

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



**OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
FOOD SECURITY DROUGHT RESPONSE
PLAN**

APRIL 2024



DMMU

Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit



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At a Glance (2024 - 2025 Budget cycle - 14 months)



9.8M
People Affected



6.6M
People Targeted



\$941M
Total funding requirement

HOUSEHOLDS AND DISTRICTS



1.1M
Households Targeted



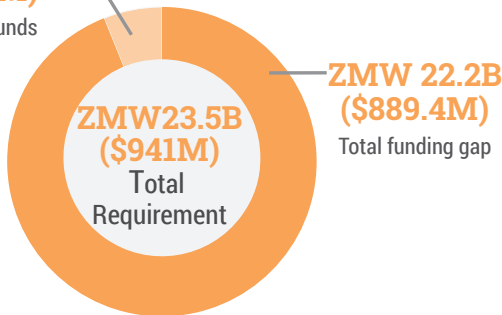
84
Districts Affected



ZMW 22,234,986,000.58
Funding gap translating to
\$ 889,399,440.02

FUNDING AVAILABLE AND GAP

ZMW 1.3B
(\$51.2M)
Available funds



Immediate Food Assistance - **ZMW12.6B (\$502.9M)**

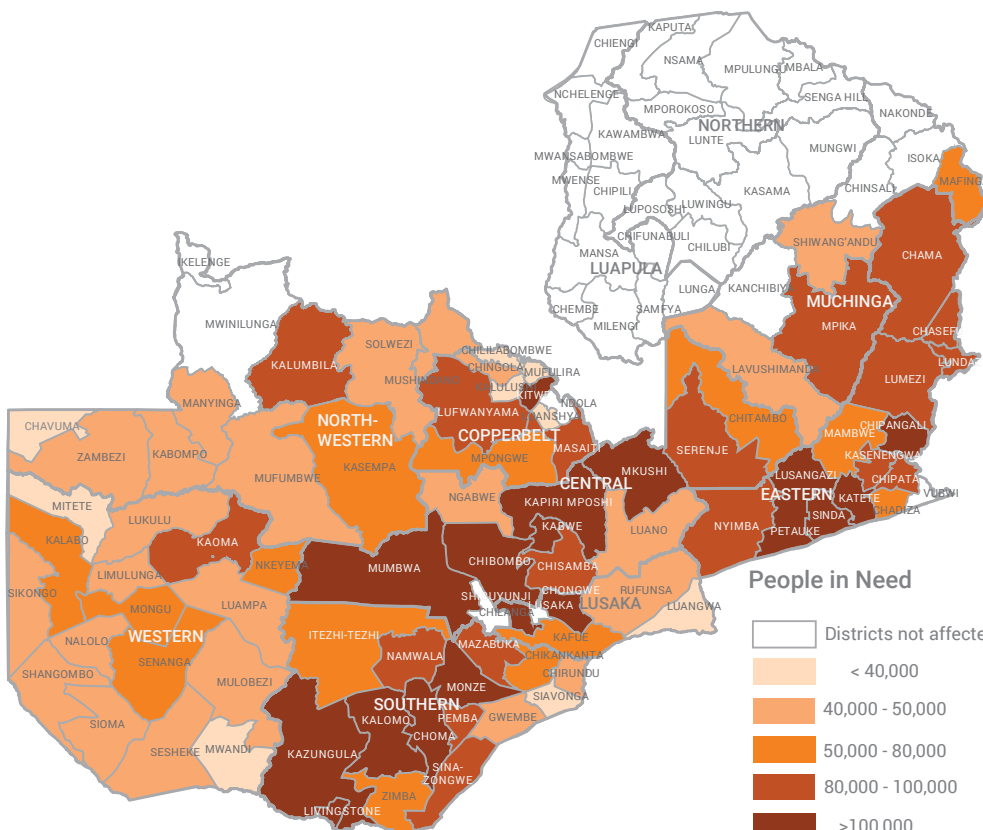
Early Recovery - **ZMW7.1B (\$26.7M)**

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY

Immediate Food Assistance	12.6B (\$502.9M)	12.5B (\$501.7M)
Education	784.4M (\$31.4M)	784.4M (\$31.4M)
Health	1.97B (\$78.8M)	1.92B (\$76.8M)
Nutrition	532M (\$21.3M)	532M (\$21.3M)
Water Resources Development and Management	3.0B (\$120.6M)	2.4B (\$97.9M)
Agricultural production	2.5B (\$100M)	2.5B (\$100M)
Livestock	1.6B (\$64.3M)	1.5B (\$60.4M)

■ Requirements (ZMW)
■ Funding Gap (ZMW)

PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT



Part 1. Situation Overview

1.1 Introduction:

- Significant rainfall deficits in Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Lusaka, North-Western, Southern and Western provinces have sharply reduced national cereal crop production projections;
- On Thursday 29th February 2024, Zambia's President, Mr. Hakainde Hichilema declared the country's drought as a National Disaster and Emergency;
- This drought has devastating consequences on many critical sectors such as agriculture, water availability, energy, and food security of majority Zambians.
- A total of ZMW 23.5 billion or US\$ 941 million is required to provide life-saving and early recovery assistance to 6.6 million people affected; and
- The number of affected people is projected to increase once an In-Depth Vulnerability and Needs Assessment for 2024/2025 is conducted and the response plan will be adjusted accordingly

Zambia is experiencing the driest agricultural season in more than forty years, thereby adversely affecting surface water levels, crop and pasture production for an estimated 6,552,027 people (translating to 1,092,005 farming households) across the country. Late onset and prolonged dry spells associated with the El Nino phenomenon have negatively affected crop production. Prolonged dry spells in southern parts of the country coincided with crucial vegetative and flowering stages for staple and economic crops resulting in total crop failure. A total of 982,765 hectares out of an estimated 2,272,931 hectares of maize planted country wide have been destroyed by the drought resulting in total crop failure. The dryness also affected pasture for livestock and wildlife, replenishment of surface water for irrigation, aquatic life and livestock. A total of 84 districts out of 116 districts in seven provinces were significantly affected by delayed onset of rains and have experienced unprecedented prolonged dry spells since 20th January 2024. These provinces host over 76% of livestock (cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs) population and over 66% of chickens in the country. In addition, the affected provinces host over 3,800 households engaged in aquaculture and over 165,000 people rely on fishing for their livelihoods and food security.

This comes against the back-drop of at least 2.04 million people who are already severely food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance beyond the end of the lean season (October 2023 - March 2024). According to the IPC analysis between October 2023 to March 2024 - an estimated 58,000 people are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 1.9 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). A total of 67 of the 76 assessed districts were identified as hotspot districts IPC 3 (Crisis). The failed cropping season, extended lean season is likely to result in more people requiring urgent humanitarian action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihood and prevent acute malnutrition beyond the end of the lean period.

Drying water sources and decreasing ground water availability will severely impact access to safe water for people in affected areas. The country has at least 74.7 per cent of its population accessing water through improved sources, 59 per cent for rural areas. 57.9 per cent of the population have access to improved sanitation facilities with 40.9 per cent of the rural population having similar access. Reduced access to safe water will increase the risks of waterborne diseases. Already, the country is still recovering from a cholera outbreak that recorded over 21,000 cumulative cases, claiming about 700 lives. Decreased access to water threatens not only human lives but could lead to increased protection risks for women and children as they walk longer distances to fetch water.

1.2 Strategic Objectives:

1. Provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to the population affected by drought; and
2. Enhance coping capacities and strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable communities to mitigate the impact of drought through the implementation of Early Recovery interventions.

1.3 Funding:

The integrated and multi-sectoral activated clusters are seeking ZMW 23.5 billion translating to US\$ 941 million to provide immediate humanitarian assistance support 6.6 million people.

Part 2. Immediate Food Assistance

	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
	Requirements	Funded	Gap
Food Assistance	12,571,294,936.28	28,277,350.00	12,543,017,586.28

2.1 Pillar Overview

According to the twenty eighth Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-28) held in Maputo, Mozambique, from 29th to 31st January 2024, and as confirmed by the Zambia Meteorological department, Zambia is experiencing a driest agricultural season in more than forty years, thereby adversely affecting surface water levels, crop and pasture production for an estimated 6,552,027 people (translating to 1,092,005 farming households) across the country. A total of 84 districts out of 116 districts in seven Provinces were significantly affected by delayed onset of rains and have experienced unprecedented prolonged dry spells since 20th January, 2024. The prolonged dry spells and drought especially in southern parts of the country coincided with crucial vegetative and flowering stages for staple and economic crops, pasture for livestock and wildlife, and replenishment of surface water for irrigation, aquatic life and livestock. As of end of February 2024, the affected districts experienced a total crop failure, reduced pasture development for livestock and wildlife, enormous reduction in livestock and aquatic life water levels. The current drought situation in the affected districts has posed a threat to human, livestock, wildlife, and fisheries lives; food and nutrition security of majority of households and food self-sufficiency for the country; and sustainability of critical value chains in crops, livestock, and fisheries.

According to the Zambia Meteorological Department in the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, the drought has mostly affected Central, Lusaka, Eastern, Southern and Western provinces of the country. Based on annual Crop Forecasting Surveys conducted in the past 5 years, these provinces have contributed over 58% of the annual national maize crop production. According to the 2022 livestock survey report by ZAMSTATs, these provinces host over 76% of livestock (cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs) population and over 66% of chickens in the country. In addition, the affected provinces host over 3,800 households engaged in aquaculture and over 165,000 people rely on fishing for their livelihoods and food security. A total of 982,765 hectares out of an estimated 2,272,931 hectares of maize planted country wide have been destroyed by the drought resulting in total crop failure.

