

The Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) High Frequency Monitoring Bulletin



Sweden
Sverige



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1. Note to the Reader

The purpose of the ZRBF High Frequency Monitoring Bulletin is to provide real time data and information on identified and agreed trigger indicators for the activation of the crisis modifier, performance monitoring, programming and other decisions for the overall ZRBF adaptive programme. ZRBF identified a set of indicators to monitor these shocks: drought, floods, crop pests and diseases, animal pests and diseases, waterborne diseases, health, as well as crop and animal prices.

Information presented in this bulletin is readily available in the HFM Online Database, accessible using this url <https://197.155.231.242/undp/ZRBF/HFMS/index.php>.

The bulletin contains official information for the month of February 2018 collected from various sources by ZRBF partners and analysed by ZRBF PMU. The High Frequency Monitoring Bulletin is a product of collaboration between the ZRBF Partners and other government agencies. For questions and comments regarding this bulletin, kindly get in touch with Vhusomuzi Sithole (vhusomuzi.sithole@undp.org), Alphios Mayoyo (amayoyoh@gmail.com) or Rufael Fassil (rufael.fassil@undp.org).

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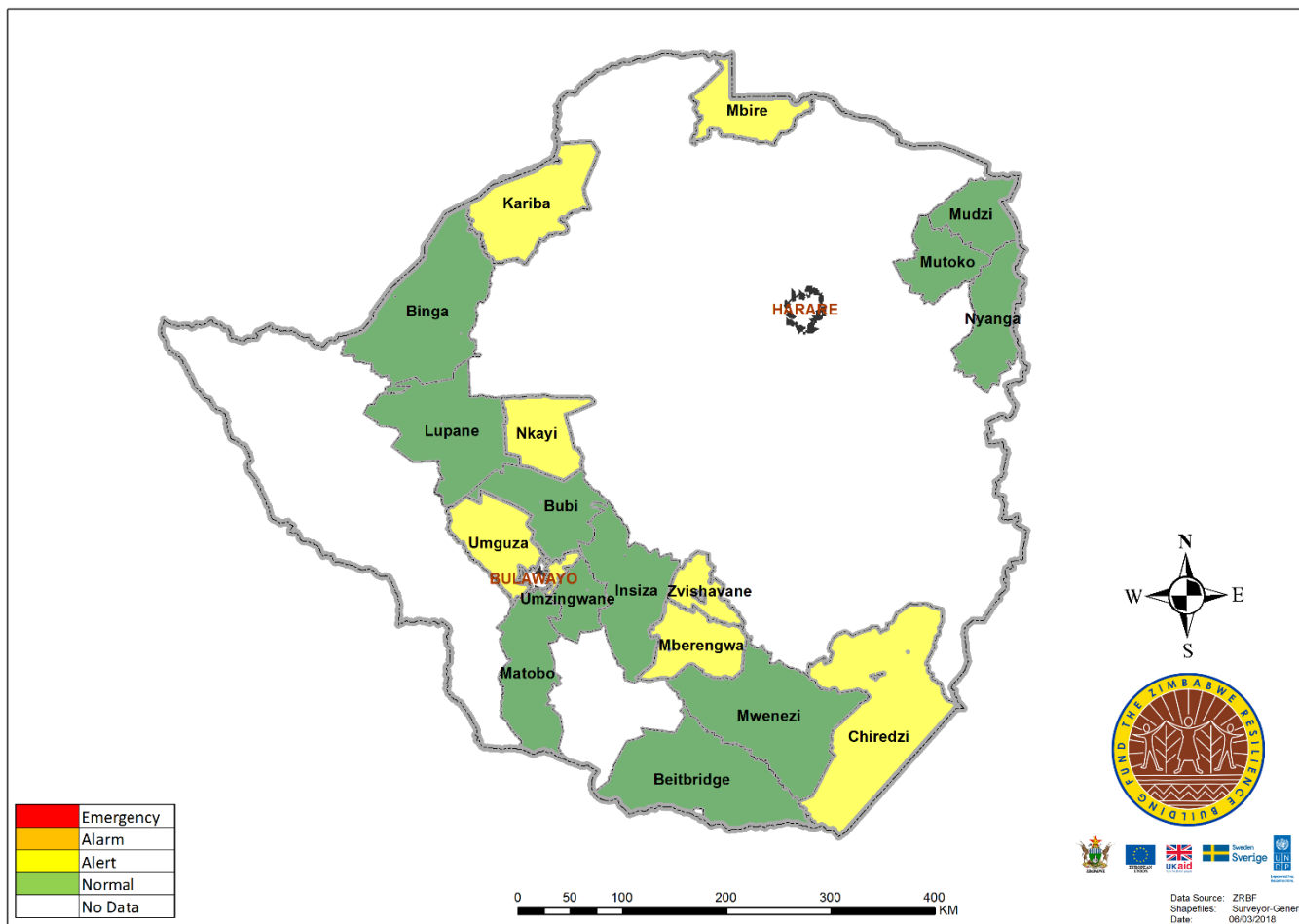


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1. Overall Results and Implications

Summary Classification



Key Highlights

- High Frequency Monitoring (HFM) indicators are pointing towards an improved situation across the country which may be attributed to the rains received in February. However, the overall classification for 10 out of 18 districts were rated “Alert”.
- The following indicators were rated “Emergency” during the reporting month of February, mitigation actions should be taken by all partners:
 - The prices of Rapoko and pearl millet in Beitbridge and Mudzi,
 - Reported cases of FMD in Mberengwa and Zvishavane, and
 - Reported cases of common diarrhoea in Nkayi and Nyanga,

Table 1 below summarises these trends in the overall classification of all 18 districts over the last 10 months. It is worth noting that Beitbridge, Mudzi, Mutoko and Nyanga are reporting for the first time.

Table 1: Overall Classification of the 18 districts

Month	Beitbridge	Bubi	Binga	Chiredzi	Insiza	Kariba	Lupane	Matobo	Mberengwa	Mberemba	Mudzi	Mutoko	Mwenezi	Nkayi	Nyanga	Umguzwa	Umzingwane	Zvishavane
Feb-18	Alert	Normal	Normal	Alert	Normal	Alert	Alert	Normal	Alert	Alert	Normal	Normal	Normal	Alert	Alert	Alert	Normal	Alert
Jan-18		Alert	Alert	Alert		Alert	Normal	Alert	Alert	Alert			Alert	Normal		Alert	Alert	Alert
Dec-17		Alert	Normal	Alert		Alert				Alert			Alert	Normal		Normal	Normal	
Nov-17		Alert	Normal	Alert		Alert				Alert			Alert	Normal		Normal	Normal	
Oct-17		-	Normal	Alert		Alert				Alert			Alert	Alert		Normal	-	
Sep-17		Alert	Normal	Alert		Alert				Alert			Alert	Normal		Alert	Normal	
Aug-17		Normal	Normal	Normal		Normal				Alert			Alert	-		Normal	Normal	
July-17		Normal	Normal	Normal		Normal				Normal			Normal	-		Normal	Normal	
June-17		Normal	Normal	Normal		Normal				Normal			Normal	-		Normal	Normal	
May-17		-	Normal	Normal		Normal				Normal			Normal	-		-	-	

Implications and Actions related to Resilience Programming

- Vaccination and treatment of livestock against FMD need to be strengthened, mainly in Mberengwa and Zvishavane. The two districts recorded 250 and 329 cases of FMD. The main implication to these outbreaks is potential loss of animals due to the diseases. Planned actions include strengthening vaccination, the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement (MLARR) has already commenced in both districts.
- Market interventions need to be strengthened in all districts especially Beitbridge and Mudzi where rapoko and pearl millet prices were very high.
- High number of common diarrhoea cases in Nkayi and Nyanga have the potential to negatively affect development gains in these districts. Although Ministry of Health and Child Care has been already responding to the outbreak, ZRBF partners may compliment these efforts. The outbreak has potential to affect participation in resilience building activities at household and community levels.
- Although more districts are showing normal number of meals when compared to the previous month, the food situation still require monitoring. Improving food situation may be attributed to the good rainfall received and the lean season assistance in all the districts during this peak hunger season (Jan-March).

2. Status Update Macro-Indicators

2.1 Vegetation Condition Index

The Vegetation Condition Index image was not yet available at the time of disseminating this bulletin.

2.2 Real-time water levels in major rivers

The second macro-indicator, which monitor flooding situation using flow figures of selected rivers, showed that the ZRBF districts were not at risk of flooding. The 8 functional stations recorded low water levels which translates to a normal category indicating low flooding risk. The classification is a based on a scale determined in Annex 1. Table 2 show that there is no flooding risk in all the selected districts.

