

BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT



MULTINATIONAL

PROPOSAL FOR THREE GRANTS OF US\$1,000,000.00 (MOZAMBIQUE), US\$250,000.00 (ZIMBABWE) AND US\$250,000.00 (MALAWI) FOR EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN RELIEF ASSISTANCE RELATED TO THE 2019 TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI FOR MOZAMBIQUE, MALAWI AND ZIMBABWE

DEPARTEMENTS RDGS

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	: African Development Bank
CBO	: Community Based Organization
CCGC	: Disaster Management Coordination Council
CENOE	: National Operational Emergency Centre
DMA	: Disaster Management Authority
DNA	: National Directorate of Water
GACOR	: Reconstruction Coordination Office at the INGC
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GOM	: Government of Mozambique
IA	: Implementing Agency
INAM	: National Institute of Meteorology
INGC	: National Institute of Disaster Management
LOA	: Letter of Agreement
MZFO	: Mozambique Field Office
SRF	: Special Relief Fund
UN	: United Nations
UNICEF	: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNOCHA	: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Project Simplified Logical Framework

Project Simplified Logical Framework Country and Project Name: Mozambique (US\$ 1,000,000), Zimbabwe (US\$ 250,000) and Malawi (US\$250,000) Proposal for a Cumulative Grant of US\$ 1.5 Million for Emergency Humanitarian Relief Assistance related to Tropical Cyclone Idai						
RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISK/ MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator	Base-line	Target		
IMPACT	The number of most vulnerable segment of cyclone displaced population is reduced.	Percentage of vulnerable people in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe classified as most affected by the cyclone	10%	05%	Progress and Final report, Financial Audits and Field Supervision.	
OUTCOMES	Livelihoods of cyclone victims improved in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe	Number of direct beneficiaries of the grant's assistance.	N/A	60,000; 30,000 & 20,000 respectively	Annual household surveys.	Risk: Deviation from the pre-defined criteria for the identification of the beneficiaries. Mitigation: Adhere to each country's guidelines for beneficiary identification/ Bank and other partners to dialogue with Government on its criteria for defining affected people/.
OUTPUTS	a) Temporary shelters erected in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe; b) Family tents available; c) Tarpaulins provided d) Survival kits	a) Number of shelter kits b) Number of family tents c) Number of tarpaulins d) Amount of emergency food	N/A N/A N/A N/A	8100, 1500 & 1498 respectively 1210, 300 & 300 respectively 71, 26 & 23 respectively 166, 40 & 31 tons/respectively	IA reports	Risk: Delivery of equipment/Kits may take a long time. Mitigation: Expedite procurement with requests to suppliers already underway/ All items will be procured at once and distributed to recipients.
KEY ACTIVITIES Erection of temporary relocation family tents and tarpaulins; Procurement of shelter kits; Procurement of basic surviving goods			Inputs: Emergency shelter kits: US\$332,944 Family tents: US\$633,500 Tarpaulins: US\$240,000 Emergency food: US\$237,000 Operational costs : US\$28,868 UNICEF fees (ZIM): US\$18,510 Subtotal -Total: 1,490,827 Financial Audit : US\$ 9,173 TOTAL : US\$ 1,500,000			

1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

1.1 Background – Floods and the Emergency Crisis in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe

1.1.1 Tropical Cyclone Idai was characterized by high winds between 170-220 km per hour and rainfall of 150 mm in 24 hours, that made landfall during the night of 14 March 2019 causing heavy downpours and floods in 64 districts (in five provinces) in Mozambique, 15 districts of Malawi and 8 districts of Zimbabwe. The flooding was aggravated by heavy rainfall between 5-8 March 2019 characterized by 140-180 mm in 24 hour in 58 districts in the same region. The destructive impact of the floods in the affected communities in those countries led the Governments of Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe to declare an institutional Red Emergency alert¹ and State of Disaster. The reported death toll, up to this point, is 446 people in Mozambique, 56 in Malawi and 259 in Zimbabwe and more than 1,500, 672 and 200 people injured, respectively. Approximately 57,600 and 923 homes have been destroyed in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, respectively. Cumulatively, 850,000, 868,000 and 15,000 people in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe have been affected by the tropical cyclone including approximately 2,500,000 in need for assistance (UN estimates put the figure at 1.83 million only in Mozambique). These figures are expected to rise in the days ahead as the full extent of the damage and loss of life becomes known.

1.1.2 This proposal for emergency relief assistance for the victims of Tropical Cyclone Idai is justified as it fulfills the three criteria required to qualify for the Bank Group assistance in that: (i) the Emergency situation is of a scale which is clearly beyond the capacity of the Governments of Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe to handle alone; (ii) the proposed activities can be carried out expeditiously and effectively within the required time frame; and (iii) the emergency relief assistance aims at restoring a degree of normalcy in both the social and economic life of the affected populations as quickly as possible and addresses corrective measures for future flood related disasters. The proposal is thus in compliance with the provisions of the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance, and General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (ADB/BD/WP/2008/211/Rev.1). In particular, the attribution of funds for each beneficiary country detailed in Annex II is in line with the financial cap of \$1m per country.

1.2 Justification for Emergency Assistance

1.2.1 From March 6-10, 2019 the three countries were affected by heavy rainfall, with devastating consequences. This was exacerbated on 15 and 16 March 2019, by the landfall of the Tropical Cyclone Idai, which has negatively affected agriculture activities as fields are inundated and recently planted crops have been destroyed just before the main harvest season. This has undermined food security and nutrition in the three countries. An estimated 385,300 and 12,759 ha of crops area in Mozambique and Malawi respectively have been damaged affecting 54,853 and 37,817 smallholder farmers, respectively. Although data on the scale of damage in agriculture in Zimbabwe is still being collated, preliminary findings from first responders are that crops and livestock have been destroyed in all affected areas resulting into food insecurity.

¹ The red alert means total activation of the Government Operational Emergency Systems and of the National Civil Protection Unit (UNAPROC) in the three countries to coordinate search and rescue operations for people at risk, and to ensure more coordinated and effective harmonization of the activities of the government is various partners in humanitarian aid.

1.2.2 The full impact of the cyclone is yet to be established but it has so far affected people's ability to return to their daily activities and has hindered them from acquiring necessities including food, as stated by local and international media. In terms of infrastructure, 57,699 houses have been destroyed and approximately 267 classrooms and 24 health units have reportedly been affected in Mozambique alone. Multiple roads including the N6 linking the provinces of Manica and Sofala and the port of Beira were damaged. In particular, damage to the fuel terminal caused serious shortage of fuel in the region. The city of Beira is currently without electricity supply due to damage to substations and transmission lines. A preliminary assessment by the *Electricity of Mozambique* (EDM), the power utility company, puts the cost of rehabilitation of the power system just in the Beira region at around US\$100 million. A bridge has reportedly collapsed, isolating Dombe and Munhinga, in Sussundenga, from the rest of Manica province. There are expectations that the water level will rise over the next few days in the Buzi and Pungoe river basins, thus posing a continued high risk of urban floods in Beira and Dondo. At the same time, thousands of people in Zambezia and Tete remain in need of assistance following the floods.

Malawi suffered damage to property and infrastructure following after heavy rains. There are some sections of the roads in Chiwawa that have been damaged due to the floods. A preliminary report on the assessment conducted by the Lilongwe city council has indicated that 109 houses built of brick and concrete (approximately 600 people) have been affected in Kaliyeka Township. Some of the areas, which were affected by the floods, include Biwi, Area 22, Chipasula Mchesi, Kawale and Area 36 Townships. While in Zimbabwe at least 923 homes have been destroyed, the Marowanyati Dam in Murambinda has overflowed, and raising water levels in Mwerahari River and Chimanimani and Chipinge remain the hardest-hit districts, with access still problematic, especially in Chimanimani where 8 bridges have been destroyed. Water supply infrastructure has also been damaged in Chimanimani and Chipinge town and many areas are without access to clean water in Zimbabwe. The Tongagora refugee camp (supported through an AfDB Grant of US\$1.4 million) to UNHCR has been affected by flooding, its water supplies cut off, and many households displaced within the camp. There is no power in many of the areas in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe and communication has been difficult because the networks have been damaged.

1.2.3 The Governments-led response is being coordinated by the Disaster Risk Management Agencies in each country, i.e. the INGC (National Institute of Disaster Management) in Mozambique, the Department of Civil Protection (DCP) through the National, Provincial and District Civil Protection Committee in Zimbabwe and Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) with support from humanitarian partners in Malawi. In Mozambique, the Government has set up a coordinator mechanism headed by a Cabinet Ministerial structure along the clusters, where the international relief effort operates.

The immediate response after the cyclone in Mozambique was INGC's provision of assistance to around 89,000 displaced people currently sheltering in 122 different sites in Mozambique. Approximately 74,300 affected women are thought to be pregnant and around 1 million children are affected in

Mozambique only. The Government of Malawi through DoDMA has already provided 1,000 metric tons of maize, 1,500 metric tons of rice, 50 metric tons of pulses, and 12 metric tons of salt. In Malawi, the Goal, the World Vision International (WVI), the Malawi Red Cross, the WFP as well as private donors did the distribution. In Zimbabwe 1,600 families were immediately transferred and supported at accommodation center stationed at Tanganda Halt on the way to Chimanimani.

1.2.4 All the three countries are using helicopters and sub-aqua units for rescue operations to support the response in-country because the flooding has made multiple key roads impassable, meaning that road convoys are not able to reach key areas urgently including that of dispatched medical supplies.

The involved stakeholders have prioritized the most time-critical life-saving activities to be in education, health, Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH), food security, protection and nutrition sectors. However, there are severe challenges in assisting the victims, in all the affected districts of the three countries due to a lack of basic household items necessary for the resettlement or home return materials for the victims to rebuild their homes. The process of sheltering the displaced persons, under conditions of safety and dignity would be facilitated through the provision of Family tents (16 m²), Tarpaulins (4mx6m) and basic Shelter kits, which consists of simple survival tools of nails, hoe, spade, saw, etc. Other operations include food and goods distribution operations.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE APPEAL FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

2.1.1 From the onset of the cyclone, the Governments of Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe took the leadership in coordinating the response, and in mobilizing resources at their disposal as a response to the emergency in the cyclone-devastated areas. Resources available at the initial phase of the crisis were not sufficient to meet the needs of the affected population. The Presidents of the respective countries launched the appeal for assistance, after declaring a State of Disaster and the need for emergency response, in accordance with the National Contingency Plan for Rain and Cyclones.

2.1.2 The recent UN appeal, published on 25 March, estimates the cost for immediate humanitarian response at US\$282 million in Mozambique alone, and at least of US\$10.3 million of food or cash equivalent is immediately needed to avert death by hunger within the next two months for Malawi. The estimates for the cost of emergency appeal in Zimbabwe are still being worked on. Initially, the Government as well as the Infrastructural Development Bank, have respectively pledged amounts of (Zimbabwe currency) \$RTGS 50 million each, for emergency response and immediate infrastructure rehabilitation. These are only the initial estimates of the cost aftermath response and it is likely to rise significantly. The needs will be far much higher when non-food relief items are taken into account. These amounts are also being used to provide critical emergency relief to affected people in the respective counties. Items costed include immediate efforts to provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to affected communities, including in health, food security, protection, nutrition and education.