The effect will be for an estimated period of 14 months (from now to the next harvest season in 2025). Throughout this period, the drought conditions will negatively impact the following:

- i. Agriculture (crop and pasture), Human and animal lives (livestock, fish and wildlife):** Households in affected districts will experience significant reduction in crop and livestock production; sky-rocketing food insecurity and malnutrition; increased vulnerabilities such as Gender Based Violence (GBV) and psychological trauma; outbreaks and spread of transboundary and non-transboundary pests and diseases of crops and livestock such as (Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), anthrax, locusts, Fall Armyworms, etc); reduced grazing, livestock and wildlife deaths, and potential water related conflicts at community level.
- ii. Productive capacity, biodiversity, and environment:** affected areas will experience drying up of watering points for people, livestock, and wildlife; increased human-animal conflicts over feed and water; Loss of seed and locally adapted genetic resources for crops, pasture, livestock; disruption of natural ecosystems due to environmental changes; and disruption of natural ecosystems due human activities as coping mechanisms (such as deforestation, encroachment in wildlife protected areas and fish breeding areas, etc).
- iii. Socio-economic impacts:** the country will experience disruption of key crops, livestock and fisheries value chains due to low hydro-energy production and reduced availability of raw materials (dairy, meat and animal products, fish feed and fish products, staple food processing, cold-chain management, etc.); reduced aquaculture production and crop irrigation due to reduced water availability; possibility of internal migration and increased external migration of humans and animals; and generally increase in agricultural products.

2.2 Pillar Response Objectives

Considering the adverse impact and projected timeline of the current drought on agriculture, human and animal lives, productive capacity, biodiversity and environment and socio-economic situation for the affected areas; the agriculture and food security sector response aims at safe-guarding human, livestock and fisheries lives alongside protection of livelihoods, critical biodiversity, productive capacity and creation of a pathway to recovery and resilience to climate shocks in affected households and areas. The response draws lessons from past responses to similar drought situations within the region and elsewhere. Specifically, the sector response has the following four main responses:

- 1. Provision of relief and support to affected households** to meet immediate needs in food access, consumption, and utilization – where relief and humanitarian assistance is provided and targeted to all households in need especially the vulnerable (women, men, people with disabilities, girls and boys and the elderly) directly or through targeted market-based interventions.
- 2. Restorative production of field crops** (horticulture, roots, and tubers, etc) to reduce the food gap for human, livestock, and fisheries survival –

whereby smallholder farmers, public and private sectors are directly supported to produce irrigated winter and early grain production and seed multiplication for early maturing grains and drought tolerant crops.

2.3 Key Pillar Activities

- Provision of relief food either cash or in kind
- Restorative production of field crops (winter cropping) to reduce the food gap for human

2.4 Budget Summary:

Key considerations:

1. The Drought response plan is for 14 months (April 2024 to May 2025)
2. The total number of people in need is estimated at 1,092,005 million households (representing 6,552,027 million people) across the 84 affected districts.
3. The immediate life saving humanitarian needs are based on the minimum food requirements for the period of 14 months.
4. The ZMW/US\$ exchange rate has been pegged at ZMW25/US\$ as at 27.03.2024.
5. Provision of relief will be in kind and as an emergency cash transfer at a cash value of ZMW 600 per household per month.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)			
	Quantity	Requirements	Available	Gap
Provision of Maize (Metric Tonnes) for 14 months (6,552,027 people as a proportion of National Human Consumption on the National Food Balance).*	728,250.06 (Metric Tonnes)	6,042,538,851**	-	6,042,538,851.07
Provision of Beans 5Kg per Household per month, for 14 Months (computed at ZMW41/kg).	76,444,350.00 (Kgs)	3,134,054,350.00	-	3,134,054,350.00
Provision of Oils 1ltr per Household per month, for 14 months (computed at ZMW85 per ltr)	15,288,070.00 (Ltrs)	1,299,485,905.00	-	1,299,485,905.00
Logistics to facilitate Relief Distribution @ 20% of the total cost of provision of food assistance		2,095,215,830.21	28,277,350.00	2,066,938,480.21
PILLAR TOTAL (ZMW)		12,571,294,936.28	28,277,350.00	12,543,017,586.28
PILLAR TOTAL USD (US\$1/25)		502,851,797.45	1,131,094.00	501,720,703.45

* Annual National Human Consumption of Maize for the total population (19,610,369) is 1,868,288 metric tonnes.

** Average cost of Maize per metric tonne is ZMW8,297.34 (based on costs associated with FRA holdings from current stocks, Early Maize, 2024 purchases of strategic reserves and imports).

