on with our life.

This means that during cyclone Idai, volunteers were on the ground and they knew the most affected people and how to reach them. Community volunteers also ran sessions to assist vulnerable communities understand the risks they are facing, including examining which areas are most in danger, such as low-lying areas like Ngangu, Tiya, and Kopa are prone to flooding.

The above findings show that VSO was responding fast to the emergency of cyclone Idai and it was the first organisation found in rescuing people during cyclone Idai. It also distributed food

hampers, hygiene kits and cash transfer in order to save the life of survived individuals from cyclone.

4. Red Cross

Red Cross supported those most vulnerable over comers of cyclone Idai by providing transitory asylum (tents) ,improved their health; water, sanitation facilities and hygiene kits have been secured; re-establishing family links; psychosocial support; livelihoods; and dignified management of the dead. They likewise gave essential medical services, vaccination, referrals, food stuffs, blankets, second hand clothes and toiletries. Red Cross has raised hygiene awareness among displaced populations and improved sanitary conditions. To improve sanitary conditions in the longer term, trained Red Cross volunteers have been working with village committees to fabricate concrete latrine slabs at the community level, using sand, cement and water. The Red Cross was able to provide immediate shelter to many affected families thanks to its prepositioned stock of tents (Red Cross, 2019). It was noted that Zimbabwe Red Cross Societies helped the Government on search and rescue operations, in Kopa and Rusitu areas of Chimanimani. It aimed to recover the bodies which were covered by mudslide however the process is slow due to in access. According to government of Zimbabwe (2019), more bodies are believed to have been washed down river to Mozambique. Red Cross faced some challenges during the relief distributions and these include difficult road access to accommodation centres, lack of trucks and lack of readily available relief stock.

The findings shows that Red Cross was providing transitory asylum (tents) ; involved in health facilities; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion ,re-establishing family links; psychosocial support; livelihoods; and dignified management of the dead.

4.2.2. Theme 2: Challenges faced by TSURO Trust, VSO, Red Cross and REPPSI.

The response indicated that inaccessibility of certain disaster-stricken areas is one of the challenges that were faced by them (NGOs) in trying to assist the survivors of cyclone Idai. According to WHO (2019), humanitarian access to various areas remained limited due to safety constrains, road damages and transportation challenges in the affected province .Storms and excessive rainfall caused extensive flooding, which impacted the logistical operations of humanitarian organizations that volunteered to provide services. This was because of the

detachment of the disaster-stricken areas, which was exacerbated by interruptions to communication facilities, making coordination difficult, and the destruction of electricity power lines, without reinforcement generators.

Red Cross volunteer indicated that:

“Due to the poor condition of the roads, disaster relief services took over than 5 days to arrive at survivors in Vimba, Mutsvangwa, and Muchadziya”.

This caused some delays to the amelioration of impoverishment risks caused by the disaster and some survivors spend many days without food or access to other basic needs, such as health-care facilities (Chamunogwa, 2019 ; Mavhura, 2020 ; Nyahunda), & Tirivangasi, 2020; Tirivangasi et al., 2021). The military helicopters were a viable option for airlifting food, non-food items, and medical personnel. In some cases, this option was vivified with disadvantages, for example, helicopters being unable to fly due to bad weather or a lack of jet fuel. However, the involvement of military in disaster relief ended up affecting the vulnerable people.

REPPSI Project Coordinator said:

“The presence of military personnel was marred by complaints about freedoms infringement and exploitation of women committed by these members”.

The inaccessibility of disaster-stricken areas was exacerbated by the lack of familiarity with the area among the humanitarian organizations that volunteered to help in the aftermath of the disaster.

The respondents eluded that militarisation of disaster response and aid is another challenge experienced by them in Chimanimani District. The participants particularly Red Cross, REPPSI, VSO and TSURO Trust unanimously agreed that the militarization of disaster response was a barrier to effective intervention in the aftermath of Cyclone Idai. In Zimbabwe, disaster response is primarily handled by the Civil Protection Unit, which is overwhelmed by armed forces such as the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA), the Air Force of Zimbabwe (AFZ), and the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP). Therefore, in the consequence of calamities, there is as yet a still a high dependence on military actors. As such, the National Civil Protection Coordination Committee consists of Military Commanders and Police Commissioners among other stakeholders,

(Mavhura, 2016). The participation recognized that in as much as the military and police have significant mastery, capacities, skills and resources, there are important skills they lack such as protection of the victims .It was noted that , many young men have been hounding women for sexual favours in exchange of food and these issues have been increasing every day .

