ZAMBIA – PROPOSAL FOR AN EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE GRANT OF US$ 500,000 TO FLOOD VICTIMS
**ZAMBIA**

**EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO FLOOD VICTIMS**

**RESULTS BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

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| **Goal:** Contribute to the Government’s efforts to alleviate suffering of flood affected populations | **Impacts:** Improved livelihood of flood victims | Flood Victims in North-western, Western, Eastern, Central and Northern Provinces | 1. Number of flood victims provided with food  
2. Number of flood victims provided with farm inputs | 274,800 flood victims | Provision of food and seeds to all the flood victims by end 2009 | There is adequate response from development partners and well-wishers |

**Project Purpose:** Reduce hunger to flood victims

**Project Outcomes:** Food availability to some of the flood victims

Flood victims in some of the 19 Districts affected by floods

About 6,000 households in the flood area supplied with food and seeds

9,893mt of cereals and 50mt of early maturing maize seed required for the flood victims

1,292mt of maize and 50mt of early maturing maize seed to assist about 35,900 flood victims by end 2009.

Food and seeds are procured and distributed efficiently without further delay

**Activities:**
1. Purchase and distribution of food
2. Purchase and distribution of farm seeds

**Project Outputs:**
1. 1,292mt of maize  
2. 50mt of early maturing maize seed

35,900 flood victims

35,900 flood victims

Humanitarian support Systems in place

**Budget**

US$ 500.00
1. **Overview of the Emergency Crisis**

1.1 Most districts in Zambia not only experience early onset of rains but experienced high intensity during the last rainy season. The pattern of rainfall increased in coverage from southern province to provinces such as North-western, Western, Eastern, Central and Northern. The excessive rainfall resulted in water logging and flooding in 19 districts causing damage to human settlement and shelter, infrastructure, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, education, and agriculture and food security. The flood affected a total number of 274,800 people (45,799 households) with 7,422 households displaced. The highest numbers of displaced households are in Mkushi (982), Kafue (949) Mumbwa (934) and Mazabuka (519).

1.2 The Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee’s assessment conducted in February 2008 indicated that, at the time of the assessment most feeder roads from the affected districts were flooded and only partially usable, bridges and culverts on the feeder roads had collapsed or were submerged rendering them unusable and had left the communities in these places cut off from the rest of the districts and reduced the supplies of goods and services to these areas. About 80% of the districts reported poor quality of drinking water attributed to poor water sources. The most common diseases reported were malaria, diarrhea and acute respiratory infections. Supply of medical services to the affected areas had reduced due to damaged roads and bridges.

1.3 The floods have caused damage to main food and cash crops especially maize, millet, sorghum, cassava, rice, sweet potatoes and cotton due to severe water logging and nutrient leaching. The expected loss to the main staple crop, maize, would vary between the affected districts with the lowest being expected in Lundazi at 20% and the highest in Itezhi-Tezhi at 80%. The damage to crops was so severe that it will result in reduced yields and food insecurity. At the time of the assessment, the number of livestock that were reported to have died due to the floods was minimal. However, there was a high risk of outbreaks of foot rot and foot and mouth diseases.

1.4 The Bank received the Government of Zambia’s request for assistance on 30 April 2008, informing the Bank about the floods in Zambia. The areas affected were in North-western, Western, Eastern, Central and Northern Provinces. In particular 19 districts were severely affected causing a humanitarian situation with damage to infrastructure and habitations, crop fields, water and sanitation and disruptions in service delivery as well as reduction in the grazing land and access to food and limiting the ability of affected households to recover. The delay in processing this request stems from the fact that all requests received were kept in abeyance until the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and the General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund was approved by the Board.
2. **Emergency Assistance Requirements**

The population severely affected by the floods and displaced in the nineteen (19) districts will require food assistance for nine (9) months from July 2008 to March 2009, amounting to 9,893 metric tons of cereals. This assistance will be general food distribution for the chronically vulnerable who were affected by floods such as the aged, disabled and not able to work and child headed households. The malnutrition situation of the children is best described as precarious with the prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition found to be 2.3% of which 0.6% had bilateral oedema. Global Acute Malnutrition was 7.7% indicating an increase of 2.1% based on the June 2007 in-depth findings. In addition, assistance to facilitate the rehabilitation of affected households through the provision of inputs for off-season production in places where winter cropping is practiced will be required. This is necessary to restore the agricultural production base of affected households through provision of agriculture input support.

