

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

Bulletin # 8: January 2018



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## 1. Note to the Reader

The purpose of the ZRBF High Frequency Monitoring Bulletin is to timely avail 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.

The bulletin contains official information for the month of November 2017 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](mailto:vhusomuzi.sithole@undp.org)) or Rufael Fassil ([rufael.fassil@undp.org](mailto:rufael.fassil@undp.org)).

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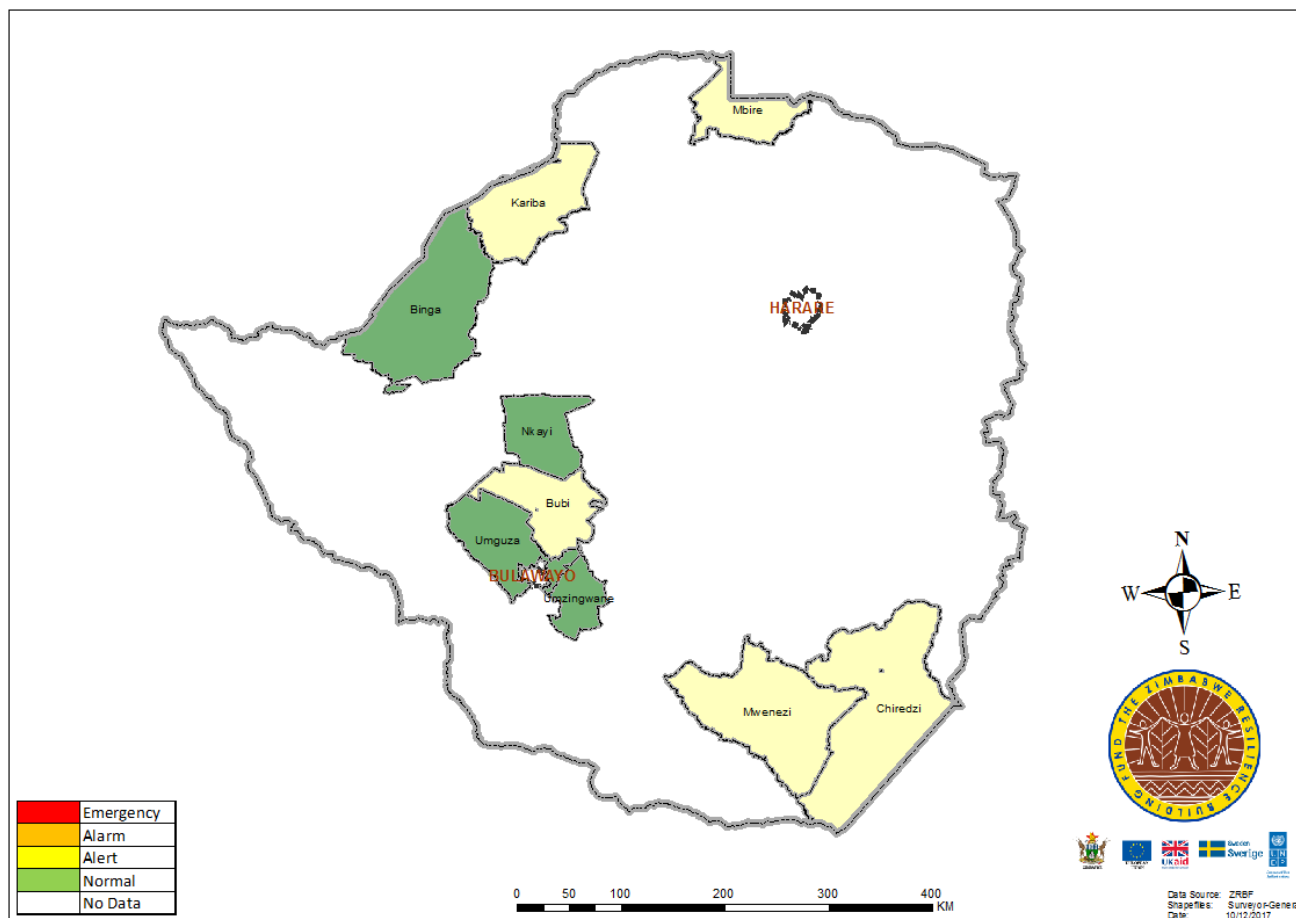


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# 1. Overall Results and Implications

## Summary Classification



## Key Highlights

- All districts with ZRBF programming and participating in HFM reporting were classified as Alert, except for Binga, Nkayi, Umguza and Umzingwane districts.
- The following are the major areas of concern for the month of December:
  - FMD cases reported in Mwenezi and Chiredzi
  - Newcastle reported cases in Kariba
  - Fall armyworm in all districts
  - Deteriorating livestock body condition in Nkayi and Umguza, and mid-season dry spells in Nkayi.

Although, this month's information reflects an Alert stage for 5 out of 9 districts, a quick look at the historical trends show an improvement in Nkayi. Nkayi is now in the Normal category due to vegetation condition index and stabilisation of prices. Table 1 below summarises these trends in the overall classification of the nine districts since the beginning of the High Frequency Monitoring System (HFMS) reporting in May 2017.

Table 1: Overall Classification of the Nine districts over

Month	Bubi	Binga	Chiredzi	Kariba	Mbire	Mwenezi	Nkayi	Umguz	Umzingwane
May 2017	-	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	-	-	-
June 2017	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	-	Normal	Normal
July 2017	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	-	Normal	Normal
August 2017	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Alert	Alert	-	Normal	Normal
September 2017	Alert	Normal	Alert	Alert	Alert	Alert	Normal	Alert	Normal
October 2017	-	Normal	Alert	Alert	Alert	Alert	Alert	Normal	-
November 2017	Alert	Normal	Alert	Alert	Alert	Alert	Normal	Normal	Normal
December 2017	Alert	Normal	Alert	Alert	Alert	Alert	Normal	Normal	Normal

## Implications and Actions related to Resilience Programming

### Short-term

- Vaccination and treatment of livestock diseases will need to be strengthened in the short-term, mainly in Chiredzi, Mwenezi, and Kariba. The ZRBF PMU has already raised the issue with relevant government departments and work is underway in addressing these disease outbreaks.
- Pastures and water sources are deteriorating creating the need for the good pastures management techniques. Livestock advisories need to be prepared covering supplementary feeding as well as destocking to avoid losses. Supplementary feeding is also an option as the communities wait for the rejuvenation of pastures from the early rains.
- Market linkages in all districts should be accelerated to avoid income loss by the farming households. As we approach the 2018 peak hunger season, more households will be relying on their harvest for income to buy additional food, inputs and other necessities. It is worth noting that the peak hunger season of January to March coincide with most labour-intensive agricultural activities hence the need for healthy and nutritious of food.
- Good preparation for the agricultural season in the form of getting inputs (especially fertilisers and machinery) is also required.

### Medium-term

- Water-borne diseases will need to be monitored continuously as we approach the fruiting and proceed with the rainy season.