It arose in this study that most cases of women abuse were perpetrated by the armed forces. The issue of abuse was cross cutting where power was utilized in the rescue camps to keep everything under control. To add on, the presence of the military at stages where some humanitarian organizations that deal with trauma counselling, psychosocial support and healing made some survivors especially women not to adapt with the services rendered. This is because of the horrible experiences they were exposed to from the military forces. In such manner, the transcendence of the military in Zimbabwe's disaster management planning and reaction systems was seen by various helpful organizations as an obstacle because of lack of absence straightforwardness, terrorizing of disaster victims and lack of culture of consultation. It further arose that information about their strategies for activity was not shared with non- governmental actors to influence joint arranging which was essential given the extent of the calamities dovetailed by the calamity.

The respondents also complained about the issue of politicisation of relief. According to IFRC(2019) ,there was a challenge of politicization of relief by local councillors who were compromising relief with politics led to the sidelined of the survivors who were seriously in need. Most humanitarian groups enlisted the help of traditional leaders in the distribution of aid, in recognition of the monitoring role they play in their communities. This procedure, however, was plagued by animosity based on political affiliation, with survivors who were regarded by these leaders to be supporters of the opposing party, the Movement for Democratic Change, being denied aid. Notably, the politics of help includes the mobilization of food and non-food commodities by some humanitarian organizations. The participants chastised this retrogressive approach as a hindrance since it resulted in discrepancies in the interventions they provided, with some disaster survivors having access to their assistance while others were rejected due to political membership. The egregious culture of political intolerance, impunity, and discrimination against perceived non- ZANU PF supporters impeded the smooth flow of the interventions by the humanitarian organizations (Nyahunda&Tirivangasi, 2020). Towards

this end, these developments are in variance with the basic humanitarian principle to provide assistance in emergency scenarios impartially and neutrally (Stokke, 2007). This further impacted the prospects of fostering resilience among disaster survivors, which is another principle of humanitarianism in the wake of disasters (Dominelli, 2018).

In addition, limited resource is also another challenge faced by many NGOs such as REPPSI, TSURO Trust to give some examples. The majority of the survivors had mental health concerns, but because their degrees of ailment varied, the number of individuals needing assistance dwarfed the accessible resources. According to Mutsaka, Dlugosz, Kanike, Harris-Sapp & Juillard (2019), psychosocial support services were inadequate given the scale of the disaster. Mental illness was widely reported soon after the disaster, and patients required therapy. Notwithstanding, treatment is expensive, and it is only offered in areas like Mutare and Harare, which necessitates travel, and few patients received assistance due to a lack of funds (Survey report by REPPSI, 2019). Again, low resources hampered non-governmental players, who were unable to match the severity of the need generated by the floods with their planned actions. Most humanitarian groups rely heavily on donor funds humanitarian and because of this; we have seen a delay in the mobilization of resources to aid catastrophe survivors. In a similar vein, this study found that the nature and scope of the devastation inflicted by Cyclone Idai outstripped the abilities of most employees in these businesses, as they had never dealt with a disaster of that magnitude before. The sudden onset of the disaster, as well as the life-threatening scenarios it posed even in its aftermath phases, led to several humanitarian groups deploying personnel with insufficient disaster management experience. Subsequently, these individuals struggled to handle limited resources and other structural hurdles, particularly those posed by the government's vetting processes and visibility of the armed forces.

Moreover cultural beliefs are another challenge faced by NGOs. People in Chimanimani, particularly in rural regions, think that mental illness is caused by an evil spirit that can only be thrown out by witchdoctors, and they refuse to seek care from specialists even when resources are available. Despite having weak disaster management prowess, the government of Zimbabwe has failed to acknowledge its shortcomings to pave way for autonomy among non-government actors especially in the wake of life-threatening disasters (Nyahunda & Tirivangasi, 2020).