Table 2: Average water levels along selected major rivers in Zimbabwe, February 2018.

River	Site	Flow	Crisis Modifier Category	Comments
Zambezi	Victoria Falls	2680m ³ /s	Normal	Zambezi River continues to increase due to the runoff being generated upstream, furthermore the flows are above the average expected at this time of the year. There is a notable increase in runoff from the Gwayi river.
Gwayi	Dahlia	9.18m ³ /s	Normal	Decrease in flow has been noted, there is a relatively low probability of flooding in the catchment.
Odzi	Odzi Gorge	46.6 m ³ /s	Normal	Flows decreased slightly during the reporting period from above the average levels expected at this time. The chances of flooding in the Middle Sabi are moderately high.
Mazowe	Mazowe Bridge	618m ³ /s	Emergency	Flows are increasing as compared to the previous reporting and are above the average levels expected this time of the year, hence there's increased chance of flooding in the catchment.
Mzingwane	Limpopo	1.800m	Normal	Water levels are decreasing, thereby reducing the chance of flooding in the surrounding areas. Furthermore, the levels are below the 6 metre threshold of flooding in Chikwalakwala area.

3. Status Update on Micro-Trigger Indicators

3.1. Summary of Broad Classification: Micro Trigger Indicators

The micro-indicator data from the 18 ZRBF districts reflect the following conditions in the four broad classes of indicators. All in all, biophysical & access trigger indicators were mostly in Alert/Normal category, an improvement from the Alarm/Alert category from the previous month.

- Biophysical indicators resulted mostly in Alert category, this was caused by above normal rainfall received in 16 out of 18 districts, 11 out of 18 districts were in the Alert/Alarm category for pasture availability and 12 out of 18 districts were in the Alert/Alarm category for state of water sources. Mbire was outstanding in alarm stage resulting from 16 days of dry spell days experienced.
- Access indicators were mostly in the Alert category resulting from mostly 11/18 districts having an average of 2 meals per day.

Table 3: Trigger Indicator summary for February 2018

District	Biophysical Indicators	Production Indicators	Access Indicators	Trade Indicators
Beitbridge	Alert	Normal	Alert	Normal
Binga	Alert	Normal	Alert	Normal
Bubi	Normal	Normal	Alert	Normal
Chiredzi	Alert	Normal	Alert	Normal
Insiza	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Kariba	Alert	Alert	Alert	Normal
Lupane	Alert	Normal	Alert	Normal
Matobo	Alert	Normal	Alert	Normal
Mberengwa	Alert	Alert	Normal	Normal
Mbire	Alarm	Normal	Alert	Alert
Mudzi	Alert	Alert	Normal	Normal
Mutoko	Alert	Normal	Normal	Normal
Mwenezi	Alert	Normal	Alert	Normal
Nkayi	Alert	Alert	Alert	Normal
Nyanga	Alert	Alert	Alert	Normal
Umguzi	Alert	Normal	Alert	Normal
Umzingwane	Alert	Normal	Normal	Normal
Zvishavane	Alert	Alert	Normal	Normal

3.2. Detailed Micro Trigger indicators Update

3.2.1 Biophysical Trigger indicators

Table 4: Biophysical trigger indicator summary for February 2018

District	Biophysical Indicators			
	Mid-season Dry Spells Days	Rainfall	Pastures Availability	State of Water Sources
Beitbridge	16	92.6	3	4
Binga	0	443.81	3	4
Bubi	0	161	4	No Data
Chiredzi	6	210.3	2	3
Insiza	0	210.7	4	4
Kariba	0	308	4	4
Lupane	1	277.4	3	2
Matobo	14	85	2	3
Mberengwa	0	375	3	3
Mbire	16	167.2	3	2
Mudzi	0	188	3	4
Mutoko	0	369	3	3
Mwenezi	0	212.96	3	3
Nkayi	0	194	4	2
Nyanga	6	136	4	3
Umguzha	0	434	4	2
Umzingwane	0	471.5	4	4
Zvishavane	0	321.2	3	3