### Long-term

- The food situation needs monitoring as some districts are already reporting reduction in average number of meals per day from 3 to 2. Although the government and humanitarian organisations have commenced food aid/cash transfers, monitoring of the food situation is also essential in the project areas as a way of protecting development gains. WFP's Lean Season Assistance programme is already targeting the following number of beneficiaries for the upcoming peak hunger season (Jan-March).

District	Estimated beneficiaries in Jan-Mar (HHs)
Binga	25,663
Kariba	6,965
Umguza	9,368
Nkayi	19,830
Umzingwane	8,840
Mbire	13,971
Chiredzi	24,528
Mwenezi	25,517

## 2. Macro-Indicators

### 2.1 Vegetation Condition Index

The Vegetation Condition Index shows a fair vegetation condition across the districts where ZRBF has projects (See Figures 1 below) except for Binga, Chiredzi and Mwenezi. VCI is used to show the condition of vegetation based on its greenness as captured by satellite imagery.

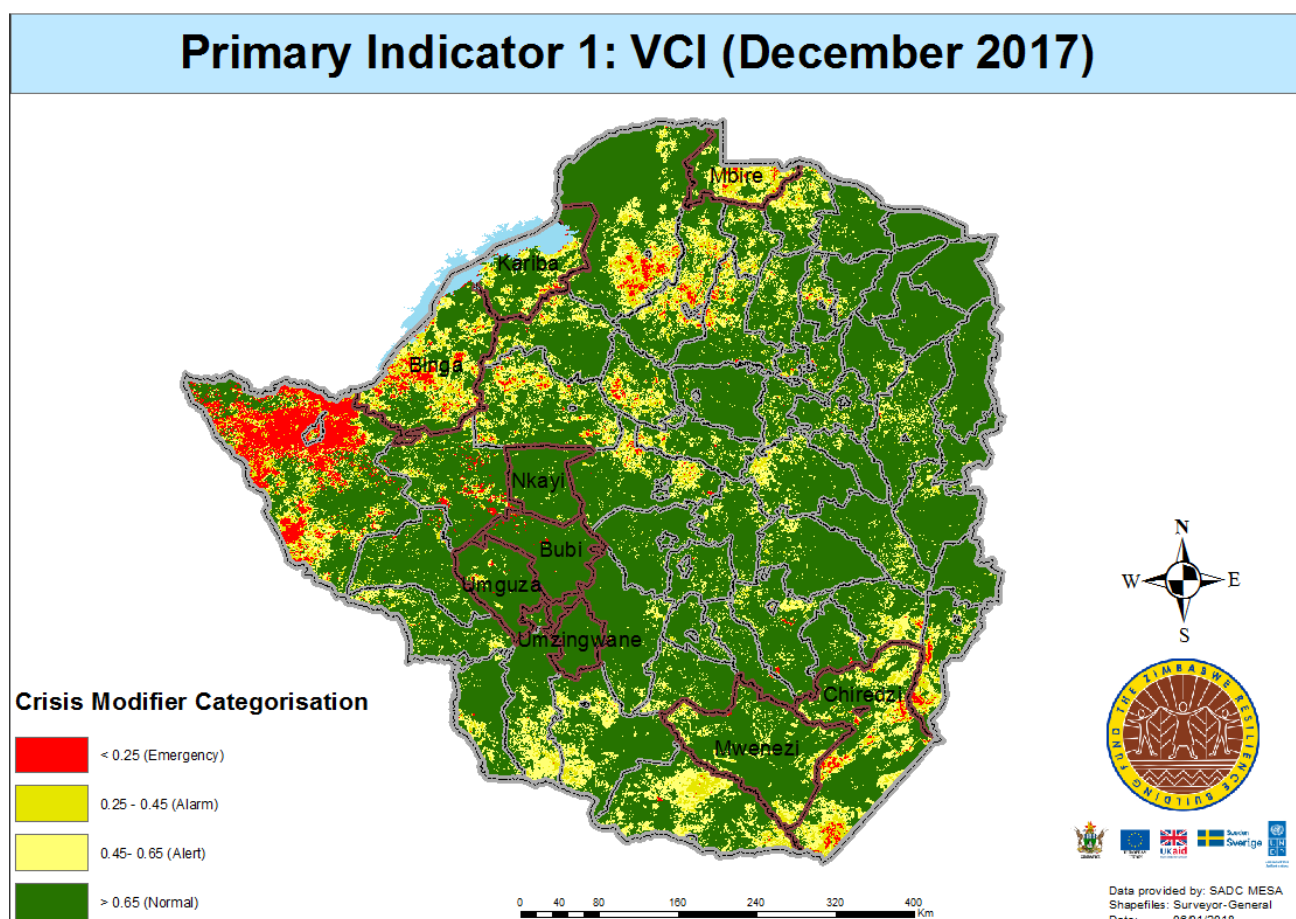


Figure 1: Vegetation condition on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2017 as reflected by VCI

On average, vegetation condition in districts of ZRBF programming generally improved to normal as shown by higher percentages of VCI when compared to the October 2017 values. When translated to the Crisis Modifier thresholds, this vegetation condition reflects Normal stage for all districts, an indicator for improving vegetation condition.

District	VCI	Crisis Modifier
Binga	0.58	Normal
Bubi	0.95	Normal
Chiredzi	0.67	Normal
Kariba	0.59*	Normal
Mbire	0.61	Normal
Mwenezi	0.8	Normal
Nkayi	0.93	Normal
Umguza	0.92	Normal
Umzingwane	0.95	Normal

## 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 6 functional stations which recorded flow indicate a normal category, except for the Centenary Station. The classification is a based on a scale determined in Table 3 based on maximum water levels (Table1). There was no flow information for the stations at the Runde's confluence with Tokwe, Beitbridge, Chidodo, Copper Queen, Centenary and Mazowe Bridge. Table 1 show that there is no flooding risk in all the selected districts.

*Table 2: Average water levels along selected major rivers in Zimbabwe, December 2017.*

Station number	River	Site	Flow (m3/s)	Crisis Modifier Category
A38	Gwayi	Dahlia	2.5	Normal
B35	Limpopo	Beit Bridge	No readings	
C109	Musengezi	Chidodo	No readings	
C59	Sanyati	Copper Queen	No readings	
C61	Manyame	Chinhoyi Bridge	No readings	
C68	Musengezi	Centenary	40.7	Alert
D75	Mazowe	Mazowe Bridge	25.3	Normal
E130	Odzi	Odzi Gorge	10.1	Normal
E21	Save	Condo Dam	11.3	Normal
E74	Runde	Confluence with Tokwe	0.238	Normal
ZGP25	Zambezi	Victoria Falls	527	Normal



### 3. District Reports based on micro-Indicators

#### 3.1. Chiredzi District Overview (ECRAS)

Indicator Class	Crisis Modifier Phase
Biophysical Indicators	Alert
Production Indicators	Normal
Access Indicators	Alert
Trade Indicators	Normal

#### Biophysical Indicators

- Chiredzi district received average rainfall of 44.81mm, Normal category.
- No dry days were recorded in the districts.
- Pastures were observed to be critical inadequate and able to last 1-3 months only. Despite the rainfall received during the month, pastures remain inadequate to support livestock. Farmers supported with fodder preservation material in prioritised wards continued to feed their livestock with urea treated stover.
- The state of safe water sources was also reported to be inadequate with only 30 to 65% of the boreholes functional in some wards.