Part 3. Education

	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
	Requirements	Funded	Gap
Education	784,375,301	-	784,375,301

3.1 Pillar Overview

In Zambia, the education sector plays a crucial role in responding to droughts and other climate-related challenges. Droughts can have a significant impact on the education system, affecting school attendance, performance, and overall quality of education

During droughts, schools may face water shortages, food insecurity, and health issues, which can all hinder the learning environment. In response, the Zambian government and various organizations work to implement strategies to mitigate the impact of droughts on the education sector. These strategies may include providing access to clean and safe water, nutritious meals, and healthcare services in schools, as well as implementing climate change education and resilience-building programme.

Efforts are also being made to ensure that schools remain open and functional during droughts, with measures in place to support teachers, students, and communities affected by the crisis. Collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and local communities is essential in addressing the challenges faced by the education sector in times of drought.

Overall, the education sector in Zambia is working towards building resilience and adapting to the impacts of droughts, with a focus on ensuring that all children have access to quality education, even in the face of climate-related challenges.

3.2 Pillar Response Objectives

The objectives of the education sector during the drought response include:

- To strengthen food and nutrition provision to accommodate learners from affected households.
- To enhance continuity of learning and improve learning outcomes.

3.3 Key Pillar Activities

- To upscale the current school feeding program from ECE to Secondary level to counter learners from households affected by the droughts.

3.4 Budget Summary:

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	Quantity	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
		Requirements	Available	Gap
Upscale the current school feeding program from ECE to Secondary		784,375,301	-	784,375,301
PILLAR TOTAL (ZMW)		784,375,301	-	784,375,301
PILLAR TOTAL USD (US\$1/25)		31,375,012.03	-	31,375,012.03

Part 4. Energy

	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
	Requirements	Funded	Gap
Energy	-	-	-

4.1 Pillar Overview

Zambia is currently facing a drought emergency, which has had a significant impact on the energy sector. The country heavily relies on hydroelectric power which accounts for about 87% of installed generation capacity, and the drought has greatly reduced water levels in dams, leading to a severe decrease in electricity generation. As a result of the poor hydrology, current available average generation as dictated by water availability in the reservoirs is 1,600MW against the average demand of 2,300MW resulting in a power deficit of 700MW as at January 2024.

To address this emergency, the Government of the Republic of Zambia is taking various measures. One of the key actions is to diversify the energy mix by promoting the use of alternative and renewable energy sources. This includes the development of solar power projects among others. By exploring and harnessing these sources, Zambia aims to reduce its dependence on hydroelectric power and ensure a more reliable and sustainable energy supply.

ZESCO Limited will consider the vital role played by strategic institutions such as health facilities, water utilities, agricultural areas and or facilities, industry, mining firms and security wings during this eight (8) hour load management program. With this in mind, the load management programme will endeavor to exempt strategic institutions, where dedicated lines exist. These exemptions will ensure that sensitive and critical institutions can continue to provide essential services to the Zambian population with minimum our communities without disruption.

4.2 Pillar Response Objectives

- To ensure National Security of supply
- To Promote social behavioral change initiatives so as to increase the adoption of alternative technologies and fuels, away from charcoal. These alternatives include LPG, ethanol, biogas etc
- Support the expansion and rolling out of alternative electricity generation such as solar etc

4.3 Key Pillar Activities

- Importation of 240 MW from Mozambique to support commercial activities
- Importation of 90MW non-firm power from Mozambique
- Greening of atleast 100,000 solar water heaters (SWH)

4.4 Budget Summary:

Key considerations:

1. In the immediate to short term the energy sector has a cash flow bridging gap due to cash water fall timings. The total requirement for the key activities is at \$ 516 million, of which \$ 290 million will be provided by the private sector. The total cash flow support required under energy is about US\$155million for the period. The total amount of cash flow support will be repaid to treasury by ZESCO limited through a loan agreement. Therefore this has no cost implication to the plan

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
	Requirements	Available	Gap
Importation of Electricity	9,450,000,000	9,450,000,000	-
Importation of firm off peak power	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000	-
Greening 100,000 house holds	1,250,000,000	1,250,000,000	-
PILLAR TOTAL (ZMW)	12,900,000,000	12,900,000,000	-
PILLAR TOTAL USD (US\$1/25)	516,000,000	516,000,000	-

Part 5. Health

	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
	Requirements	Funded	Gap
Health	1,970,844,128	51,739,778	1,919,104,350

5.1 Pillar Overview

Climate change leads to many health emergencies and disasters and increased risks that threaten the well-being of populations. These include infectious disease outbreaks, natural hazards, compromised food and water safety, chemical incidents, transportation accidents, inadequate access to essential resources like water and power, air pollution, antimicrobial resistance, and other hazards. These crises do not merely impact individual health; their consequences ripple across social, economic, political, and societal dimensions, shaping the overall fabric of communities.