3. THE PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE OPERATION

3.1 Objectives and Description of the Emergency Assistance

3.1.1 The main goal of the Bank Group Emergency Relief Assistance to the Governments of Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe is to provide meaningful contribution to the on-going relief efforts by the Governments and other humanitarian partners to address immediate humanitarian needs that resulted from damages caused by cyclone IDAI.

3.1.2 The Bank's contribution, totaling US\$ 1.5 million, will enable the three governments to address the immediate and short-term needs of the displaced people affected by Cyclone.

3.1.3 The Bank is preparing a far-reaching proposal to support economic recovery of the affected region, which will be funded by mobilizing additional resources where possible, reprogramming on-going operations and redirecting activities.

3.1.4 The proposed Emergency Relief Assistance Operation will be funded from the Bank's Special Relief Fund (SRF). It will purchase emergency kits constituting of family tents, tarpaulins, shelter tool kits,

hygiene kits, hand pump repair kits and emergency food. Included are local transportation costs, insurance, freight, and overhead customs clearance. It will also cover the management cost of the executing agency and financial audit of the emergency operation.

3.2 Cost and Source of Finance

3.2.1 The total cost of the Bank’s emergency assistance is estimated at US\$ 1,500,000 to be allocated to the Government of Mozambique (US\$1,000,000.00), Zimbabwe (US\$250,000.00), and Malawi (US\$250,000.00). These funds are restricted to the sole purpose of urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected populations.

Table 1: Project costs

	Category	Item	Quantity	Unity Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
1		Purchase of Goods			
1.1	Goods	Emergency Shelter Kits	11,100	30	332,944.00
1.2	Goods	Family tents (16 m2)	1810	350	633,500.00
1.3	Goods	Tarpaulins (5ton)	120 Ton	2/kg	240,000.00
1.4	Goods	Emergency Food	240 Ton	1/kg	237,000.00
		Sub-Total			1,443,440.00
2.0	Services	Procurement Process, handling and storage	2%	-	28,868.00
2.2		Institutional Fees (Zimbabwe)	8%		18,518.00
		Sub-Total			1,490,827.00
5	Services	Audit			9173.00
		Total			1,500,000.00

3.3 Implementation Arrangements and Schedule

3.3.1 According to the Bank’s Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (ADB/BD/WP/2008/211/Rev.1 and ADF/BD/WP/2008/173/Rev.1) (the “Guidelines”), implementation of emergency humanitarian relief assistance will be entrusted to a suitable Implementing Agency to be selected from within UN specialized agencies which are operating at field level, competent Government institutions, or credible NGOs with a good track record of implementing emergency operations.

3.3.2 The Governments of Mozambique and Malawi have elected to utilize their existing structures. Therefore, in Mozambique, the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) will act as the Executing Agency (EA) for this operation, as they have the necessary logistical infrastructure and capability to implement the planned activities (i.e. purchase of goods and storage/distribution) in a timely and effective manner, and provide technical assistance and supervision. The INGC was the implementing agency for the 2013 and 2016 emergency operation funded by the Bank. The INGC, established in 1999, coordinates disaster risk management activities in Mozambique and operates under the Ministry of State Administration (MAE) with a mandate to coordinate emergencies, promote disaster prevention through population and government mobilization; protect human lives; ensure multi-sectoral coordination in disaster emergency; coordinate early warning systems; carry out public awareness; and re-utilize arid and semi-arid zones. They are responsible for coordinating disaster risk management at the national, provincial and district levels.

3.3.3 For Malawi, the Department of Disaster and Risk Management Affairs (DoDMA) will be the Executing Agency. DoDMA has been implementing and coordinating the implementation of humanitarian programmes in Malawi since its establishment in 1991 and has the requisite experience and capacity to deliver. DoDMA coordinates disaster risk management activities in Malawi and operates under the Office of the President and Cabinet with a mandate to coordinate emergencies, promote disaster prevention, protect human lives, ensure multi-sectoral coordination in disaster emergency, coordinate early warning systems, carry out public awareness; and re-utilize arid and semi-arid zones. They are responsible for coordinating disaster risk management at national, regional and district levels. In 2016, DoDMA successfully implemented a an emergency operation funded with US\$1 million from the Bank's Special Relief Fund to mitigate the effects of the 2015 flood disaster in Malawi

3.3.4 Because of the restricted access of Zimbabwe to international banks and financial institutions, and in particular, the inability of local Zimbabwean Banks used by the Government to access correspondent banks, the AfDB has not been able to successfully disburse into such local Zimbabwean Bank accounts for ongoing projects (ZIMFUND, TSF, etc). Therefore, SRF will need to direct payments to UNICEF Zimbabwe. UNICEF will be the executing agency and is one of the aid organizations leading efforts to bring relief to Cyclone Idai's victims in Zimbabwe. UNICEF is working with Government and partners from eight civil society organizations (Childline, World Education International, REPPSI, Child Protection Society, JF Kapnek Trust, Save the Children International and Plan International) to coordinate protection services both at national level and in the affected areas. In addition to providing psychosocial support, trauma counselling and bereavement support to children and adults, these organizations identify, document separated, and unaccompanied families. Child-friendly spaces offer safety, security and psychosocial support for affected children, including children with disabilities. As more cyclone-affected areas become more accessible and more families are reached, these services will be critical. With UNICEF support, partners including Childline Zimbabwe and REPSSI a temporary housing has been set up at Ngangu Primary School to provide shelter and food for the families whose homes were destroyed by the cyclone. Here REPSSI and Childline are working to ensure that families are provided with the necessary care to cushion them from the stress of the last two weeks.

3.3.5 Separate Letters of Agreements will be signed between the Bank, and the Republics of Mozambique and Malawi outlining the terms and conditions for the grant, responsibilities, and obligations of each party. The operational costs for undertaking US\$, the Technical Assistance, Supervision and Monitoring by the INGC and DODMA, are included in the detailed list of goods and services of the grant. A tripartite letter of agreement will be signed between the Bank, UNICEF and the Republic of Zimbabwe, which

will designate UNICEF as the Implementing Agency, and outlining the terms and conditions of the grant, and responsibilities and obligations of each party.

3.4 Procurement and Disbursement Arrangements

3.4.1 The emergency resources will be used to procure the various relief items and to cover the cost for transport logistics, supervision and audits. In Mozambique, the Bank will consider the Article 3.8 of the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance that requires use of the Bank's Rules and Procedures. The Bank Procurement Methods and Procedures are recommended for use under this grant for procurement of goods and works. Bank Standard Bidding Documents shall be used. In the case of Malawi, the relief items will be procured using the National Procurement Systems (NPP) that was reviewed and found acceptable by the Bank. As per the Government operational organization of the delivery of relief assistance, the national Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) is responsible for procurement, handling and storage of all relief food items in the country. DoDMA will therefore procure the food items through the NFRA. The structures and capacity of NFRA have been assessed and found adequate. The Letter of Agreement will include a provision, which allows the Bank to exercise a post review of this acquisition process for both countries. The Bank's Supervision team will monitor the process of ensuring that the goods effectively reach the warehouses of the Disaster Management Agencies of each country, and are distributed to the beneficiaries in the quantity and quality required.

3.4.2 In Zimbabwe, the procurement of the emergency goods will be done competitively by UNICEF, the Executing Agency based on UN procurement system and taken into account this is a response to a disaster, immediately following the emergency.

3.4.3 Financial Audit services will be procured through Least Cost Selection method using a National Shortlist, under AfDB approved Terms of Reference for Mozambique and Malawi. The cost of audit will be financed from the grant resources. The implementation agency will submit to the AfDB, within six (6) months after the end of the project, audited financial statements together with the auditor's management letter.

3.4.4 After the completion of the activities under the grant, UNICEF will provide the Republic of Zimbabwe and the Fund with final financial statements certified by an authorized financial officer. UN financial statements are audited bi-annually. The Bank will access and review for exceptions the audited two year financial statements of UNICEF that will incorporate the period of the disaster relief in Zimbabwe.

3.5 Duration

3.5.1 An emergency humanitarian relief assistance is stipulated, by the Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance, to typically be a short-term operation, lasting from a few weeks to a few months. Following this logic, the proposed period for this emergency relief assistance is six (6) months. Funds not disbursed after this period will be cancelled.

3.6 Disbursement

3.6.1 Given the nature and procurement arrangements for this operation, the Grant resources will be disbursed in one tranche directly to INGC in Mozambique and DoDMA in Malawi. Both institutions will open a foreign currency, denominated special account with a Bank acceptable to the Bank for disbursing the resources for the emergency operation. Once opened, INGC and DoDMA will provide the evidence

of the opening of their respective bank account to the Bank together with their disbursement request. As for Zimbabwe, grant resources will be disbursed to UNICEF in the account designated in the tripartite letter of agreement. The resources will be disbursed upon approval of the grants by the Board and upon signing of the relevant a Letters of Agreement in line with Bank's disbursement rules and procedures.

3.7 Financial Reporting, Supervision and Completion

3.7.1 The INGC and DoDMA will provide, within six (6) months after the Closing Date, a detailed Project Completion report consisting of a detailed operational section and a financial section. An Audit Report prepared by an independent external audit firm acceptable to the Bank shall accompany the Project completion report. The audit fee, not exceeding 1% of the grant amount, will be covered from the proceeds of the Grant. While for UNICEF in Zimbabwe the certified final financial statement signed by a responsible official will suffice. As indicated, for additional assurance, the Bank will access and review the audited UNICEF bi-annual audit report covering the period of the disaster relief in Zimbabwe.

3.7.2 The Bank's Country Offices in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe will provide ongoing support and monitor the execution of this operation and the submission of the required reports.

3.7.3 The INGC, DoDMA and UNICEF shall maintain appropriate separate records and books of accounts for the activities financed using the resources of the Grant.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 The Bank's total grant of US\$ 1.5 million will help address an important component of the early recovery efforts, in the three countries. The grant will be used to provide alternative temporary shelters, to the most vulnerable segment of the affected population through the provision of family tents, emergency kits and tarpaulins and emergency foods.

4.2 Management recommends that the Board of Directors of the Bank approve Grants from the SRF resources, as emergency assistance to the Republics of Mozambique (US\$1,000,000.00), Zimbabwe (US\$250,000.00) and Malawi (US\$250,000.00), to help restore the livelihoods of vulnerable populations that were severely affected by Tropical cyclone Idai.

Annex I
List of goods and services

	Cate- gory	Item	Quan- tity	Unity Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)	Procurement Method
1		Purchase of Goods				
1.1	Goods	Emergency Shelter Kits	11,100	30	332,944.00	Shopping
1.2	Goods	Family tents (16 m2)	1810	350	633,500.00	Shopping
1.3	Goods	Tarpaulins (5ton)	120 Ton	2/kg	240,000.00	Shopping
1.4	Goods	Emergency Food	240 Ton	1/kg	237,000.00	Shopping
		Sub-Total			1,443,440.00	
2.0	Services	Procurement Process, handling and storage	2%	-	28,868.00	Short List
2.2		Institutional Fees (Zimbabwe)	8%		18,518.00	Single Source
		Sub-Total			1,490,827.00	
5	Services	Audit			9,173.00	LCS
		Total			1,500,000.00	

Annex II: Allocation per Country

	Item	Quantity	Unity Cost (US\$)	Mozambique		Malawi		Zimbabwe		Total Cost (US\$)
				Quat	Total	Quat	Total	Quat	Total	
1	Purchase of Goods									
1.1	Emergency Shelter Kits	11,100	30.00	8100	243,000	1500	45,000	1498	44,950	332,944.00
1.2	Family tents (16 m2)	1810	350	1210	423,500	300	105000	300	105,000	633,500.00
1.3	Tarpaulins (5tond)	120 Ton	2.0/kg	71	142,000	26	52,000	23	46,000	240,000.00
1.4	Emergency Food	240Ton	1.0/kg	166	166,000	40	40,000	31	31,000	237,000.00
	Subtotal				974,500		242,000		226,950	1,443,444.00
2	Procurement Process, handling and storage		-	2%	19,490	2%	4,840	2%	4,540	28,868.00
3	Inst. Fees Zimbabwe							8%	18,510	18,518.00
	Sub-Total				993,990		246,837		250,000	1,490,827.00
4	Audit	1			6,010		3,163		-	9,173.00
	Total				1,000,000		250,000		250,000	1,500,000.00

Annex III: The Appeals

English version

President Filipe Nyusi Declaration – 18 March 2019

Video (PT) available at: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TPbjr4WQ5bH1PCK98MNZ_AEBCrmQhugb

Mozambicans, compatriots, we are experiencing a tragic situation. As we said before, as soon as Beira airport reopened yesterday, we made ourselves present at 9 am in the city of Beira to see the reality. In what we saw, in the afternoon of yesterday, we sent instructions to start the recognition of the situation and the rescue of the people that requires support in that zone.

Therefore, this allows us to say that in the central zone of Mozambique, what also applies for the provinces of Sofala and Manica, we are going through difficult and worrisome moments arising from the passage of Cyclone Idai. So far, there have been 84 deaths reported formally, but when we fly, the effort is still being made this morning to realize, it seems that we can register more than a thousand deaths. More than 100,000 people are in danger of life.

Currently, the national road No. 6 has suffered four cuts, as it is visible, at any moment that number of cuts may increase, isolating by land the city of Beira and Púnguè, but also Macossa and Chimoio. The waters of the rivers Púnguè and Búzi overflowed making disappear whole villages and isolating communities. We could see bodies floating while flying over the area. So, it is a real humanitarian disaster of great proportions.

The bridge over the Búzi river in the national highway N°260 was destroyed by the raids of the waters. The districts of Búzi, Chibabava and Muanza in the province of Sofala and the district of Mossurize and the administrative post of Donde in Manica are isolated from the rest of the country. Which forced our citizens to seek refuge in the trees and roofs of the houses while they wait for the rescue.

This natural disaster left much of the central zone without electricity, we can even say from the city of Beira that 80% of poles are not in conditions the same to the electrical installation. Also left without drinking water supply and communications, in addition to having affected the normal operation of hospitals, schools, incidentally, it can be said that in this district that I mentioned practically the school network was totally destroyed and more public and private institutions as well.

At this moment, dear compatriots, our priority, the government's priority, is to save human lives. There is no room for us for quarrels or accusations. Our Defense Forces are on the ground with maritime and air assets saving lives in partnership with other counterparts.

In order to ensure rapid humanitarian assistance in food and non-food items, water, energy and communications, the government has mobilized various air assets. We are talking about helicopters and airplanes that, even today, some will follow to the city of Beira. I ended up with more contacts this morning to see if we can increase it, because in fact the number of the people who are waiting for this support is very large and this has to be done in record time to see if we can save many of their lives. A cargo ship was also deployed to follow to the port of Beira in the coming days and we also have other supports being mobilized internally and externally. Here it is important to mention the great presence of the WFP and the Red Cross.

Given this dramatic scenario, the government decided to hold the 9th ordinary session of the council of ministers tomorrow, March 19, in the city of Beira to monitor and evaluate the situation on the ground. In this crisis situation, I welcome INGC's readiness. They are young people who do not measure their strength and are on the ground at all times and with all readiness and sacrifice. The readiness of the Defense and Security Forces. They have the component that is called omnipresence that is permanent and they work with INGC and, therefore, sometimes they are invisible. And to all who are engaged in the actions of search and rescue.

I thank the peoples and brother countries and the international community as a whole that have shown their support and unconditional solidarity.

I welcome and encourage the internal solidarity movement from Mozambican to Mozambican which is helping to minimize the suffering of the affected families. I call for all kinds of support to be channelled through INGC at the national level as well as its provincial links to allow greater harmonization and control.

Once again, we hope that tomorrow's government session in Beira will make decisions that meet the needs of the people in order to mitigate and define the following processes.

I want to take advantage once again to convey our feelings of sorrow to fellow citizens who have lost their loved ones.

But as I said, tomorrow we will continue. We are monitoring step-by-step on everything because the transshipment of the waters over the Púnguè and Búzi river and the possibility of reopening of the dam of Chicamba could bring more damage in this zone and, therefore, that from time to time through many means we will bring more developments.

We are making an effort today to mobilize some generators to support the city of Beira because it is not easy to make an immediate conduit because throughout the city the cables are spread from one side to the other and a full connection may bring other problems.

We saw cattle yesterday on the roads, on top of the lines. There are cattle that managed to escape. Also the populations that are in that area of Dondo and Búzi, even Nhamatanda, are also on the road because it is the only place that they can stay. Vehicles are positioned or paralyzed at different points because forwards or backwards the roads are cut off. Furthermore, the provincial government, in the person of the own governor of Manica, is flying over the Dombe area where the situation is also catastrophic. It calls immediately for air assistance and, because of the scarcity (of resources), we will continue to request and mobilize international support in all dimensions.

I also want to greet here a body of young South African volunteers who are in the province of Sofala working for relief. And we also want to mobilize more support in a more interventionary way from Mozambicans and not simply be observers or commentators because that is the moment we have to look at people's lives and not time to explain why this happened.

As government, we will continue 24 on 24, as we said, determined to see if we can support our people, in this case, in food and especially now in rescue and then food, water, medicines and so on.

I also want to thank the media that are in the field with great difficulty in collecting the information, but still manage to bring and not only communicate to more elements of the population.

For all those in the basin of these rivers I have mentioned, I ask once more to leave the zones because the fury (of the waters) will sooner or later reach these areas, because it is raining heavily in the neighbouring countries and if the dams are released there will be no time for us to reach these spaces. Because we have to save, as I said, more than 100,000 people who are in an immediate danger zone.

This morning we were encouraged when we learned that with only a few means more than 400 people had been rescued by air and also by vessels that are working together with the young men of the navy who are on the ground doing this work, which we thank, and we encourage and appeal not to give up hope. Even so, do not wait for the compliments because even when you do not get the compliments you have to continue to do your work as the commitment of patriots.

Thank you very much for the information we gave you and all the attention that the Mozambican people dispenses at this moment.

Telephone: 253136/792918
Fax: 757737
Telefax: 2141
Telegrams: "MINFIN", Harare

Private Bag 7705, Causeway
Harare, Zimbabwe
20 March 2019



ZIMBABWE

Reference:

MINISTER OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
NEW GOVERNMENT
COMPOSITE OFFICE COMPLEX
CNR SIMON VENGAI MUZENDA
STREET/SAMORA MACHEL AVENUE
HARARE

Mr. D. Kitabire
Zimbabwe Country Manager
African Development Bank Group
Block 1 Ground Floor, Arundel Office Park
107 Norfolk Road
Mount Pleasant
Harare



Dear Mr. Kitabire,

**RE: GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE APPEAL FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TOWARDS
CYCLONE IDAI VICTIMS**

I make reference to the above subject matter.

As you may be aware, the Cyclone Idai weather phenomenon has negatively impacted on the livelihoods of the people in affected areas, namely Manicaland (Chimanimani and Chipinge), Masvingo and Mashonaland East, giving rise to devastating impact on human security and destruction of infrastructure.

In this regard, His Excellency, the President, Cde E. D. Mnangagwa declared a National Disaster on 16 March 2019, in respect of areas affected by Cyclone Idai in line with sub-Section (1) of Section 27 of the Civil Protection Act (Chap 10:06) of 1989.

May I, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, kindly appeal to the African Development Bank (AFDB) to assist in providing support towards the affected areas through food and non-food assistance. Meanwhile, the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe has availed \$50 million to assist victims of Cyclone Idai and restore infrastructure destroyed by the disaster.

I sincerely thank the Bank for its continued support towards the population of Zimbabwe.

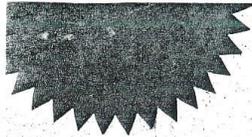
Please accept, Country Manager, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely

Hon. Prof. Mthuli. Ncube

Minister of Finance & Economic Development and Governor of the Bank Group

cc Hon. J. Moyo, (MP) Minister of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing
Rtd. Chief Air Marshal. P. Shiri, (MP) Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement
Hon. S. Nzenza, (MP) Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
Dr. M. J. M. Sibanda, Chief Secretary to the President and Cabinet
Mr. G. T. Guvamatanga, Secretary for Finance & Economic Development and Alternate Governor of the Bank Group



GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO....

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RELIEF ACT

(CAP. 33:05)

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RELIEF

(NATURAL CALAMITIES) (DISASTER DECLARATION)

NOTICE, 2019



WHEREAS, as a result of heavy rainfall and flooding which have occurred in the districts listed hereunder from 6th March, 2019 causing twenty three (23) deaths, several injuries and damaging people's houses as well as public infrastructure;

AND WHEREAS in these circumstances it has become necessary to invoke the provisions of section 32 of the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act in order to secure the safety and protection of persons;

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 32(1) of the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act, I, PROFESSOR ARTHUR PETER MUTHARIKA, President of Malawi, hereby give notice as follows –

- Citation
1. This Notice may be cited as the Disaster Preparedness and Relief (Natural Calamities) (Disaster Declaration) Notice, 2019.

Declaration

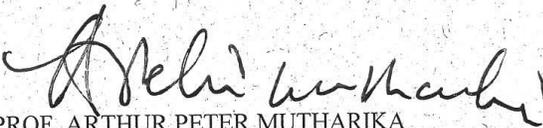
2. There is hereby declared, in respect of all areas of the districts of Balaka, Nsanje, Chikwawa, Zomba, Machinga, Blantyre, Phalombe, Thyolo, Mulanje, Neno, Mwanza, Dedza and Chiradzulu, a state of disaster and, upon the date hereof, the provisions

of disaster

of section 32 of the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act shall come into force in respect of all areas of the said districts or such parts thereof as may have been affected by heavy rainfall and flooding and shall apply to the exigencies arising from the situation in the said districts or parts thereof.

Given this

5th day of March, 2019.


PROF. ARTHUR PETER MUTHARIKA
President

(FILE NO. M5/01/20)

**Food Security Outlook Brief
Heads of Cooperation Meeting - March 2019**

Highlights

- The President of Malawi has declared a State of Disaster, following heavy rains and floods from 5 to 8 March. **15 districts** have been impacted, with over to **868,000** people affected including about **732,000 in need of assistance**. At least 56 people have died, and 672 have been injured. **86,976 displaced people** are currently reported in over 173 camp sites.
- The Government has appealed to the international community for multi-sectoral support as well as support in conducting search and rescue operations.

Regional Food Security Outlook

Tropical Cyclone Idai

- Flooding and high winds that have devastated large areas of Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe over the past week.
- Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall near the Mozambican port of Beira on Thursday 14 March and heavy downpours have washed away homes, crops and essential infrastructure across the three countries.
- With reports that at least 400,000 people have been made homeless in central Mozambique, Large parts of Beira have been damaged, entire villages and towns have been completely flooded.
- Preliminary official estimates put the number affected in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe at 1.5 million, many of them in urgent need of food. The three governments have declared emergencies in the impacted areas and requested outside help.

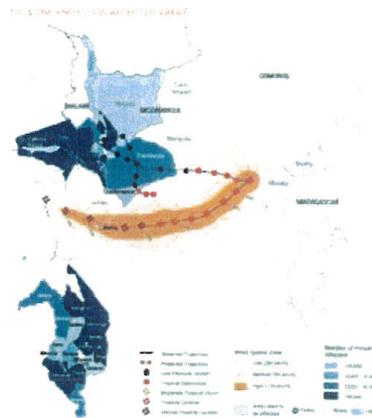
Below-average rainfall in Southern Africa

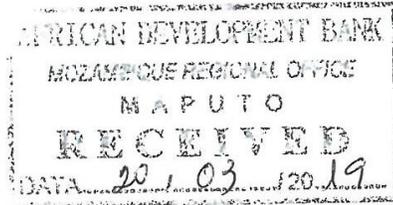
- Below-average rainfall was recorded in Namibia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and northern South Africa. Ongoing below-average rainfall has strengthened thirty-day deficits in southern Zambia and northern Zimbabwe.

Malawi Food Security Outlook

Tropical Cyclone Idai impact in Malawi

- The President of Malawi has declared a State of Disaster, following heavy rains and floods from 5 to 8 March. 15 districts have been impacted, with over to 868,000 people affected including about 732,000 in need of assistance. At least 56 people have died, and 672 have been injured. 86,976 displaced people are currently reported in over 173 camp sites.





REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA ECONOMIA E FINANÇAS
GABINETE DO MINISTRO

Ofício nº 59 /GM/MEF/19

Dr. Akinwumi Adesina
President of the African Development Bank Group
Abidjan, Cote D'Voire

Subject: Emergency Support to Mozambique - Cyclone IDAI

Dear President,

On behalf of the people of Mozambique and its government, I would like to thank you for the support provided by the Bank, in addressing long term development priorities and on response to the emergency situations as a result of recurrent floods, drought, cyclones and endemic diseases.

As you may know, the central part of Mozambique was affected by a Cyclone IDAI and the extension of the damages, loss of life and destruction of infrastructures is paramount. As a result the Government of Mozambique did rise the situation to a Red Flag, a complete state of emergence. Therefore, I kindly request Your Excellency to access the Banks emergency funds to help the Government of Mozambique to address the situation.

Please recall Mr. President that last year you announced to the Fall armyworm (FAW) affected countries to assess the Bank emergency resources. However, this situation never reached to the alert levels.

Mr. President to address long term situations of the recurrent droughts, floods, cyclones and endemic diseases the Government of Mozambique would like to adopt and strengthen existing climate insurance mechanism, engaging in discussions with the Africa Development Bank through the Africa Risk Capacity or other existing insurance mechanism that the Bank pursue.

Dear Adesina, I avail this opportunity to thank you once again and we are looking forward to hear from you.



Adriano Afonso Maleiane
Minister of Economy and Finance

Governor for Mozambique

Cc:

His Excellency Carlos Agostinho do Rosario
Prime Minister of Mozambique

His Excellency Rogerio Lucas Zandamela
Governor of Bank of Mozambique

Mr. Pietro Toigo
Resident Representative to Mozambique
African Development Bank – Maputo

Phone: (265) 1789 355
Telefax: (265) 1789 173
Telex: 44407
E- mail: finance@finance.gov.mw



Ministry of Finance,
Economic, Planning &
Development
P.O. Box 30049,
Lilongwe 3

Ref. No. FIN/DAD/RM/5/2/1/1

25th March 2019

The Officer In-Charge
African Development Bank Group
Kangombe House
P. O. Box 30732
Lilongwe 3



Dear Madame,

**REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR
FLOOD DISAASTER RESPONSE**

As you are aware parts of Southern and Central regions of Malawi have experienced heavy rains from 4th March 2019, which resulted in excessive flooding causing death, some people going missing and destruction of property. As of 20th March 2019, reports have indicated that 193, 088 households have been affected with 19, 356 households displaced and currently placed in 173 camps, 565 injured, 59 people dead, and 3 people are missing. The floods have left the affected households in dire need of relief assistance. This disaster prompted the Head of State to declare a State of Disaster on 8th March 2019 in the affected areas.

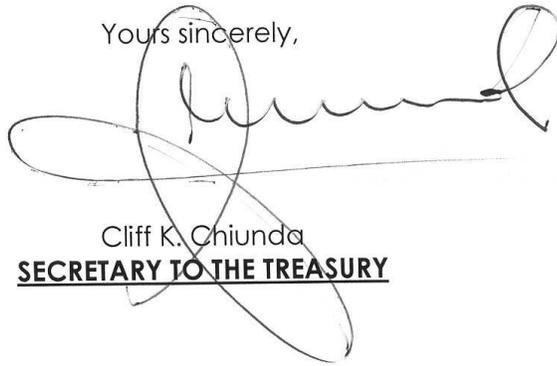
In view of this, we are requesting for resources to address emergency relief needs during this period of disaster. Among other things, the resources will be used for procurement of relief items, assessment, search and rescue, distribution and monitoring.

In order to identify resources under ADF 14 to address emergency relief needs, we wish to propose to the Bank to consider reducing UA 1.5 million from the Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Project, which will be allocated UA 11 million. In addition, we request the Bank to reallocate the UA 3.8 million grant for the Competitiveness and Export

Diversification & Improving Access to Digital Financial Service Project.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Bank for your interest to help the affected households in Malawi.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cliff K. Chiunda', with a large, stylized flourish extending to the left and bottom.

Cliff K. Chiunda
SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Resolution N°/[●]/2019/[●]

Adopted by the Board of Directors, on a lapse-of-time basis, on [●] 2019

Multinational: Grant to the Republic of Mozambique from the Special Relief Fund to finance part of the costs of the Emergency Humanitarian Relief Assistance related to the 2019 Tropical Cyclone Idai

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

HAVING REGARD to: (i) Articles 1, 2, 8, 12, 13, 14, 32 and 37 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank (the “Bank”); (ii) the General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (the “SRF”), as amended (the “Regulations”); (iii) the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance (the “Guidelines”); and (iv) the grant proposal contained in Document ADB/BD/WP/2019/75/Approval (the “Appraisal Report”);

HAVING CONSIDERED the emergency humanitarian situation in the Republic of Mozambique as a result of the 2019 Tropical Cyclone Idai, as further described in the Appraisal Report;

TAKING NOTE of the request received by the Bank on 20 March 2019 from the Republic of Mozambique for financial assistance to meet the urgent needs of the affected population;

DECIDES as follows:

1. To award to the Republic of Mozambique (the “Recipient”), from the resources of the SRF, a grant of an amount not exceeding One Million United States Dollars (USD 1,000,000) (the “Grant”) to finance part of the costs of the Emergency Humanitarian Relief Assistance related to the 2019 Tropical Cyclone Idai;
2. To authorize the President to conclude a letter of agreement between the Bank and the Recipient (the “Letter of Agreement”), on the terms and conditions set out in the Guidelines, the Regulations, and the Appraisal Report;
3. The Grant will be disbursed to the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) as the Executing Agency;
4. The President may cancel the Grant if the Letter of Agreement is not signed within ninety (90) days from the date of approval of this Resolution by the Board; and
5. This Resolution shall become effective on the date above-mentioned.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Resolution N° B/[●]/2019/[●]

Adopted by the Board of Directors, on a lapse-of-time basis, on [●] 2019

Multinational: Grant to the Republic of Zimbabwe from the Special Relief Fund to finance part of the costs of the Emergency Humanitarian Relief Assistance related to the 2019 Tropical Cyclone Idai

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

HAVING REGARD to: (i) Articles 1, 2, 8, 12, 13, 14, 32 and 37 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank (the “Bank”); (ii) the General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (the “SRF”), as amended (the “Regulations”) (iii) the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance (the “Guidelines”); and (iv) the grant proposal contained in Document ADB/BD/WP/2019/75/Approval (the “Appraisal Report”);

HAVING CONSIDERED the emergency humanitarian situation in the Republic of Zimbabwe as a result of the 2019 Tropical Cyclone Idai as further described in the Appraisal Report;

TAKING NOTE of the request dated 20 March 2019, received from the Republic of Zimbabwe for financial assistance to meet the urgent needs of the affected population; and

RECALLING

- (i) Resolution N° B/BD/2017/01 – F/BD/2017/01 adopted by the Boards of Directors of the Bank and the African Development Fund, on 25th January 2017 approving the proposal contained in Document ADB/BD/WP/2016/185/Rev.1-ADF/BD/WP/2016/133/Rev.1 entitled “Fiduciary Principles Agreement with UN Systems Organizations”, as well as the document entitled “Fiduciary Principles Agreement between the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund and Certain Organizations of the United Nations System” attached thereto; and
- (ii) The Fiduciary Principles Agreement between the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) dated 18 March 2019;

DECIDES as follows:

1. To award to the Republic of Zimbabwe (the “Recipient”), from the resources of the SRF, a grant of an amount not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand United States Dollars (USD 250,000) (the “Grant”) to finance part of the costs of the Emergency Humanitarian Relief Assistance related to the 2019 Tropical Cyclone Idai;
2. To authorize the President to conclude a tripartite letter of agreement (the “Letter of Agreement”) between the Bank, the Recipient and UNICEF, on the terms and conditions set out in the Guidelines, the Regulations and the Appraisal Report;
3. The Grant will be disbursed to UNICEF as the implementing agency;
4. The President may cancel the Grant if the Letter of Agreement is not signed within ninety (90) days from the date of approval of this Resolution by the Board; and
5. This Resolution shall become effective on the date above-mentioned.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Resolution N° /[●]/2019/[●]

Adopted by the Board of Directors, on a lapse-of-time basis, on [●] 2019

Multinational: Grant to the Republic of Malawi from the Special Relief Fund to finance part of the costs of the Emergency Humanitarian Relief Assistance related to the 2019 Tropical Cyclone Idai

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

HAVING REGARD to: (i) Articles 1, 2, 8, 12, 13, 14, 32 and 37 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank (the “Bank”); (ii) the General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (the “SRF”), as amended (the “Regulations”) (iii) the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance (the “Guidelines”); and (iv) the grant proposal contained in Document ADB/BD/WP/2019/75/Approval (the “Appraisal Report”);

HAVING CONSIDERED the emergency humanitarian situation in the Republic of Malawi as a result of the 2019 Tropical Cyclone Idai as further described in the Appraisal Report;

TAKING NOTE of the request dated 25 March 2019, received from the Republic of Malawi for financial assistance to meet the urgent needs of the affected population;

DECIDES as follows:

1. To award to the Republic of Malawi (the “Recipient”), from the resources of the SRF, a grant of an amount not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand United States Dollars (USD 250,000) (the “Grant”) to finance part of the costs of the Emergency Humanitarian Relief Assistance related to the 2019 Tropical Cyclone Idai;
2. To authorize the President to conclude a letter of agreement between the Bank and the Recipient (the “Letter of Agreement”), on the terms and conditions set out in the Guidelines, the Regulations, and the Appraisal Report;
3. The Grant will be disbursed to the Department of Disaster and Risk Management Affairs (DoDMA) as the Executing Agency;
4. The President may cancel the Grant if the Letter of Agreement is not signed within ninety (90) days from the date of approval of this Resolution by the Board; and
5. This Resolution shall become effective on the date above-mentioned.