#### Production Indicators

- Irrigated crop condition was reported to be Good. Summer crop planting continued during this month.
- Livestock body condition was Fair, livestock was looking healthy but not at its potential across the district.
- No cases of livestock poverty deaths were reported.
- In ward 23 approximately 2.5 hectares of maize was affected by fall army worm.
- A total of 90 cases of livestock diseases were reported. There was a decrease in reported cases of FMD from 340 in November to 83, category remains Emergency. Two new cases ORF (scabby mouth) and five new cases of Infectious coryza.

- A total of 6 common diarrhoea cases of water-borne diseases were recorded categorised Normal.

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Rainfall	44.81	< 100
Mid-season dry spells days	0	0-10
Pastures availability	2	Adequate (4)
State of water sources	2	Available (4)
Production Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Crop condition	3	4-Crops are healthy
Livestock body condition	2	Good (3)
Number livestock poverty deaths	0	0
Crops pest and diseases outbreaks	2	0
Reported Cases of Livestock Diseases	90	0
Reported Cases of Water-Borne Diseases	6	0
Access Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Water for livestock trekking distance	2.15	< 2km
Number of meals	3	3 or more
School attendance	2	Good (4)
Trade Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Cattle price	323.53	300-650
Goat price	29	30-60
Sheep price	47	40-200
Indigenous chicken price	5	4-10
Maize price	5.15	4-10
Sorghum price	4.15	4-10
Pearl millet price	4.66	4-10
Rapoko price	5.9	10-20

## Access Indicators

- Households continued in Normal category, travelling 1km on average to the nearest borehole.
- Livestock trekking distance for water remained at Alert category with an average of 2.51km.
- Average number of meals per day remained at three (3) indicating Normal status.
- School attendance improved from average to Good, December had only one week of school before holiday.

## Trade Indicators

- There was a slight increase in cattle prices from average of \$322/beast to \$323/beast remaining in Normal category.
- Indigenous chickens' prices remained \$5 per bird. Sheep and Goat prices, increased by \$1 prices maintaining Alert category, averaged \$47 and \$29 respectively per animal.
- Maize, sorghum and pearl millet were categorised as Normal, at \$5.15, \$4.15, and \$4.66 per bucket respectively.
- Rapoko prices increased slightly from the previous months' average of \$5.60 to \$5.90 per bucket, maintaining Alarm category.

Figure 2 below illustrate the trends in crop prices from August 2016 to December 2017.

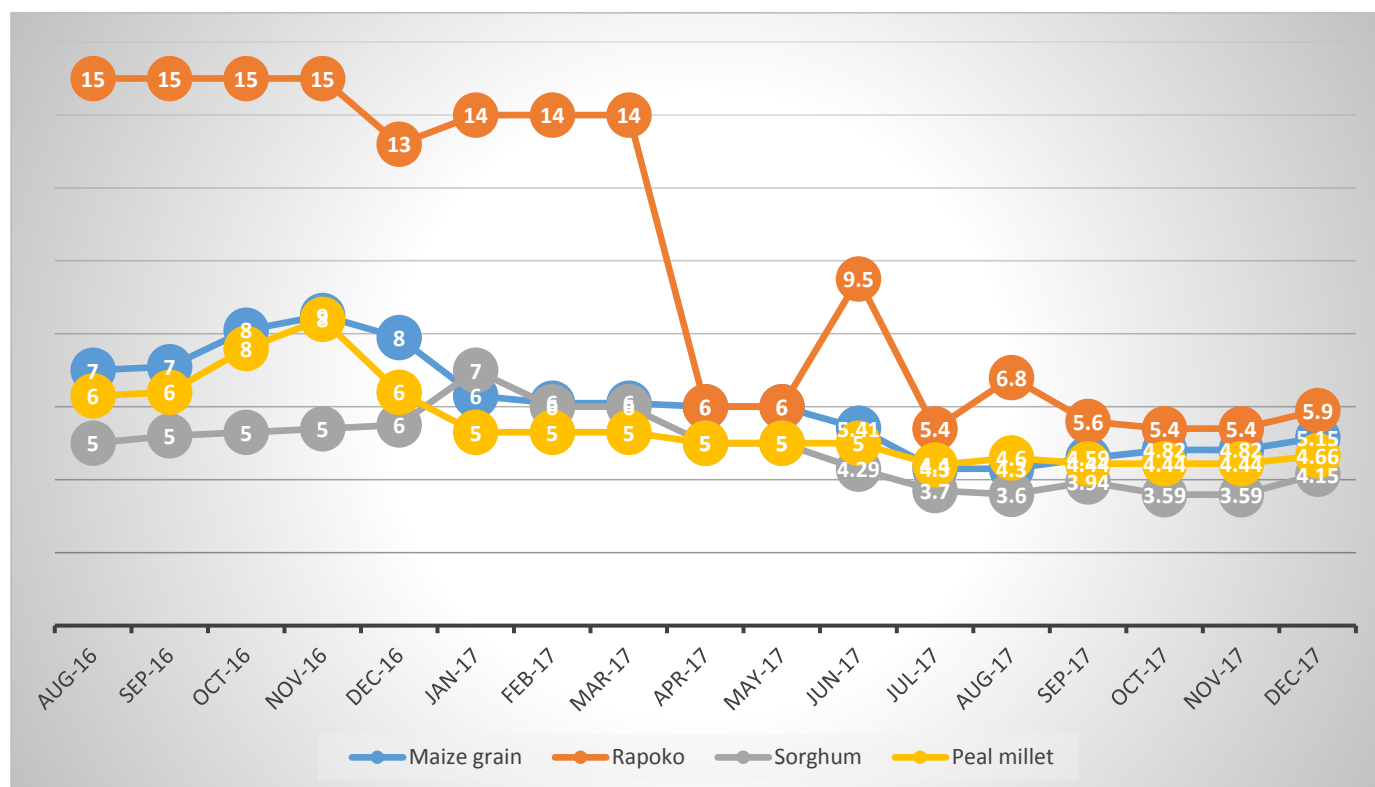


Figure 2: Crop prices in Chiredzi District, December 2017

### 3.2. Mwenezi District Overview (ECRAS)

Indicator Class	Crisis Modifier Phase
Biophysical Indicators	Alert
Production Indicators	Normal
Access Indicators	Alert
Trade Indicators	Normal

#### Biophysical Indicators

- In Mwenezi district the rainfall received was 24.4mm,
- No dry days were recorded in the districts.
- Pastures remained Critically Inadequate to support livestock and estimated to last 1-3 months. Farmers supported with fodder preservation material continued to feed their livestock with urea treated stover.
- The state of safe water sources remains Inadequate with only 30 to 65% functional boreholes.

#### Production Indicators

- Planting rainfed field crops is in progress for the 2017/18 season the crop condition is Fair.
- Livestock body condition improved from poor to Fair with the rejuvenation of grazing after rainfall.
- No cases of livestock poverty deaths were reported.
- Fall armyworm was recorded and affected crops at Musaverima Irrigation Scheme and is categorised Alert with 2-30% crops affected.
- A total of 10 cases of livestock diseases remains in Emergency Category, 7 for FMD and 3 cases of ORF (scabby mouth) were reported in the district.
- No cases of waterborne diseases were recorded.

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Rainfall	24.4	< 100
Mid-season dry spells days	0	0-10
Pastures availability	2	Adequate (4)
State of water sources	2	Available (4)
Production Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Crop condition	3	4-Crops are healthy
Livestock body condition	2	Good (3)
Number livestock poverty deaths	0	0
Crops pest and diseases outbreaks	2	0
Reported Cases of Livestock Diseases	10	0
Reported Cases of Water-Borne Diseases	0	0
Access Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Water for livestock trekking distance	1.83	< 2km
Number of meals	2	3 or more
School attendance	3	Good (4)
Trade Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Cattle price	354.2	300-650
Goat price	32	30-60
Sheep price	54	40-200
Indigenous chicken price	5	4-10
Maize price	5.08	4-10
Sorghum price	4.04	4-10
Pearl millet price	3.88	4-10
Rapoko price	9	10-20

## Access Indicators

- The distance travelled by households for portable water was averagely at 1.50km and is in Alert category.
- Livestock trekking distance for water was at 1.83 km which is in the Normal category.
- The number of meals per household remained at 2. School attendance remained Average with 60-80% attendance rate for only one week in December.

## Trade Indicators

- The cattle prices average remained in normal category, with slight increase from \$342/beast to \$354/beast.
- Goat and sheep prices were \$31 (Normal category) and \$54 (Alert category) per animal respectively, increasing by a dollar.
- Indigenous chicken prices remain at an average of \$5 per bird in the district.
- Maize, sorghum and pearl millet prices were \$5.08, \$4.04, \$3.88 (Alert category) per bucket respectively
- Rapoko prices decreased from an average of \$9 to \$8 per bucket and remained in Alert category.

Trends in Mwenezi crop prices are shown in Figure 3 below.

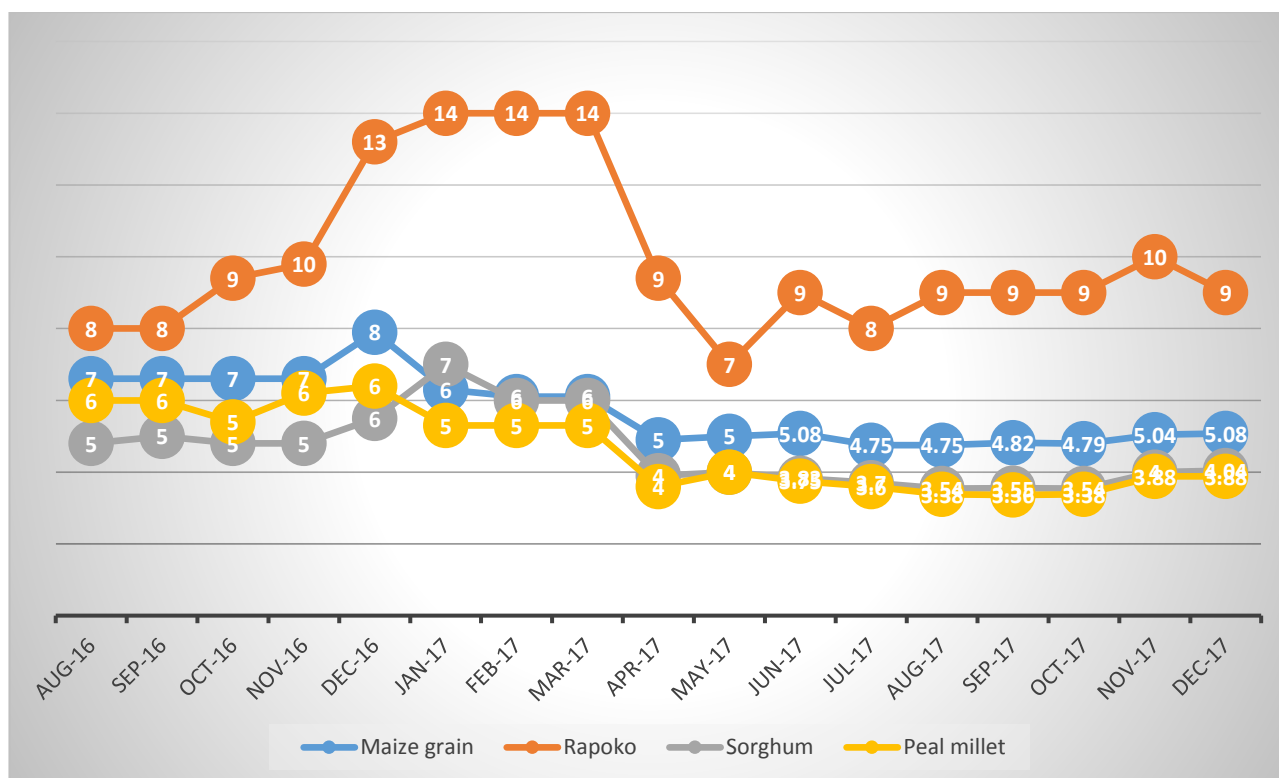


Figure 3: Crop prices in Mwenezi District, December 2017

### 3.3. Bubi District Overview (MELANA)

Indicator Class	Crisis Modifier Phase
Biophysical Indicators	Normal
Production Indicators	Normal
Access Indicators	Alarm
Trade Indicators	

#### Biophysical Indicators

- Bubi district
- No dry days were recorded in the districts.
- Pastures were observed to be Adequate with pastures having potential to only last over 6 months

#### Production Indicators

- Crop condition
- Livestock condition improved from Poor to Good
- No cases of livestock poverty deaths were reported.
- There were no major crop pests and diseases in the irrigated plots.
- A total of 10 cases of livestock diseases were reported in the district. These were one case 1 case for rabies, 3 cases heartwater, 1 case anaplasmosis, 2 cases black leg, 2cases uterine prolapse, 1 case dystocia. No cases of water-borne diseases were reported.

#### Access Indicators

- Livestock trekking distance for water declined from the previous month's 3km which is in the Alert category.
- The number of meals data was not availed
- Schools were closed

#### Trade Indicators

- No data was provided for trade indicators

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Rainfall	0	< 100
Mid-season dry spells days	0	0-10
Pastures availability	4	Adequate (4)
State of water sources	No Data	Available (4)
Production indicators	Value	Normal Value
Crop condition	0	4-Crops Are Healthy
Livestock body condition	3	Good (3)
Number livestock poverty deaths	0	0
Crops pest and diseases outbreaks	0	0
Reported cases of livestock diseases	10	0
Reported cases of water-borne diseases	0	0
Access indicators	Value	Normal Value
Water for livestock trekking distance	3	< 2km
Number of meals	No Data	3 Or More
School attendance	No Data	Good (4)
Trade indicators	Value	Normal Value
Cattle price	No Data	300-650
Goat price	No Data	30-60
Sheep price	No Data	40-200
Indigenous chicken price	No Data	4-10
Maize price	No Data	4-10
Sorghum price	No Data	4-10
Pearl millet price	No Data	4-10
Rapoko price	No Data	10-20

### 3.4. Nkayi District Overview (MELANA)

Indicator Class	Crisis Modifier Phase
Biophysical Indicators	Alarm
Production Indicators	Normal
Access Indicators	Normal
Trade Indicators	Normal

#### Biophysical Indicators

- Nkayi district received total monthly rainfall of 24.4 mm.
- Mid-season dry spell days were 23 days indicating Alert.