Zambia presently grapples with an unprecedented severe drought, a consequence attributed to El Niño weather conditions during the 2023/2024 rain season and influenced by the overarching climate change phenomenon. This drought, unparalleled in its severity, casts its devastating shadow across sectors like health, agriculture, water availability, and energy supply. The health implications are profound, ushering in epidemics of diarrheal diseases, exacerbating food shortages and nutritional deficits and amplifying the vulnerability to vaccine preventable diseases like Measles, Chickenpox and vector-borne diseases, notably malaria, Trypanosomiasis and plague. These effects extend to Maternal and child health, due to poor maternal nutrition leading to underweight mothers, with increased risk of anemia, increased premature births, low birth weight babies with poor outcomes, including but not limited to increased malnutrition in children leading to increased underweight children and stunting. The mental health toll is particularly devastating, with farmers and their families experiencing severe impacts, underscoring the interconnectedness of environmental and mental wellbeing.

These effects add to the formidable challenges of Zambia's existing burden of diseases, including malaria, HIV and AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and tuberculosis (TB), alongside persistently high rates of maternal, neonatal, and child morbidity and mortality. Current morbidity data paints a bleak picture, with malaria and non-bloody diarrhea standing out as leading causes of health facility visits. In terms of total deaths in 2022, the severity is underscored, with confirmed malaria cases contributing 9.3%, non-bloody diarrhea 6.0%, and severe acute malnutrition disease 2.9% to the top ten causes of reported deaths.

Without effective mitigation and response plans, the anticipated escalation of this disease burden threatens to overwhelm the health system, straining service provision, disease prevention, and control efforts. Acknowledging the gravity of these challenges, the government, alongside line ministries and collaborating partners, is actively involved in formulating the 2024 Risk Management and Mitigation Response Plan for the health sector. This collaborative effort aims to significantly diminish the impact of drought on health services and alleviate the growing disease burden.

5.2 Pillar Response Objectives

1. Surveillance - To strengthen disease surveillance, prevention and control. Strengthen surveillance systems to detect, monitor, and respond promptly to disease outbreaks, ensuring a proactive approach to health threats and implement data-driven strategies to enhance the early warning system for potential health emergencies. To enhance continuity of learning and improve learning outcomes.
 2. Mitigation - To reduce mortality and morbidity resulting from effects of drought. Develop and implement targeted interventions to mitigate the impact of drought on health outcomes, including resource allocation for essential medical supplies and personnel and establish efficient response mechanisms to address immediate health challenges arising from the drought.
 3. Building Resilience and Continuity - To Strengthen the health system resilience to respond to effects of drought on human health. Strengthen the resilience of health infrastructure to withstand and adapt to the challenges posed by prolonged drought conditions and facilitate continuity of essential health services through comprehensive planning, community engagement, and the integration of sustainable practices.
- This comprehensive response strategy considers the interconnected nature of health emergencies and strives to strengthen the health sector against the immediate and enduring impacts of the severe drought in Zambia without compromising the delivery of other essential health services.

5.3 Key Pillar Activities

- Disease Surveillance Prevention and Control
- Mental Health
- Technical Areas: Child Health , Maternal, Adolescent Health
- WASH in Health Facilities
- Risk Communication and Community Engagement
- Drugs and Logistics
- Health Resilience
- Vaccine for measles, polio and cholera

5.4 Budget Summary:

Key considerations:

1. About 6,552,027 People in affected districts are vulnerable to drought sensitive diseases (cholera, diarrhoea, meningitis, scabies, measles, malnutrition, anthrax and mental health).
2. Children are often most vulnerable during droughts due to their heightened nutritional needs and susceptibility to diseases. Approximately, 1 320 000 under five children are targeted in the affected districts for health interventions.
3. Maternal health outcomes will be compromised due to poor nutrition of the mothers due to inadequate food intake.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
	Requirements	Available	Gap
Risk Communication and Community Engagement	51,649,536	3,355,000	48,294,536
Drugs and Logistics	494,251,016	0	494,251,016
Health Resilience	858,265,200	0	858,265,200
Vaccine for measles, polio and cholera	25,680,000	0	25,680,000
Surveillance	38,387,152	4,798,394	33,588,758
Mental Health	11,400,000	208,000	11,192,000
Maternal and Child Health	451,407,808	41,683,560	409,724,248
WASH in Health Facilities	39,803,416	1,694,824	38,108,592
PILLAR TOTAL (ZMW)	1,970,844,128.32	51,739,778.00	1,919,104,350.32
PILLAR TOTAL USD (US\$1/25)	78,833,765.13	2,069,591.12	76,764,174.01

Part 6. Nutrition

	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
	Requirements	Funded	Gap
Nutrition	532,092,838.48	-	532,092,838.48

6.1 Pillar Overview

The unfolding drought emergency in Zambia, poses a critical threat to the well-being of communities, particularly in the realm of nutrition in 84 drought-affected districts. The IPC analysis done in 2023 estimated 2,037,712 people would face food insecurity crisis (IPC 3+) while 58,440 people (9,740 households) would face food insecurity emergency (IPC 4) in 77 districts during the lean season between October 2023 – March 2024. A total of estimated 14,807,163 population along with 2,887,397 children aged 0-59 months and 1,106,676 pregnant and lactating women are affected in these districts. The current drought has affected the population at large however, the women and children who are nutritionally most vulnerable will be the target groups for this nutrition response plan. As per Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) estimation in February 2024, an estimated 9,779,145 people are exposed while 6,552,027 people are adversely affected by the drought in 84 districts.