3. **The Bank’s Contribution to the Emergency Humanitarian Relief Assistance**

3.1 The objective of the proposed Bank’s emergency humanitarian relief assistance is to assist and supplement the Government’s efforts to alleviate the suffering of the flood affected populations mainly in North-western, Western, Eastern, Central and Northern Provinces. The relief food and input assistance will target vulnerable households who do not have access to food as a result of the floods, with the primary objective of saving lives, and preserving livelihoods. The emergency relief assistance operation will be funded through a grant from the Bank’s Special Relief Fund (SRF). Although the revised country ceiling has been raised to US$ 1,000,000, the proposed grant amount will be US$ 500,000 (five thousand). The grant funds will be used to purchase food and inputs for off-season winter cultivation, as well as associated costs of transportation and distribution of food rations to the beneficiaries, administrative charges and audit.

3.2 Relief food assistance will be channelled to the affected households with insufficient crop production due to crop damage by the floods and to those with no livestock or other sources of income to purchase food and other basic needs. It will especially be channeled to female, child and elderly-headed households without visible means of survival. Relief assistance will be specifically targeted to the 19 districts most affected by the floods. It is proposed that the total contribution of US$500,000 would be used for buying approximately 1,292 tons of maize at US$374,680, 50 tons of early maturing seed maize at US$80,000 and 0.496 tons of assorted vegetable seeds at US$20,000. A balance of US$25,320 would be used for transportation and logistics. The detailed budget is provided in Table 1.

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<th>Detailed Budget</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Table 1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Item</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maize 1,292 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Maturing Seed Maize 50 tons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vegetable Seeds 0.496 ton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation and Logistics</td>
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<td><strong>Total Cost</strong></td>
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4. **Organization and Management**

4.1 **Institutional Arrangements**: According to the Bank’s Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (the “Guidelines and Procedures” - ADB/BD/WP/2008/211/Rev.1; ADF/BD/WP/2008/173/Rev.1), the implementation of the emergency humanitarian relief assistance will be entrusted to appropriate organisations operating in the field at the time of the emergency. They include United Nations agencies, appropriate government agencies or credible and experienced NGOs. The Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), as the mandated wing of government of Zambia, will therefore be entrusted with the implementation of the emergency relief assistance operation. The DMMU is a fully fledged Department under the Office of the Vice President. The National Disaster Management structure is well established and it has fourteen (14) professional staff with personnel at provincial and district levels including affiliated NGOs both local and international, but coordinated by a national DMMU cell under the office of the Vice President. The DMMU has implemented similar programmes since 2008 amounting to US$ 73,187,897. The Government of Zambia has requested that the relief assistance be channelled through DMMU.

4.2 **Agreement**: A Letter of Agreement will be signed between the Bank and the Government in line with the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and the General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund. The Letter of Agreement will define the modalities for the implementation of the emergency food relief assistance operation and responsibilities and obligations of each party.

4.3 **Disbursement**: The grant resources will be disbursed in one tranche upon approval by the Board and signature of the Letter of Agreement between the Bank and the Government in line with the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and the General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund. The funds will be disbursed into a Special Account acceptable to the Bank to be provided by the DMMU.

4.4 **Procurement**: The food items will be procured using Bank’s procurement rules. However, given the nature of the emergency operation the restriction on the rule of origin will not apply. The DMMU would be able to purchase, where available, food locally or within the region, using international or national shopping mode of procurement. The procurement will be post-reviewed by the Bank.

4.5 **Duration**: The Guidelines and Procedures stipulate that emergency humanitarian relief assistance is typically a short-term operation, lasting a few months. Consequently, a period of six months from the date of approval of the memorandum has been proposed for the execution of this emergency relief assistance. Funds not disbursed after this period will be cancelled.

4.6 **Reporting and Auditing**: The DMMU will provide a final report upon completion of the operational and financial closure containing an operational and a financial section. This final report should be submitted to the Bank within six months after completion of the programme. DMMU will also submit an audit report to the Bank by the end of September, 2009.

5. **Compliance with Bank Policies**

This request is in compliance with the provisions of the Revised Guidelines and Procedures which are applicable to emergency situations resulting from natural disasters such as drought, floods, hurricanes or earthquakes, accidents such as bush fires, or conflicts.
6. Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

The proposed Bank emergency humanitarian relief assistance is to complement the Government’s efforts to alleviate the suffering of the flood affected population in the 19 districts of Zambia. The relief food and seeds assistance will target vulnerable households who do not have access to food as a result of the floods with the primary objective of saving lives and preserving livelihoods. The emergency relief assistance operation will be funded through a grant from the Bank’s Special Relief Fund (SRF).

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 In accordance with the Policy Guidelines and Procedures, and General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (SRF), it is recommended that the Bank assists the affected populations in Zambia with a grant not exceeding five hundred thousand United States dollars (US$500,000);

6.2.2 In view of the urgency of the situation, it is recommended that the Boards of Directors approve this proposal, with the full understanding that disbursement of the USD 500,000 will be disbursed in one tranche upon approval by the Board and signature of the Letter of Agreement between the Bank and the Government in line with the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and the General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund.