

Shotlist: Footage

Topics: Anticipatory Humanitarian Action (Dürre und Klimawandel, Wasserversorgung, Viehzuchtmanagement, Menschen-Wildtier-Konflikte, Gemeinschaftsinitiativen)

Location: Mbire District, Zimbabwe

Record Date: 23.-27.09.2024

Tech. Details: mp4, 16:9 Full HD

Link with further information: [Anticipating impacts before disaster in Zimbabwe - Welthungerhilfe](#)

Timecode und Bildbeschreibung

Timecode	Bildbeschreibung
00:00:00- 00:06:17	Drone flight over dry land
00:06:18-00:14:24	Landscape at sunset
00:15:00-00:21:10	Landscape at sunset
00:21:11-00:49:03	Cows walking by on dry land
00:49:04-01:04:22	Cows drinking from a puddle
01:04:23-01:20:05	Goats eating on dry land
01:20:06-01:35:19	Farmers with cattle at sunset
01:35:20-01:46:20	Drone flight over dry land at sunset
01:46:21-01:56:21	Drone flight over dry land with cattle
01:56:22-02:03:22	Dry berries
02:03:24-02:13:12	Dry berries being picked
02:13:13-02:24:18	Women walk with water buckets
02:24:19-02:42:15	Women walk with water buckets
02:42:16-02:53:22	Women walk with water buckets
02:53:23-03:13:07	Women walk with empty water buckets
03:13:08-03:29:10	Women pumping water at the borehole
03:29:11-03:46:11	Women pumping water at the borehole
03:46:12-03:52:09	Women walk with filled up water buckets
03:52:10-03:58:05	Women walk with filled up water buckets
03:58:06-04:15:03	Women walk with filled up water buckets
04:15:04-04:24:09	A disused well
04:24:10-04:37:18	Hunyani River with crocodile
04:37:19-04:50:17	Hunyani River with crocodile
04:50:18-05:04:02	Hunyani River with crocodile
05:04:03-05:18:09	Hunyani River with crocodile
05:18:10-05:32:10	A cow at the river
05:32:11-05:46:02	Hunyani River with hippos

05:46:03-06:00:01	Hunyani River with hippos
06:00:02-06:14:01	A cow at the river
06:14:02-06:24:24	Farmer Neteria Kauchiri in her village
06:25:00-06:31:03	Farmer Neteria Kauchiri in her village
06:31:04-06:36:16	Farmer Neteria Kauchiri sitting at her house
06:37:17-06:53:04	Neteria Kauchiri prepares a meal in her kitchen
06:53:05-07:08:01	Farmer Neteria Kauchiri at her house
07:08:02-07:20:13	Farmer Neteria Kauchiri walking in her village
07:20:14-07:36:09	Farmers dig a trench
07:36:10-07:48:21	Farmers dig a trench
07:48:22-08:03:24	Farmers dig a trench
08:04:00-08:18:08	Farmers dig a trench
08:18:09-08:40:13	Drone following a new trench
08:40:14-08:49:13	Drone following a new trench
08:49:14-09:04:11	Farmers working on a water stand
09:04:12-09:19:04	Farmers working on a water stand
09:19:05-09:27:08	Farmers working on a water stand
09:27:09-09:43:15	Farmers working on a water stand
09:43:16-09:50:20	Trench and water stand in the background
09:50:21-10:16:10	Drone view on cattle deworming site
10:16:11-10:24:11	Drone top-down view on cattle site
10:24:12-10:35:06	Farmers waiting for their cattle to be treated
10:35:07-10:48:07	Preparing deworming injections
10:48:08-10:55:12	Injection closeup
10:55:13-11:09:22	Children in the foreground, deworming in back
11:09:23-11:25:16	Cows are tightened before deworming
11:25:17-11:41:24	Cows are dewormed by the farmers
11:42:00-11:53:12	A cow's body is measured before treatment
11:53:13-12:04:22	Cattle dip is being prepared
12:04:23-12:12:17	Cattle dip is being prepared
12:12:18-12:18:05	Cows go into the dip
12:18:06-12:36:09	Cows go into the dip, top-down view
12:36:10-12:51:06	Cows go through the dip
12:51:07-13:03:19	Cows after the dip
13:03:20-13:17:23	Cow after dip closeup
13:17:24-13:48:11	Village meeting and training
13:48:12-14:12:09	Village meeting and training
14:12:10-14:26:24	Training attendee taking notes
14:27:00-14:42:24	Village meeting and training
14:43:00-14:58:05	Man ties stalks of maize
14:58:06-15:17:22	Man ties stalks of maize
15:17:23-15:26:18	Men weighing a batch of dried stalks of maize
15:26:19-15:40:15	Men weighing a batch of dried stalks of maize

15:40:16-15:54:01	Man writing down the measured weight
15:54:02-16:10:09	Man carrying the batch to the urea stover pit
16:10:10-16:23:00	Man placing the batches at the pit
16:23:01-16:37:05	Farmer cuts dried stalks of maize
16:37:06-16:49:16	Farmer cuts dried stalks of maize
16:49:17-17:01:20	Farmer cuts dried stalks of maize
17:01:21-17:10:02	Farmer cuts dried stalks of maize
17:10:03-17:20:10	Farmers in the urea stover pit
17:20:11-17:29:13	Farmers in the urea stover pit
17:29:14-17:36:02	Men place a barrel to compress the pit
17:36:03-17:43:17	Men place a barrel to compress the pit
17:43:18-17:51:04	Men push the barrel into the pit
17:51:05-17:59:06	Men compress the pit with the barrel
17:59:07-18:04:24	Men compress the pit with the barrel
18:05:00-18:14:19	Mixing molasses
18:14:20-18:24:21	Mixing molasses, closeup
18:24:22-18:30:03	Bucket of molasses are placed in the pit
18:30:04-18:38:02	Men sprinkling molasses in the pit
18:38:03-18:48:15	Men sprinkling molasses in the pit
18:48:16-19:01:04	Men sprinkling molasses in the pit
19:01:05-19:14:18	Men sprinkling molasses in the pit
19:14:19-19:25:19	Men covering the maize stalks
19:25:20-19:33:11	Men covering the maize stalks
19:33:12-19:40:04	Men covering the maize stalks
19:40:05-19:45:11	Men covering the maize stalks
19:45:12-19:54:06	Farmers shoveling sand to cover up the pit
19:54:07-20:07:05	Farmer shoveling sand to cover up the pit
20:07:06-20:17:23	Farmers shoveling sand to cover up the pit
20:17:24-20:38:03	Drone flight over village
20:38:04-20:44:23	Farmers working on the field
20:44:24-20:57:02	Farmers working on the field
20:57:03-21:09:02	Farmers working on the field
21:09:03-21:19:12	Farmers working on the field
21:19:13-21:29:02	A trailer at the village
21:29:03-21:37:06	A bus in front of a house in the village
21:37:07-21:48:07	A farmer in front of her house
21:48:08-22:03:24	Farmers with cattle at the village
22:04:00-22:19:03	A woman carrying empty buckets
22:19:04-22:40:06	A boy on a bike, trees in the background
22:40:07-22:48:17	A boy on a bike, trees in the background
22:48:18-22:55:17	My name is Nel Madoda. I am the District Livestock Officer for Mbire District.