#### Production Indicators

- Crop condition remained fair in the district.
- Livestock condition was noted to be Poor from Good.
- There were no livestock poverty deaths cases.
- Crop pests and diseases was in Alert category.
- They were 9 cases of livestock diseases leading to Alert category. The livestock diseases include recorded, 7 cases for lumpy skin and one death recorded, 2 cases of blackleg and one death, anaplasmosis had 1 case.
- There were no cases of water-borne diseases.

#### Access Indicators

- For livestock trekking distance no data was collected,
- Most households in the Normal category and were having 3 meals a day.

#### Trade Indicators

- Cattle price remained at \$400 (Normal Category), goats sold at 45 (Normal Category) and sheep sold at \$50 per animal. Indigenous chickens remained at the Normal price of \$5 per bird.
- No data was available for crop prices, sorghum, maize, pearl millet and rapoko.

Biophysical indicators	Value	Normal Value
Rainfall	24.4	< 100
Mid-season dry spells days	23	0-10
Pastures availability	No Data	Adequate (4)
State of water sources	No Data	Available (4)
Production indicators	Value	Normal Value
Crop condition	3	4-Crops Are Healthy
Livestock body condition	No Data	Good (3)
Number livestock poverty deaths	0	0
Crops pest and diseases outbreaks	2	0
Reported cases of livestock diseases	17	0
Reported cases of water-borne diseases	0	0
Access indicators	Value	Normal Value
Water for livestock trekking distance	0	< 2km
Number of meals	3	3 Or More
School attendance	4	Good (4)
Trade indicators	Value	Normal Value
Cattle price	400	300-650
Goat price	45	30-60
Sheep price	50	40-200
Indigenous chicken price	5	4-10
Maize price	No Data	4-10
Sorghum price	No Data	4-10
Pearl millet price	No Data	4-10
Rapoko price	No Data	10-20

### 3.5 . Umguza District Overview (MELANA)

Indicator Class	Crisis Modifier Phase
Biophysical Indicators	Normal
Production Indicators	Normal
Access Indicators	Normal
Trade Indicators	Normal

#### Biophysical Indicators

- Umguza received 89mm of rainfall falling in Normal category.
- There were no mid-season dry spells, the rainfall pattern was Normal.
- No data was availed for Pasture availability and state of water sources.

#### Production Indicators

- Crops condition remain fair in the district.
- Livestock body condition data was not availed.
- There were no livestock poverty deaths cases.
- The crop pests and diseases situation was Normal.
- Only 2 cases livestock diseases were reported including 1 case of heartwater and 1 case of pink eye.
- There were no cases of water-borne diseases.

#### Access Indicators

- No data was availed for livestock trekking distance.
- Most households were having 2 meals a day resulting in an Alert category.

Biophysical indicators	Value	Normal Value
Rainfall	89	< 100
Mid-season dry spells days	0	0-10
Pastures availability	No Data	Adequate (4)
State of water sources	No Data	Available (4)
Production indicators	Value	Normal Value
Crop condition	3	4-Crops Are Healthy
Livestock body condition	No Data	Good (3)
Number livestock poverty deaths	0	0
Crops pest and diseases outbreaks	3	0
Reported cases of livestock diseases	2	0
Reported cases of water-borne diseases	0	0
Access indicators	Value	Normal Value
Water for livestock trekking distance	0	< 2km
Number of meals	2	3 Or More
School attendance	No Data	Good (4)
Trade indicators	Value	Normal Value
Cattle price	500	300-650
Goat price	50	30-60
Sheep price	60	40-200
Indigenous chicken price	8	4-10
Maize price	4	4-10
Sorghum price	6	4-10
Pearl millet price	7	4-10
Rapoko price	7	10-20

## Trade Indicators

- Livestock prices increased, cattle sold at \$500, goats sold for \$50, sheep sold at \$60 per animal. Indigenous chickens were \$8 per bird. All livestock was in the normal category
- Average crop prices were in the Normal category, sorghum sold at \$6, pearl millet at \$7 and maize at \$4 per bucket. Rapoko price was \$7 in the Alert category. No data was available for November therefore the price change noted was only for rapoko which decreased.

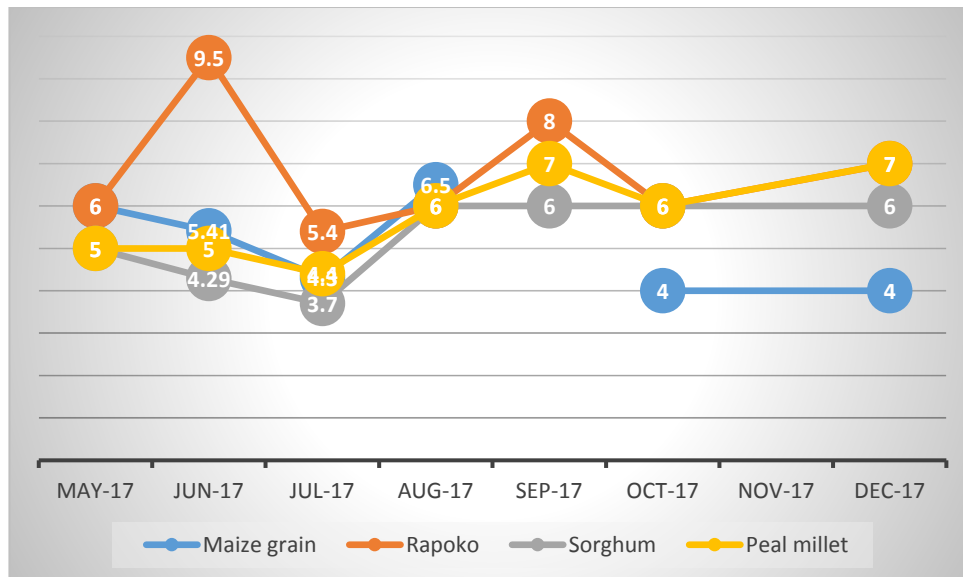


Figure 44: Crop prices in Umuza District, December 2017



### 3.6. Umzingwane District Overview (MELANA)

Indicator Class	Crisis Modifier Phase
Biophysical Indicators	Normal
Production Indicators	Normal
Access Indicators	Normal
Trade Indicators	Normal

#### Biophysical Indicators

- There was 226 mm of rainfall received in Umzingwane
- There were no mid-season dry spells recorded.
- Pastures were observed to be Adequate in the district.
- Data on the state of safe water sources was not provided.

#### Production Indicators

- Crop condition remained in Fair condition.
- Livestock body condition was Good also indication a decline in condition
- No cases of livestock poverty deaths were reported.
- There were no major crop pests and diseases recorded, situation was Normal.
- A total of 18 cases for livestock diseases were reported these include 4 cases of blackleg, 1 case of Botulism, 1 case of Anaplasmosis and Infectious coryza had 12 cases.
- No cases of water-borne diseases were reported.

#### Access Indicators

- Livestock trekking distance for water remained at 2 km from previous month, which is in the normal category.
- The number of meals per household remained at 3 per day.
- School attendance was normal

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Rainfall	226	< 100
Mid-season dry spells days	0	0-10
Pastures availability	4	Adequate (4)
State of water sources	No Data	Available (4)
Production indicators	Value	Normal Value
Crop condition	3	4-Crops Are Healthy
Livestock body condition	3	Good (3)
Number livestock poverty deaths	0	0
Crops pest and diseases outbreaks	3	0
Reported cases of livestock diseases	0	0
Reported cases of water-borne diseases	0	0
Access indicators	Value	Normal Value
Water for livestock trekking distance	1.5	< 2km
Number of meals	3	3 Or More
School attendance	No Data	Good (4)
Trade indicators	Value	Normal Value
Cattle price	500	300-650
Goat price	45	30-60
Sheep price	80	40-200
Indigenous chicken price	7	4-10
Maize price	5	4-10
Sorghum price	7	4-10
Pearl millet price	10	4-10
Rapoko price	9	10-20

## Trade Indicators

- All average livestock prices remained in the Normal category of the Crisis Modifier. Cattle were sold at \$500 from \$450, while goats remained at \$50 and sheep at \$80 per animal while and Indigenous chickens were still at \$7 per bird.
- Average crop prices also remained in the Normal category except for Rapoko that was selling at below average prices.
- Maize, sorghum, pearl millet and rapoko were selling at \$5, remained at \$8 to \$10, \$8, and \$8 per bucket respectively.

There was a slight decrease for sorghum compared to last month's prices.

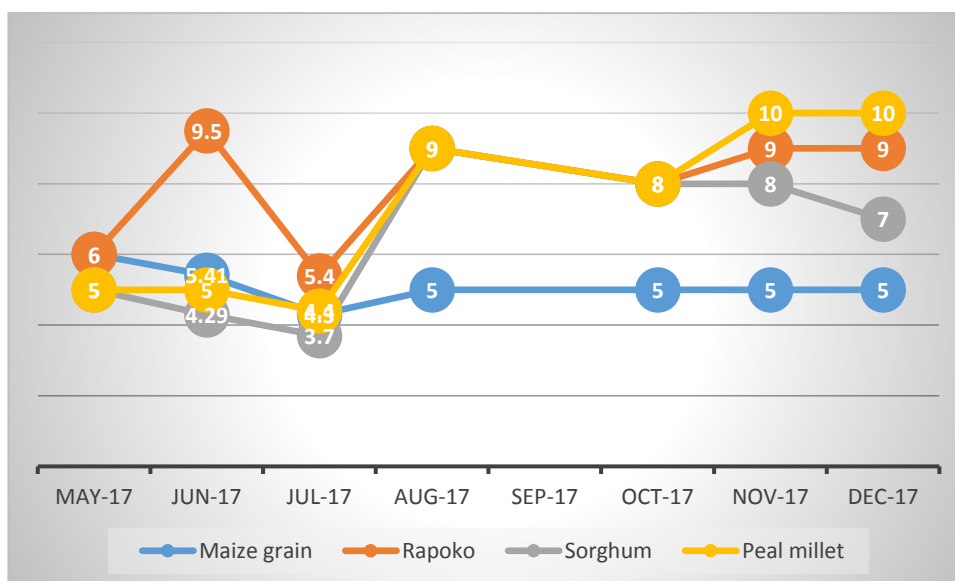


Figure 5: Crop prices in Umzingwane District, December 2017

### 3.7. Binga District Overview (ZVA)

Indicator Class	Crisis Modifier Phase
Biophysical Indicators	Alert
Production Indicators	Normal
Access Indicators	Alert
Trade Indicators	Normal

#### Biophysical Indicators

- Binga received 34mm in December, categorised as Normal. Rainfall distribution was uneven within the district with Lusulu zone receiving more rain compared to other 3 zones.
- No mid-season dry spells were recorded
- Pastures remained Critically Inadequate with potential to only last 1-3 months.
- Water sources remained Fairly Available with 65-85% of the boreholes being functional.

#### Production Indicators

- Crop condition was Fair. Most farmers have completed planting season.
- Livestock body condition remained Fair from previous month.
- There were no livestock poverty deaths in the district, this month.
- Fall armyworm was recorded in the district and is on Alert category affecting 2 to 30% cropped area.
- No cases of livestock and water-borne diseases were reported.

#### Access Indicators

- The distance to water sources for households remained Normal at 1km caused by increased number of boreholes that were rehabilitated under the rural WASH program and the onset of the rainy season.
- Livestock trekking distance reduced from 3km to 2km, which is Normal category
- Most households had Normal 3 meals per day showing access to food for most families.

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Rainfall	35	< 100
Mid-season dry spells days	0	0-10
Pastures availability	3	Adequate (4)
State of water sources	3	Available (4)
Production Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Crop condition	3	4-Crops are healthy
Livestock body condition	2	Good (3)
Number livestock poverty deaths	0	0
Crops pest and diseases outbreaks	2	0
Reported Cases of Livestock Diseases	0	0
Reported Cases of Water-Borne Diseases	0	0
Access Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Water for livestock trekking distance	2	< 2km
Number of meals	3	3 or more
School attendance	No Data	Good (4)
Trade Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Cattle price	350	300-650
Goat price	25	30-60
Sheep price	30	40-200
Indigenous chicken price	5	4-10
Maize price	5	4-10
Sorghum price	4	4-10
Pearl millet price	4	4-10
Rapoko price	No Data	10-20

## Trade Indicators

- Prices remained the same as last month average for cattle at \$350 (Normal category), goats at \$25 (Alert category), sheep at \$30 (Alert category) per animal and indigenous chickens at \$5 (Normal category) each per bird.
- All available crop prices were in Normal category. From October to December maize, sorghum and pearl millet remained at \$5, \$4 and \$4 per bucket respectively. Rapoko was not on the market in the district.