Again mistrust is another challenge faced by Non-Governmental Organisation .The government and non-governmental organizations have traditionally had a tense relationship as a result, there is widespread scepticism about the motivations behind most NGOs' humanitarian activities.The government claims, without producing evidence, that many of them have abused Western donor funds to support the opposition party, the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC). Non-governmental actors are subjected to thorough verification before providing disaster management services under this fabricated arrangement. In most circumstances, the government entrusts disaster management services to the Civil Protection Unit, which is led by the Zimbabwe National Army, and this accounts for the majority of issues faced by non-government players.

Based on these findings, the authors argue that bureaucratic regulations are only logical from a government that has the ability to intervene and promote rapid recovery of survivors without the need for external assistance. As a result, there is no logic in accelerating disaster risks under the pretext for regulating the operations of non-governmental organizations .This implies that some of the post-disaster risks that harmed disaster survivors would have been reduced if there had been one.

4.2.3. Theme 3.Criteria used to prioritise the beneficiary and their needs.

The responses showed that after a disaster, less affected people took advantage of the situation to benefit more from the donors than people affected seriously by the disaster.

Red Cross volunteer indicated that:

"We received complaints from the survivors who were homeless and they asked why businessmen or less affected individuals were benefiting more than us yet they had everything." As that was not enough, they are always bragging about it, especially when they are drunk".

To address the raised issue, the Red Cross developed criteria for prioritizing survivors at risk and need emergency assistance, such as pregnant women, homeless, child-headed families, and people with disabilities. This makes sure no one gets left behind or forgotten and it helps to lessen some of the effects of cyclone. Volunteers also paid some visits to those who had been impacted by Cyclone Idai. The level of vulnerability was also considered most important in order to reach the most vulnerable people.

Another criterion used by TSURO Trust and VSO to determine who is most vulnerable was community ranking. The process by which the community is ranked is known as community ranking. Community ranking is whereby the community come together and identify community members who are seriously in need of assistance .For instance in the case of the cyclone idai, community vote for people who are homeless, child headed families, elderly, disability. These people need special attention first because their level or extend of vulnerability is too much in comparison to others. Level of vulnerability is defined as the degree to which a socio-economic system is either susceptible or resilient to the impact of natural disaster and related technological and environmental disasters. Another criteria used is of collaborating of NGOs with department of social service which have up to date information about the vulnerable survivors of cyclone Idai .NGOs such as Red Cross which have volunteers in each and every district using its volunteers to pay some visits to the affected areas to search for people who are in need of help.

4.2.4. Chapter summary

This chapter presented the findings on the contribution of Red Cross, Regional Psychosocial Support Initiatives (REPSSI), Towards Sustainable Use of Resources Organization (TSURO Trust) and VSO towards the wellbeing of the survivors of cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district. The chapter also looked at challenges that were faced by non-government organizations during the time they were offering disaster relief and the criteria used to prioritise the beneficiary and their needs.The findings were also responding to the research objectives.The next chapter will focus on summary, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Introduction

The chapter gives a summary of research study presented and analysed from chapter one to four. This chapter is going to provide a conclusion and recommendations on data presented and analysed on the contribution of Nongovernmental organisations towards the survivors of cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district.

5.1. Summary

The research study examined the contribution of Non-Governmental Organisations towards the survivors of cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district. The services rendered in the aftermath of the disaster were ranged to moderate harm, foster healing, recovery and resilience. Food and non-food items were mobilised and distributed to the affected populations. The research was guided by three objectives which were to explore assistance given to the survivors of cyclone Idai, to examine challenges being faced by NGOs in trying to rescue the victims of cyclone Idai and to explore the criteria used by NGOs to prioritize the beneficiaries and their needs. The data was collected from 10 participants 6 survivors of cyclone Idai and 4 key informants operating in Chimanimani. The study utilised the qualitative research approach guided by the case study research design and the data was collected through interview guides to provide detailed information that is relevant to the study. The data were analysed thematically.

The research study applied the functional and cluster approach to explore the contribution of nongovernmental organizations towards the survivors of cyclone Idai. The functionalist believed that NGOs involved themselves in rescuing the victims of disaster, reducing human suffering and damages by providing disaster relief and this was witnessed in Chimanimani during cyclone Idai. The functionalism also believed that NGOs forms because of essential, or functional, needs of people and the states, therefore NGOs will develop the capacities to meet those needs. Again, cluster approach indicated that clusters were formed with the aim of strengthening partnerships, and the predictability and accountability of international humanitarian action, by improving prioritization and clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of humanitarian organizations in emergencies like cyclones.