22:55:18-23:16:09	We are losing moisture, the rains are dwindling, the sun is getting hotter. For example, I came here in Mbire in 2017, [and] the amount of rainfall we were receiving that time, is getting lower and lower and lower.
23:16:10-23:23:24	Then we came to last year, we lost around 300 animals to drought.
23:24:00-23:44:01	Then this year, because the rain we received last season were far much lower than the rains we received the previous years, so my projection was that we were going to lose about 50 per cent of our dairy herd due to drought -mostly moisture, no watering.
23:44:02-24:41:06	We have come up with a government program of using urea to enrich the stover so that it can be of more use to the animals. When you use urea, that means you are going to provide protein to the crop, [and] the crop when fed to the animal, the microorganisms in the rumen are the ones which feed from the urea. When they are fed from the urea, they die and when they die, they release the protein to the animal. So, most of our farmers who received urea fertiliser from the government and also from the organization WHH, they were very much impressed; they are happy because they are able now to save their animals.
24:41:07-25:08:05	It has - urea - has made some impact on the community. Like, farmers who were losing their animals due to drought, they are now feeding the animals; they feed them in the evenings, about two kilograms per [animal] per day, and the [animal], combined with the grazing it will have done during the day, the [animal] can survive.
25:08:06-25:51:06	Animals get wasted away during drought; we have less feed to give them, we have competition from internal parasites, and even external parasites like ticks; we have competition. So, farmers need to -firstly, I will call this one 'cleaning' -before we introduce our animals to feeding urea feeds, the animals must be cleaned first; cleaning, I mean by dosing the animal, that means, removing all the internal parasites, so that when we feed our animals, the parasites in the stomach don't get advantage and take some of the feeds we are giving.
25:51:07-26:26:16	(But) we have heartwater; mostly heartwater. Heartwater is a tickborne disease. Animals die from heartwater. We have to dip our animals to kill the tick. And when we lose animals to heartwater, that means we are losing the revenue; the farmers are losing the revenue, we are bringing poverty into the community. So, the farmers need to dip their animals to control the external parasites.
26:26:17-26:40:18	My name is James or Vet. I am a village head, Headman Chimuraya, in Gondo Village,
26:40:19-27:07:24	This year, because of the poor rains as a result of climate change, we are experiencing three problems which are

	extreme. First, there is pasture or feed for livestock; secondly water is unavailable and thirdly, we as the community don't have food.
27:08:00-27:23:17	The methods that we would use in times of drought like this or when there has been little rain, indeed, we would collect maize stalks but we would be quick to feed them to the cattle because we lacked knowledge.
27:23:18-27:51:05	What is making it difficult [to use our methods of the past] is the poor rains that we are now receiving. If you look around the area here, there is hardly any grass. So, in times like this we have serious problems with our livestock; some of them die in November and December because there will be nothing to give to the cattle. An animal can travel long distances and still not find food.
27:51:06-28:14:06	because we also encourage the community that if you have, say, eight cattle, and they are struggling for feed, you can sell one and you gather your grass, you can then use the new methods -go and buy molasses, salt and urea.
28:14:07-28:21:16	I am Batanai Katsito; Headman Katsito and we are here in Chirodo, Ward 5, in Mbire District, Zimbabwe.
28:21:17-28:26:07	I have 43 cattle, and I brought all of them here today to be dosed.
28:26:08-28:47:08	I grew up in this area -I was born here and went to school here; until now. The change in weather patterns has been extreme because as I grew up, I never saw Musengezi River or Kadzi River going dry like what has happened this year.
28:47:09-29:18:10	Owing to the fact that there weren't good rains this year because of El Nino, we saw that things were bad for us as cattle; our cattle are unhealthy as a result of the poor rains; failure to get water and failure to get feed for the cattle -all this made us to seek help, such that if at least our cattle are dosed, despite that there isn't enough feed for the cattle, whatever infection would be in their tummies would be controlled.
29:18:11-29:37:10	Cattle are an important asset to us as farmers as that's from where we get money for school fees [for our children], where we get money for paying medical bills and for food -that's from where we can get meat, milk and also use them for draught power. So, cattle are a very important asset.
29:37:11-29:50:17	I am Esther Dambakurima or Mrs Muyengwa. I live in Juru-jena B, Musandauka Village, here in Zimbabwe.
29:50:18-29:55:05	Here where we are, I grow sorghum, maize and cowpeas.
29:55:06-30:00:17	All the crops I planted failed because of poor rains. I did not harvest anything because of the poor rains. I came out with nothing.
30:00:18-30:17:11	The unavailability of water is a problem for our livestock; there is no feed and even pasture is no longer there. So we