- Mid-season dry spells were experienced in Matobo district with 14 dry spell days resulting in alert stage whilst Beitbridge and Mbire district had 16 dry spell days resulting in alarm stage.
- Seven districts (Binga, Kariba, Mberengwa, Mutoko, umguzha, Umzingwane and Zvishavane) received rainfall ranging from 300mm to 499mm causing them to fall in the alarm category.
- Ten districts (Beitbridge, Bubi, Chiredzi, Insiza, Lupane, Mbire, Mudzi, Mwenezi and Nkayi) were in the alert category having received rainfall ranging from 100 to 299mm whilst only Matobo district received normal rainfall in the month.
- Pastures availability was at the alarm stage in Matobo and Chiredzi whilst in seven districts pasture availability was in the alert stage. The pastures are beginning to recover after receiving rainfall.
- The state of water sources was normal in 6 districts, 7 districts were in alarm category and were 4 in alert category.

3.2.2 Production Trigger indicators

Table 5: Production trigger indicator summary for February 2018

District	Production Trigger Indicators					
	Crop Condition	Livestock Body Condition	Number Livestock Poverty Deaths	Crops Pest and Diseases Outbreaks	Reported Cases of Livestock Diseases	Reported Cases of Water-Borne Diseases
Beitbridge	3	3	0	3	8	0
Binga	3	2	0	1	0	0
Bubi	3	3	0	3	0	0
Chiredzi	3	2	0	3	22	0
Insiza	2	3	0	2	10	0
Kariba	4	3	0	2	177	0
Lupane	3	3	0	2	101	0
Matobo	2	2	7	2	0	0
Mberengwa	3	2	0	2	250	14
Mbire	3	3	0	2	0	0
Mudzi	2	2	0	1	92	0
Mutoko	3	2	0	2	42	0
Mwenezi	3	2	0	3	0	10
Nkayi	3	3	0	1	282	297
Nyanga	3	3	0	1	296	345
Umguzu	3	2	0	3	2	0
Umzingwane	3	3	0	2	40	0
Zvishavane	3	3	0	2	329	28

- Crop condition was normal in 15 districts except Insiza, Matobo and Mudzi which are in the alert stage. Some crops in the alert stage districts were showing signs of stunting.
- Livestock body condition was in alert stage in 8 districts and normal in 8 districts. The livestock had been affected by the dry spell in January, and the recovery is expected to be gradual.
- There were 7 livestock poverty deaths recorded in Matobo ward 6 and 7 which also had pastures at alarm stage.
- Crop pests and diseases were in the alert category in 9 districts, at alarm stage in 4 districts and normal in 5 districts also. Major pest noted was fall armyworm.
- Reported cases for livestock diseases increased with high rainfall. Mberengwa and Zvishavane were in the emergency category resulting from foot and mouth disease. Other diseases with high amounts recorded include lumpy skin, fowl pox, heart water, rabies, Newcastle and red-water.
- High cases of water borne diseases were recorded in Nkayi and Nyanga resulting in emergency category. Zvishavane was in the alarm stage whilst Mwenezi and Mberengwa were in the alert stage of the HFMS.

3.2.3 Access Trigger Indicators

Table 6: Access trigger indicator summary for February 2018

District	Access Indicators		
	School attendance	Water for Livestock Trekking Distance	Number of Meals
Beitbridge	3	1	2
Binga	No Data	1	2
Bubi	4	3	2
Chiredzi	3	1.09	2
Insiza	4	0.5	3
Kariba	4	2.5	2
Lupane	4	3	3
Matobo	4	2	3
Mberengwa	4	0.94	3
Mbire	No Data	No Data	2
Mudzi	4	1	2
Mutoko	4	1	2
Mwenezi	3	0.77	2
Nkayi	4	2	3
Nyanga	4	0.5	2
Umguza	4	1	2
Umzingwane	4	1	3
Zvishavane	4	1.42	3

- School attendance was in the normal category for 13 districts whilst 3 districts were in the alert.
- Twelve districts were in normal category relating to water for livestock trekking distance with 5 districts falling in the alert category.
- Eleven districts were in the alert category with average number of 2 meals and the remaining 7 were in the normal category.