The study also presented the challenges that were being faced by Non-Governmental Organizations (Red Cross, REPPSI, TSURO Trust and VSO).The study shows that inaccessibility of certain disaster-stricken areas ,Militarisation of disaster response and Politicisation of aid, limited resources, cultural beliefs and vetting process of nongovernmental organisation by government were the challenges experienced by humanitarian organisation which were operated in Chimanimani district.Some of these challenges were not affecting the humanitarian agency only but also affecting people who were in need of help and to address the issues like politicisation of disaster relief, NGOs came up with the criteria of prioritizing the survivors and their needs .These criteria include community ranging, level of vulnerability and collaboration of humanitarian organisations with the department of social service and development which have up to date information about the vulnerable people .

The study also highlighted the issue of gender based violence and how it addressed by Nongovernmental organisations ,It was noted that the survivors of cyclone Idai have been exposed to sexual and psychological or emotional violence from the soldiers and other people during and soon after cyclone Idai. The subjection of survivors to GBV prompted the intervention of NGOs with the goal of generating awareness and empowering survivors to break the silence by combining GBV prevention with post-GBV care services. NGOs such as TSURO Trust conducting awareness campaigns and community dialogue meetings so that people get conscientised about their rights. They also conducted a trainer of trainers' workshop with community cadres', stakeholders from social welfare and social workers to act as a GBV response team that provides linkages to key resources, including the police, social welfare offices, and health and legal services to facilitate access to GBV care and support.

5.2. Conclusions

The study unearthed the contribution of nongovernmental organisations towards the survivors of cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district. The research study indicated that the survivors of cyclone Idai were suffering from post-stress traumatic disorders (PSTD), depression; Insomnia to mention but a few and the efforts of nongovernmental organisations were seen. The over comers of cyclone Idai have been exposed to counselling sessions and a musical gala to rejuvenate their affected minds. Again, the survivors of cyclone were given food hampers, blankets, clothes,

transitory asylum (tents); improved their health, water, sanitation facilities. Not for profit organisations also capacitating individuals by engaging them in income generating projects such as fish farming, bee keeping and poultry. They also helps individuals (survivors of cyclone) to engage themselves in sustainable agriculture and also educating different wards to make organic fertilizer known as Bocashie in order to have high yield .However, Non-Governmental Organisations were faced different challenges during the time they need to provide relief and during the time they were providing disaster relief to the affected district of Chimanimani. These challenges include long vetting process of nongovernmental organizations, politicization of disaster aid, and militarization of disaster relief to mention but a few.

5.3. Recommendations

- i. Recommendations are going to be made from the findings of the study presented in the previous chapters. The government of Zimbabwe should not always view humanitarians' organizations as enemies of the state but as partners who can foster sustainable disaster management mechanisms in the wake of natural disasters. This is because most humanitarians organizations are primarily involved in enhancing livelihood portfolios for most communities and livelihoods are significant part of human existence because for individuals to survive there is need for livelihoods that would sustain and support their households.
- ii. The Government of Zimbabwe should shift from military to civilian control of disaster response, especially during large-scale humanitarian emergencies. Civilian control means practical implementation of a state on behalf of its citizens, other than through military units. The country's Civil Protection Act should provide guidelines for citizen participation especially at grassroots level. The reliance on armed forces to oversee disaster response trails some gaps that may amplify the disaster risks.
- iii. Environmental awareness and protection programs that aimed at reducing risks to the environment from contaminants should be adequately funded by both the government and humanitarian organizations rather than depending much on donor funds.
- iv. There is a need for widespread education about the aim of humanitarian aid in the wake of disasters to do away patronage and politicisation of aid. The issue of politicization of

aid have been witnessed in various disasters experienced by the country therefore need to be addressed immediately.

- v. In disasters, there is a need to increase top to bottom management arrangement of service and horizontal coordination of intervention to avoid duplication of services and to promoting efficiency.

5.4. Chapter summary

The chapter provided a summary, conclusion and recommendations on data presented and analysed on the contribution of Nongovernmental organisations towards the survivors of cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district.

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RESEARCH TOOLS

APPENDIX A: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE KEY INFORMANT

Please note information given to this paper will be used for academic purposes only .The respondent's information shall be kept confidential and names of respondents will remain anonymous. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

SECTION A: Efforts made by the organization towards the wellbeing of the survivor of cyclone.