As expected, this situation will contribute to an already deteriorating nutrition situation in Zambia where the national average for Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is 4.2% (2.2% - 8.2%) (ZDHS, 2018) among under-five children. From the estimated population of 6,097,785 at risk of food insecurity, there is high chance that the levels of malnutrition will rise sharply especially among children under five children, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls (PLWAG).

The estimated children in need of treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is 102,089 and those in need of treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) is 275,027 while 111,054 Pregnant and lactating women are in need for Acute Malnutrition treatment. Out of the total in need for acute malnutrition treatment, 51,044 children 6 to 59 months will be targeted for SAM treatment, 137,513 children for MAM treatment and 88,843 pregnant and lactating women.

Affected population are already experiencing inadequate infant feeding practices such as low exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) of 70%, unacceptably low Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) at 13%, and poor water and sanitation conditions including diarrhoea diseases such as cholera. If the abovementioned problems are not urgently addressed, there is likely to be an increase in disease burden and mortality. The country is just coming from battling with cholera outbreak which is likely to have negative impact on nutritional status of women and children.

The key focus of this nutrition response plan for the drought emergency is to avert morbidity and mortality associated with severe and moderate wasting among under five children, and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. The response will be done through delivery of lifesaving treatment to the most vulnerable children; strengthening and expanding the routine Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) programme in affected populations.

This will be complemented with the promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling and linkages to other Nutrition sensitive interventions including social protection and food security interventions as part of preventive measures.

6.2 Pillar Response Objectives

The overall objective is to avert death and prevent deterioration of malnutrition situation among the vulnerable women and children in the affected communities.

The specific objectives are to:

- Conduct nutrition assessments which include SMART and other rapid nutrition assessments
- Enhance capacity of the nutrition sector stakeholders based on the capacity need assessment including coordination of emergency response in Zambia.
- Strengthen early detection and referral at facility and community levels.
- Strengthen and scale up services for management of acute malnutrition.

- Strengthen supply chain management of nutrition supplies and equipment.
- Provide malnutrition preventive interventions such as promotion of IYCF practices, micronutrient supplementation and cash programming

6.3 Key Pillar Activities

- Coordination
- Nutrition Information and Assessment
- Promotion of IYCF-E and Management of Malnutrition
- Procurement of nutrition supplies and commodities including anthropometric Equipment
- Micronutrient Supplementation

6.4 Budget Summary:

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
	Requirements	Available	Gap
Undertake Nutrition cluster monitoring to drought-affected areas	2,447,112.00	-	2,447,112.00
Undertake IPC acute malnutrition capacity building and analysis training	1,436,900.00	-	1,436,900.00
Conduct SMART survey	16,040,620.00	-	16,040,620.00
Management of acute Malnutrition (IYCF in emergency, ITP, OTP, capacity building & TSS)	181,324,680.00	-	181,324,680.00
Management and logistical oversight for OTP	19,200,000.00	-	19,200,000.00
Management of Moderate Malnutrition through e-Cash (Cash for food)	188,763,245.58	-	188,763,245.58
Procurement of therapeutic Feeds	12,747,938.00	-	12,747,938.00
Anthropometric & distribute Equipment - Districts	2,744,860.00	-	2,744,860.00
Procure and distribute Vit A, iron, folic acid and Zinc.	605,787.00	-	605,787.00
Procurement and distribution of Multiple Micronutrient Supplements for PLW (MMS)	86,525,644.80	-	86,525,644.80
Procurement and distribution Micronutrient Powders (MNP) 0-23 months	20,256,051.10	-	20,256,051.10
PILLAR TOTAL (ZMW)	532,092,838.48	-	532,092,838.48
PILLAR TOTAL USD (US\$1/25)	21,283,713.54	-	21,283,713.54

Part 7. Early Recovery and Resilience Building

	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
	Requirements	Funded	Gap
Water Management and Development	3,015,260,643.28	568,896,885.78	2,446,363,757.50
Agricultural Production	2,500,000,000	-	2,500,000,000
Livestock and wildlife	1,608,000,000	97,967,833	1,510,032,167

7.1 Pillar Overview

Most households are already selling their productive assets such as livestock in order to fill the household's food gaps. According to the 2023/24 vulnerability assessment report, most drought-affected households already spending more than 65 per cent of their income on food. As a coping mechanism, households are engaged in selling of livelihood asset which will affect long term household resilience. Early recovery and resilience building interventions will focus on reducing vulnerability of the affected households, enhancing their coping capacities and strengthen their resilience to future drought and associated shocks.

7.2 Water Management and Development

7.2.1 Key pillar activities:

In order to promote household early recovery and resilience of affected population, the government and partners will undertake the following activities:

- Rehabilitation of 20 dams in some of the drought-affected districts to support productive use;
- Support use of water for irrigation from 72 existing dams and 28 natural waterbodies by constructing 100 solar pumping systems;
- Immediately undertake feasibility studies for 40 small dams and 2 large dams;
- Undertake emergency water needs assessments for human and animal consumption in the 84 drought affected districts;
- Rehabilitation of existing 500 non-functional boreholes to mechanised solar water schemes..

7.2.2 Budget Summary:

Key considerations:

1. The drought will cause the water table to go down resulting in a number of shallow boreholes getting dry.
2. The volumes from surface water will reduce the available water for domestic use by 45%, livestock, and irrigation.
3. Since 45% of domestic supply will reduce the interventions are targeting at least 3.5 million people.

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
		Requirements	Available	Gap
Water Resources Development and Management	Maintenance of 770 dams	46,058,833.00	5,383,500.00	40,675,333.00
	Rehabilitate a total of 20 dams in some of the the 84 drought affected districts to support productive use	160,000,000.00	27,332,647.50	132,667,352.50
	Immediately undertake Feasibility Studies for 40 small dams and 2 large dams	37,000,000.00	4,500,000.00	32,500,000.00
	Expedite the construction of 28 Dams planned for 2024	416,154,355.28	416,154,355.28	-

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
		Requirements	Available	Gap
Water Resources Development and Management	Undertake Emergency Water Needs Assesment for human and animal consumption	21,000,000.00	-	21,000,000.00
	Construction of 225 watering points (150 for livestock and 75 for wildlife).	112,500,000.00	-	112,500,000.00
	Immediately Rehabilitate 6 sets of existing Drilling Rigs	8,947,455.00	633,890.00	8,313,565.00
Sub - Total		801,660,643.28	454,004,392.78	347,656,250.50
Water Supply and Sanitation	Rehabilitation of existing 500 non-functional boreholes to mechanised solar water schemes in five provinces	250,000,000.00	114,892,493.00	135,107,507.00
	Construction of 1500 new piped water schemes equipped with solar system	1,125,000,000.00	-	1,125,000,000.00
	Construction of 110 new commercial boreholes for 5 Water Utilities	165,000,000.00	-	165,000,000.00
	Non-revenue water reduction interventions	45,000,000.00	-	45,000,000.00
	Provide water treatment chemicals for all the eleven Water Utilities	11,000,000.00	-	11,000,000.00
	Installation of 22 standby water pumping systems	17,600,000.00		17,600,000.00
	Construction of 250 sanitation facilities in Public Institutions	500,000,000.00	-	500,000,000.00
Sub - Total		2,113,600,000.00	114,892,493.00	1,998,707,507.00
WARMA	Scale -up Permitting measures	40,000,000.00	-	40,000,000.00
	Ground water exploration and mapping	60,000,000.00	-	60,000,000.00
Sub - Total		100,000,000.00	-	100,000,000.00
PILLAR TOTAL (ZMW)		3,015,260,643.28	568,896,885.78	2,446,363,757.50
PILLAR TOTAL USD (US\$1/25)		120,610,425.73	22,755,875.43	97,854,550.30

7.3 Agricultural Production

7.3.1 Key Pillar activities:

- Irrigation - community infrastructure, including: small weirs, canal and water distribution systems, Irrigation systems (boreholes, solar panels, water tanks, drip irrigation system), boundary fences for selected irrigation infrastructure;

7.3.2 Budget Summary:

Key considerations:

- The budget will support 10,952 farmers with an assumption that each farmer irrigates 1 hectare.
- A total of 300,000 MT of early maize will be produced for the 2024/2025 agricultural season.
- Farmers located near rehabilitated dams under the Ministry of Water Development should be prioritized in the acquisition of loans for irrigation under the Sustainable Agriculture Financing Facility (SAFF).

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
		Requirements	Available	Gap
Agricultural production	Irrigation equipment packs (Capex and Input)	2,417,373,471.00	-	2,417,373,471.00
	Purchase of mobile grain dryers for FRA under the early maize programme	82,626,529.00	-	82,626,529.00
PILLAR TOTAL (ZMW)		2,500,000,000.00	-	2,500,000,000.00
PILLAR TOTAL USD (US\$1/25)		100,000,000.00		100,000,000.00

7.4 Livestock and wildlife

7.4.1 Pillar overview:

The livestock subsector of Zambia plays a significant role in the livelihoods of small holder farmers as it is a source of food and nutrition security, income, employment and also a cushion against social and economic shocks. Contributing about 42% to the agricultural Gross Domestic Product, this subsector has been far from attaining its full potential and has tended to be relatively strong in less than 50% of the nation's provinces.

Recent livestock survey statistics (2022) reveal that the population of major species is as follows: 4,698,972 cattle, 4,455,860 goats, 260,560 sheep, 1,160,842 pigs and 30,586,024 poultry. The majority (80%) of the livestock is reared by small-scale farmers with only 15% under emergent farmers and about 5% being managed commercially.

The impact of the drought threatens to decimate the gains so far attained in the livestock sector. Disease outbreaks are usually synonymous with extreme weather conditions and the risk of outbreak of diseases such as anthrax (which is a zoonosis and also threatens human beings) is heightened in instances of droughts. Depressed pricing due to forced destocking means that the livelihood of small holder farmers will be affected, and some households may fall into the vulnerable category and may require support.

7.4.2 Pillar response objectives:

- To mitigate against livestock disease outbreaks.
- To facilitate provision of supplementary livestock feeding for small holder farmers that practice community grazing.
- To enhance protection and preservation of rangelands for livestock and wildlife.
- To enhance protection and preservation of failed maize crop for livestock.

7.4.3 Key pillar activities:

- Enhanced vaccinations against Foot and Mouth Disease, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, East Coast Fever, and Anthrax.
- Heightened Disease Surveillance and Control of Livestock movements.
- Support Capacity of laboratories for diagnostics and testing.
- Facilitate supplementary livestock feeding taking advantage of existing / local pasture.
- Protection of rangelands through prevention of burning fields.

7.4.4 Budget summary:

Key considerations:

1. Budget available for vaccinations will not be able to cover all initially targeted species
2. The area targeted for protection in the Kafue flood plains is 4,500Km² against a total area of 6,500km²
3. The total estimated number of Livestock in worst hit districts is 1.4m
4. The hay requirements estimation is based on 3% of liveweight (250Kg) and 10% wastage
5. Hay quantity is based on mobilisation of balers and harvesting natural grass in Regions II and III
6. Protection of rangelands for livestock and wildlife.

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
		Requirements	Available	Gap
Disease control	Disease Surveillance, Mitigation and Control	333,000,000.00	94,437,833	238,562,167.00
Facilitate supplementary livestock feeding	Molasses	120,000,000.00		120,000,000.00
	Facilitate baling and collection of hay from Regions II and III	855,000,000.00		855,000,000.00
	Protection of the rangelands for livestock and wildlife	300,000,000.00	3,530,000	296,470,000.00
PILLAR TOTAL (ZMW)		1,608,000,000	97,967,833	1,510,032,167
PILLAR TOTAL USD (US\$1/25)		64,320,000.00	3,918,713.32	60,401,286.68

Part 8. Conclusion

8.1 Response Approach:

The drought experienced across the 84 districts in the country has affected people's livelihoods, threatened agriculture, food security, livestock, water and sanitation, and energy. An estimated 6.6 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance for the period March 2024 to May 2025. In order to comprehensively respond to the current drought the government and its partners will employ a two pronged approach, that is:

- i. Provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance; and
- ii. Enhance coping capacities and strengthen their resilience through early recovery interventions such as promotion of small-scale irrigations, rehabilitation of dams for both human and livestock support.

This approach will ensure a smooth transition from the acute crisis to the implementation of activities to better cope with the challenges related to future change weather patterns and enhance the resilience of communities in optimally managing disaster risk reduction activities; hence, selfreliance of the community capacities to manage the impact of climate change.

8.2 Budget Summary:

PILLAR	SECTOR	BUDGET REQUIREMENTS(ZMW)		
		Requirements	Available	Gap
Immediate humanitarian needs	Food assistance	12,571,294,936.28	28,277,350.00	12,543,017,586.28
	Education	784,375,301.00	-	784,375,301.00
	Energy	-	-	
	Health	1,970,844,128.32	51,739,778.00	1,919,104,350.32
	Nutrition	532,092,838.48	-	532,092,838.48
Early Recovery and Resilience Building	Water Resources Development and Management	3,015,260,643.28	568,896,885.78	2,446,363,757.50
	Agricultural Production	2,500,000,000.00	-	2,500,000,000.00
	Livestock and wildlife	1,608,000,000.00	97,967,833.00	1,510,032,167.00
	TOTAL (ZMW)	23,513,960,685.84	1,278,974,685.26	22,234,986,000.58
	TOTAL USD (US\$1/25)	940,558,427.43	51,158,987.41	889,399,440.02

**ZAMBIA FOOD SECURITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN**

COMPILED BY DMMU AND
HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS
ISSUED APRIL 2024