3.2.4 Trade Trigger Indicators

Table 7: Trade trigger indicator summary for February 2018

District	Trade Indicators							
	Cattle Price	Goat Price	Sheep Price	Indigenous Chicken Price	Maize Price	Sorghum Price	Pearl Millet Price	Rapoko Price
Beitbridge	550	40	50	6	5	7	7	No Data
Binga	350	25	30	5	5	5	5	No Data
Bubi	450	40	50	6	5	6	6	No Data
Chiredzi	323.53	28.82	46.18	4.94	5.12	4.18	4.29	10.33
Insiza	450	40	50	5	5	7	7	7
Kariba	450	25	40	5	5	No Data	No Data	No Data
Lupane	400	35	40	5	6	7	7	10
Matobo	500	60	70	5	6	8	10	20
Mberengwa	400	40	60	5	6	6	7	9
Mbire	250	20	35	3	5	4	No Data	No Data
Mudzi	300	30	45	5	7.5	6	12	15
Mutoko	280	30	50	5	5	6	8	15
Mwenezi	362.5	30	50	5	5.75	4.63	4.63	9.83
Nkayi	450	No Data	50	5	5	8	9	9
Nyanga	350	25	50	6	6	7	7	20
Umguza	500	40	60	7	4	5.5	5.5	6
Umzingwane	450	50	80	7	5	10	10	10
Zvishavane	400	45	60	6	5	6	7	7

- Cattle prices were normal except in Mbire and Mutoko which were in the alert stage.
- Goat prices were mainly in the normal category except in Binga, Chiredzi, Kariba, Mbire and Nyanga which were in alert stage
- Indigenous chickens were in alert stage in Mbire, the price has remained at \$3 from last month.
- Maize and Sorghum were in the normal stage in all districts
- Pear millet was at emergency stage in Mudzi, this was caused by low amounts available on the market resulting in high prices.
- Rapoko prices differed in areas where it was available. In Insiza, Mberengwa, Mwenezi, Nkayi and Zvishavane the price was in the alert category whilst in Umguza it was in the alarm category.

4. National Media Monitoring for Early-Warning Signals

News Day

Zim faces maize output shortfall

Zimbabwe will face a shortfall in maize output in the current 2017/18 season on the back of erratic weather conditions with the hole expected to be plugged by carryover stocks from last season, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (Fewsnet) has said.

<https://www.newsday.co.zw/2018/03/zim-faces-maize-output-shortfall>

The Herald

Cholera case confirmed in Harare

A single case of cholera has been confirmed in Harare, barely a month after five people succumbed to the disease in Chegutu.

<https://www.herald.co.zw/cholera-case-confirmed-in-harare>

ZBC

Flash floods expected

The Meteorological Services Department says the country is going to receive a significant amount of rainfall this weekend following a break in the southern and eastern parts of the country.

<http://www.zbc.co.zw/?p=80999>

Annex 1: Flood monitoring thresholds for water level in selected rivers

Table 8: River water flow categorisation

Station number	River	Site	Province	Maximum flow/level	Unit	Normal	Alert Trigger 1	Alarm Trigger 2	Emergency Trigger 3
A38	Gwayi	Dahlia	Mat North	147	m ³ /s	<66.15	66.15	88.2	117.6
B35	Limpopo	Beit Bridge	Mat South	6	m ³ /s	<2.7	2.7	3.6	4.8
C109	Musengezi	Chidodo	Mash Central	7.2	m ³ /s	<3.24	3.24	4.32	5.76
C59	Sanyati	Copper Queen	Midlands	2320	m ³ /s	<1044	1044	1392	1856
C61	Manya me	Chinhoyi Bridge	Mash West	16.5	m ³ /s	<7.425	7.425	9.9	13.2
C68	Musengezi	Centenary	Mash Central	80.7	m ³ /s	<36.315	36.315	48.42	64.56
D75	Mazowe	Mazowe Bridge	Mash Central	577	m ³ /s	<259.65	259.65	346.2	461.6
E130	Odzi	Odzi Gorge	Manicaland	383	m ³ /s	<172.35	172.35	229.8	306.4
E21	Save	Condo Dam	Manicaland	2853	m ³ /s	<1283.85	1283.85	1711.8	2282.4
E74	Runde	Confluence with Tokwe	Masvingo	2021	m ³ /s	<909.45	909.45	1212.6	1616.8
ZGP25	Zambezi	Victoria Falls	Mat North	9352	m ³ /s	<4208.4	4208.4	5611.2	7481.6
Crisis modifier range						< 45%	45.1%<X<60	60.1%<X<80%	< 80.1%