1. Have you been involved in disaster relief if yes, what type of disaster relief did you provide to the victims of cyclone?
2. What was your contribution towards the psychological wellbeing of the victims of cyclone?
3. Have you been involved in promotion of mental health, if yes what were your efforts
4. Most of the survivors of cyclone were suffering from mental illness, what type of interventions you undertook towards their mental issues.
5. How did you end or reduce Gender biased violence towards the victims of cyclone.

Section B: Strategies that has been employed to assist the survivors of cyclone Idai

1. Cyclone left the survivors vulnerable, what has been done to improve livelihoods, food security and nutrition of the survivors of cyclone?
2. What criteria did you use to prioritize the needs of the victims?
3. What has been done to assist care givers of people suffering from mental illness?
4. What strategies are taken to improve health services and people' psychological problems.
5. What were the challenges being faced in trying to assist the victims of cyclone Idai.

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE SURVIVORS OF CYCLONE IDAI.

Please note information given to this paper will be use for academic purposes only .The respondent's information shall be kept confidential and names of respondents will remain anonymous. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS DATA

1. How old are you
2. What is your gender?
3. What is your race and ethnicity?
4. How many people live in your home?
5. What is your marital status?
6. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

SECTION B: WATER AND SANITATION AFTER DISATER

- 1 What is the current water source for domestic use?
2. Is water for domestic use treated?
3. What is the current sanitation option?

SECTION C: HEALTH

1. What disorders experienced after cyclone Idai?
2. What challenges did you face in accessing health services?
3. Did you face any form of violence if yes, what was it.?
4. Who linked you with health services?
5. Where did you get psychosocial support?
6. How has the disaster affected your health?

SECTION D: FOOD AND SHELTER

- 1 How has the disaster affected the different sources of food?
2. Where did you get food staffs during and soon after disaster?
3. Which NGOs helped you with food staff during and after cyclone?

4. Which type of food were you given?

Accommodation

1. Where do you stay?

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK



P. Bag 1020
BINDURA, Zimbabwe

Tel: 263 - 71 - 7531-6, 7621-4

Fax: 263 - 71 - 7534

socialwork@buse.ac.zw

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

Date ...31 February 2022

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam

REQUEST TO UNDER TAKE RESEARCH PROJECT IN YOUR ORGANISATION

This serves to advise that...*Prawess*...*Chibaza*..... Registration No.

B...*1851924*..... is a **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS**

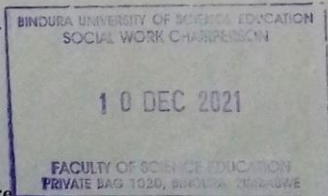
DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK student at Bindura University of Science Education who is conducting a research project.

May you please assist the student to access data relevant to the study and where possible conduct interviews as part of the data collection process.

Yours faithfully

PP

Dr. M. Zember
A/CHAIRPERSON - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK



District Development Coordinator

Chimanimani

...03...February 2022

The Student

Bindura University of Science Education

P Bag 1020

Bindura

Dear Sir

RE: Requesting for the permission to undertake research project in Chimanimani district.

I Prowess Gabaza a student studying a Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Social Work at Bindura University of Science Education. I seeking permission to conduct a research on the contribution of NGOs such as Red Cross, VSO, TSURO Trust and REPPSI towards the wellbeing of the survivors of cyclone Idai. I need to use this information for academic purpose.

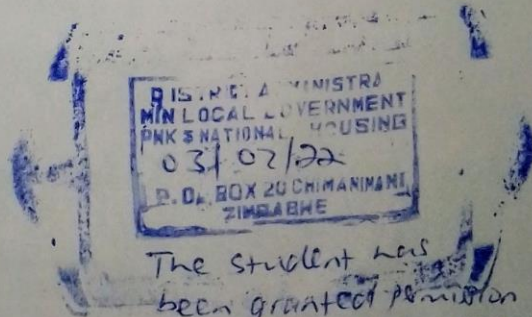
Your efforts is greatly appreciated

Yours faithfully

Prowess Gabaza

P Gabaza.....

0784991904/0712206381



The student has been granted permission to conduct her research. Please assist her.

[Signature]
Honouring 7 (For DDC).