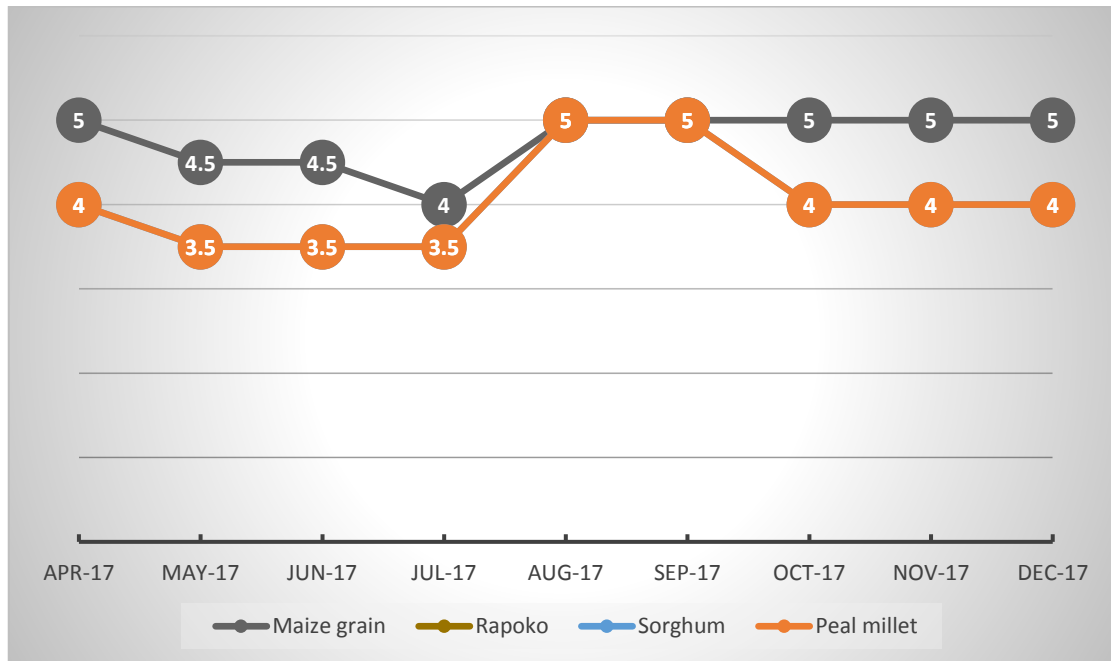


Figure 6: Crop prices in Binga District, December 2017

### 3.8. Kariba District (ZVA)

Indicator Class	Crisis Modifier Phase
Biophysical Indicators	Normal
Production Indicators	Normal
Access Indicators	Alert
Trade Indicators	Normal

#### Biophysical Indicators

- Kariba district received high rainfall of 102mm, placing them in Alert category.
- Pastures were adequate lasting 6 to 9 months.
- The state of water sources was noted as Available with more than 85% of boreholes being functional.

#### Production Indicators

- Livestock body condition improved from fair to Good caused by availability of good and adequate grazing.
- No livestock were lost to poverty death.
- No crop pests and diseases were reported.
- Livestock pests and diseases recorded were in the Alarm category with 140 cases including 5 for lumpy skin cases, 128 for Newcastle, 5 for ORF, and 2 for Red water.
- No cases of water-borne diseases were reported this month.

#### Access Indicators

- Households were travelling an average 3.50km to collect water for domestic use, categorised as Alert.
- There was a decline in livestock trekking distance for water from 4.5km to 3km caused by rainfall received, however it remains in Alert category.
- Most households were still having 3 meals a day in Normal category.

- Schools were on vacation

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Rainfall	102	< 100
Mid-season dry spells days	0	0-10
Pastures availability	4	Adequate (4)
State of water sources	4	Available (4)
Production Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Crop condition	4	4-Crops are healthy
Livestock body condition	3	Good (3)
Number livestock poverty deaths	0	0
Crops pest and diseases outbreaks	3	0
Reported Cases of Livestock Diseases	140	0
Reported Cases of Water-Borne Diseases	0	0
Access Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Water for livestock trekking distance	3	< 2km
Number of meals	3	3 or more
School attendance	No Data	Good (4)
Trade Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Cattle price	400	300-650
Goat price	20	30-60
Sheep price	40	40-200
Indigenous chicken price	5	4-10
Maize price	4	4-10
Sorghum price	No Data	4-10
Pearl millet price	No Data	4-10
Rapoko price	No Data	10-20

## Trade Indicators

- Cattle and goat prices remained at \$400 (Normal category) and \$20 (Alert category) respectively. However, for cattle a dual pricing system is existing for \$400 for cash and Ecocash for \$420. Sheep average price increased from \$35 to \$40 (Alert category) respectively per animal. Whilst indigenous chicken price remained Normal at \$5 per bird.
- Price of maize remained Normal in the same at \$4, while sorghum, rapoko and pearl millet was unavailable on the market.

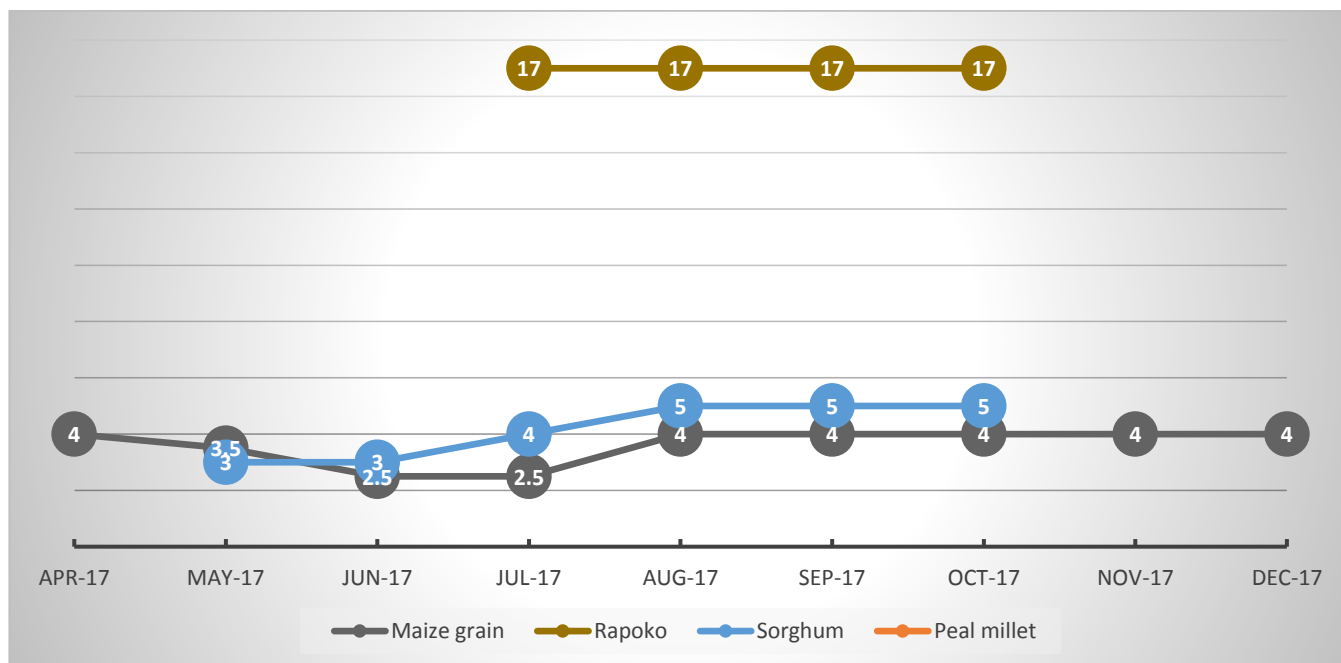


Figure 7: Crop prices in Kariba District, December 2017

### 3.9. Mbire District Overview (ZVA)

Indicator Class	Crisis Modifier Phase
Biophysical Indicators	Alert
Production Indicators	Normal
Access Indicators	Alert
Trade Indicators	Alert

#### Biophysical Indicators

- Mbire received 135.5mm of rainfall placing them in Alert category.
- The pastures were Inadequate projected to last 3 to 6 months.
- Water resources remained Fairly Available with 65-85% of boreholes being functional.

#### Production Indicators

- Crop condition was Fair.
- The livestock body condition was Fair across the district with livestock looking healthy but not at their potential best condition.
- No livestock poverty deaths were reported in the month of November.
- Crop pests and diseases were in Alarm category. Maize and sorghum were affected by cutworms and mice. In cotton fields, leaf eaters were identified causing damage to the crop.
- There were no recorded cases of livestock diseases.
- There were no recorded cases of water-borne diseases

#### Access Indicators

- The average distance to water sources for domestic use remained at 2km, Alert category from November.
- Livestock trekking distance reduced from 5km to 2km now classified as Alert.
- Number of meals remained at 2 per day from November.
- Figures on school attendance were not available for the month.

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Rainfall	135.5	< 100
Mid-season dry spells days	0	0-10
Pastures availability	3	Adequate (4)
State of water sources	3	Available (4)
Production Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Crop condition	3	4-Crops are healthy
Livestock body condition	2	Good (3)
Number livestock poverty deaths	0	0
Crops pest and diseases outbreaks	1	0
Reported Cases of Livestock Diseases	0	0
Reported Cases of Water-Borne Diseases	0	0
Access Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Water for livestock trekking distance	2	< 2km
Number of meals	2	3 or more
School attendance	No Data	Good (4)
Trade Indicators	Value	Normal Value
Cattle price	250	300-650
Goat price	20	30-60
Sheep price	35	40-200
Indigenous chicken price	3	4-10
Maize price	4	4-10
Sorghum price	3	4-10
Pearl millet price	6	4-10
Rapoko price	No Data	10-20

## Trade Indicators

- The average prices of domestic animals remained in the Alert category with cattle at \$250, goats at \$20 and sheep at \$35 per animal. Indigenous chickens' average prices remained at \$3 per bird.
- Maize and pearl millet price remained at \$4 and \$6 per bucket respectively whilst sorghum price increased to \$3 per bucket. Rapoko has not been available on the market in this district since April 2017.
- The diagram below illustrates the trends in crop prices over the past 5 months in Mbire. The trend analysis show that all crop prices have not been changing since October except for sorghum prices that slight decreased in November.

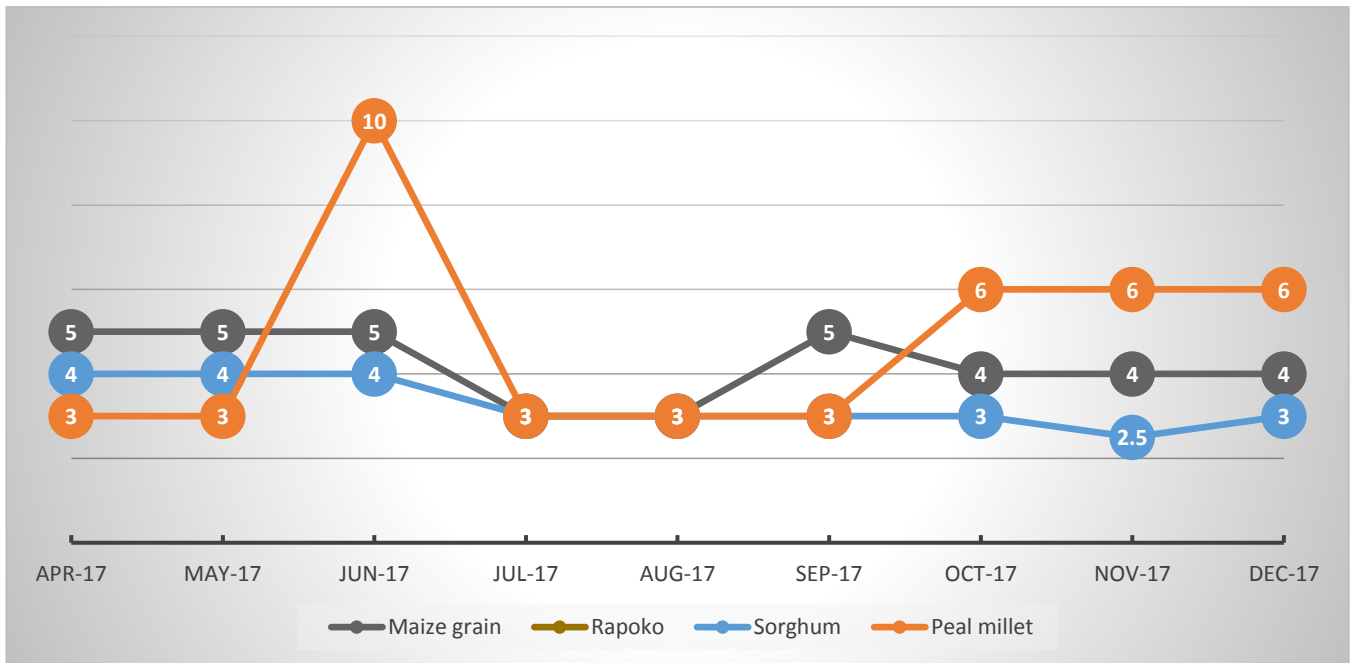


Figure 8: Crop prices in Mbire Districts, December 2017)



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

Table 3: 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 <sup>3</sup> /s	<66.15	66.15	88.2	117.6
B35	Limpopo	Beit Bridge	Mat South	6	m <sup>3</sup> /s	<2.7	2.7	3.6	4.8
C109	Musengezi	Chidodo	Mash Central	7.2	m <sup>3</sup> /s	<3.24	3.24	4.32	5.76
C59	Sanyati	Copper Queen	Midlands	2320	m <sup>3</sup> /s	<1044	1044	1392	1856
C61	Manyame	Chinhoyi Bridge	Mash West	16.5	m <sup>3</sup> /s	<7.425	7.425	9.9	13.2
C68	Musengezi	Centenary	Mash Central	80.7	m <sup>3</sup> /s	<36.315	36.315	48.42	64.56
D75	Mazowe	Mazowe Bridge	Mash Central	577	m <sup>3</sup> /s	<259.65	259.65	346.2	461.6
E130	Odzi	Odzi Gorge	Manicaland	383	m <sup>3</sup> /s	<172.35	172.35	229.8	306.4
E21	Save	Condo Dam	Manicaland	2853	m <sup>3</sup> /s	<1283.85	1283.85	1711.8	2282.4
E74	Runde	Confluence with Tokwe	Masvingo	2021	m <sup>3</sup> /s	<909.45	909.45	1212.6	1616.8
ZGP25	Zambezi	Victoria Falls	Mat North	9352	m <sup>3</sup> /s	<4208.4	4208.4	5611.2	7481.6
Crisis modifier range						< 45%	45.1%<X<60	60.1%<X<80%	< 80.1%