	have problems rearing our livestock especially cattle -there is no pasture.
30:17:12-30:41:19	I really liked what I was taught today because I realized that if we follow what we were told that we should collect grass, get molasses and salt which are the required ingredients, I believe that my livestock will remain around my homestead, well looked after. So I really liked this programme. I want it to continue.
30:41:20-31:09:24	I have realized that the problem of cattle dying is as a result of lacking feed, so if we follow what we were taught today about making our own feed at home, which we can give to our cattle from time to time, when they return from the pastures where they will have foraged, I think the problem of the cattle dying will become less because we will be having our own feed at home.
31:10:00-31:32:22	So, I believe that here in this part of Zimbabwe if God keeps intervening, we should become united and keep doing the programs like the one we were taught today, about keeping grass that we can give to our cattle as feed in dry times. That is what I'm encouraging others today -that we should be united and continue doing the programs to keep feed for our cattle.
31:32:23-31:53:07	My name is Jokoniya Gwatura. We are in Zimbabwe, Mashonaland Central Province, Mbire Rural District Council, under Chief Chitsungo, Ward 3.
31:53:08-32:29:03	I grew up in this area. It became clear to us that the weather patterns are changing because of the [quantity of] crop harvests we were having. We used to have rain for five months in a year but we started noticing that over the years it would stop earlier and at times it would start raining late, then it would rain for only two months and stop. The large pools in the rivers that we used to swim in and catch fish from when we were young no longer have much water; that's when we were convinced that things are changing
32:29:04-32:56:21	A drought year can often be foreseen by the sudden appearance of certain types of butterflies that fly from west to east -that is a sign that it is a year of hunger; and wild fruit trees that normally bear fruit when the rains are about to fall -such trees fail to flower. I suppose that's an act of God because their failure to flower is due to the fact that the fruits wouldn't survive as there won't be any rains. Those are some of the things we would observe. And there will be many caterpillars in the wild.
32:56:22-33:29:03	This program of making feed for cattle through urea treated stover, is something that I used to hear about, and I had not seen where it was done but this year, I have been able to make it myself and I will give it to my cattle to fatten them. When a beast is fat you are the one who determines

	it's price but if it's skinny, the buyer is the one who will name the price and say 'I want to buy your beast at so much.' The way I see things when we have fattened our cattle, we will have the upper hand to say 'I want to sell my beast at so much,' so this now earns us good income.
33:29:04-33:37:03	I am Shamiso Kachasu and where we are is Kachiya Village, Ward 5, Mbire District in Zimbabwe.
33:37:04-33:56:11	We (also) fetch water for the dip tank which is about two and half kilometers from the borehole, and each person has to ferry seven 20-litre buckets [of water] from the borehole to the dip tank. We do this twice per week so in a month we do this about eight times. That's what we will be doing.
33:56:12-34:14:19	Things are really tough for us and we often have to wake up around 3 am in order to queue [at the borehole] for drinking water and also to water our goats and cattle some of which are dying at the Musengezi River. Some of our cattle are dying because they stampede for water at a pool in the river which is left with very little water.
34:14:20-34:37:02	We allocate each other three buckets of water per household so that we all get a share because our borehole is used by over 10 villages, so, for us to get enough water for household use, we cannot get it and hence we have to allocate each other three or four buckets per household, which is 60 to 80 litres. There are normally five or six people per household, so, we have a big water shortage problem.
34:37:03-34:58:16	My name is Letwin Mushaunonetsa. Here where we are is Mbire district in Zimbabwe. The village I am in is Jurujena B, Musandauka, or Ward 3.
34:58:17-35:10:09	We believe that the installation of taps would be very helpful to us because when they are there, we will no longer have to queue like we used to do at the borehole and there won't be clashes at the borehole over water as would happen in the past.
35:10:10-35:38:19	Cases of human wildlife conflict would occur when we would go to the rivers to fetch water and we would encounter crocodiles. It was common when fetching water to see a crocodile suddenly appearing behind you and there are some who have been attacked because of this -there are two people who were attacked by crocodiles as a result of water shortage.
35:38:20-36:18:10	Of the two women who were attacked by crocodiles, one of them had gone [to the river] with the intention of watering her garden and while she was in the process that's when a crocodile caught her leg and when that happened there was no one to help her at that moment, so the crocodile broke her leg. Some people came later and assisted her. She didn't live for many years [after the attack]; she later died.

	With the second victim, it was a similar case as she was also watering her garden -as she was fetching water she was also suddenly attacked. She now has one leg. This is the issue that we encountered.
36:18:11-36:44:06	On the issue of hygiene, having this piped water is something very important for us because at household level we will now be able to maintain cleanliness and avoid things like cholera. The toilet needs to be cleaned with clean water and if we go to the river where other waters from other unclean dams meet, we fetch unclean water from Hunyani River so this piped water has really helped us.