



# INFORMATION UPDATE ON DROUGHT RESPONSE BY THE UN SYSTEM

The purpose of this information update is to keep the UN in Zambia updated on the United Nations and humanitarian partners contribution to the current Drought emergency. The brief may also be shared with the Government and the Cooperating Partners, as a way of also keeping them updated.

## Key Highlights

- **UN Appeal Funding:** As of August, only \$52 million (approximately 23%) of the \$228 million UN Appeal had been funded. The UN urgently calls on humanitarian partners to secure the critical funding needed to save lives and support those impacted by the crisis.
- **Drought Funding in Zambia:** According to the UN OCHA Supported Financial Tracking Service (FTS) of stakeholder contributions, by September a total US \$330.96 million had been allocated to support drought-affected populations. Of this, US\$ 234.34 million (71%) was channelled through the Government, while US\$ 65.62 million (29%) was channelled through UN agencies and partners.
- **US Government Support:** The US Government has committed \$20 million of its humanitarian assistance to support the drought response in Zambia, through the UN World Food Programme (WFP). This is in addition to USAID’s existing \$9.5 million in food security assistance aimed at promoting inclusive, long-term agricultural-led economic growth.
- **Childhood Vulnerability:** Over 3 million children under 18 years old, including 1.2 million children under the age of 5, are facing prolonged food insecurity, with a high risk of common childhood illnesses, vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks, and malnutrition, as reported by the SMART Survey in May 2024.
- **ZVAC Analysis:** The Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) analysis has been completed, and the preliminary results were shared at DMMU’s National Disaster Management Consultative Forum in August.



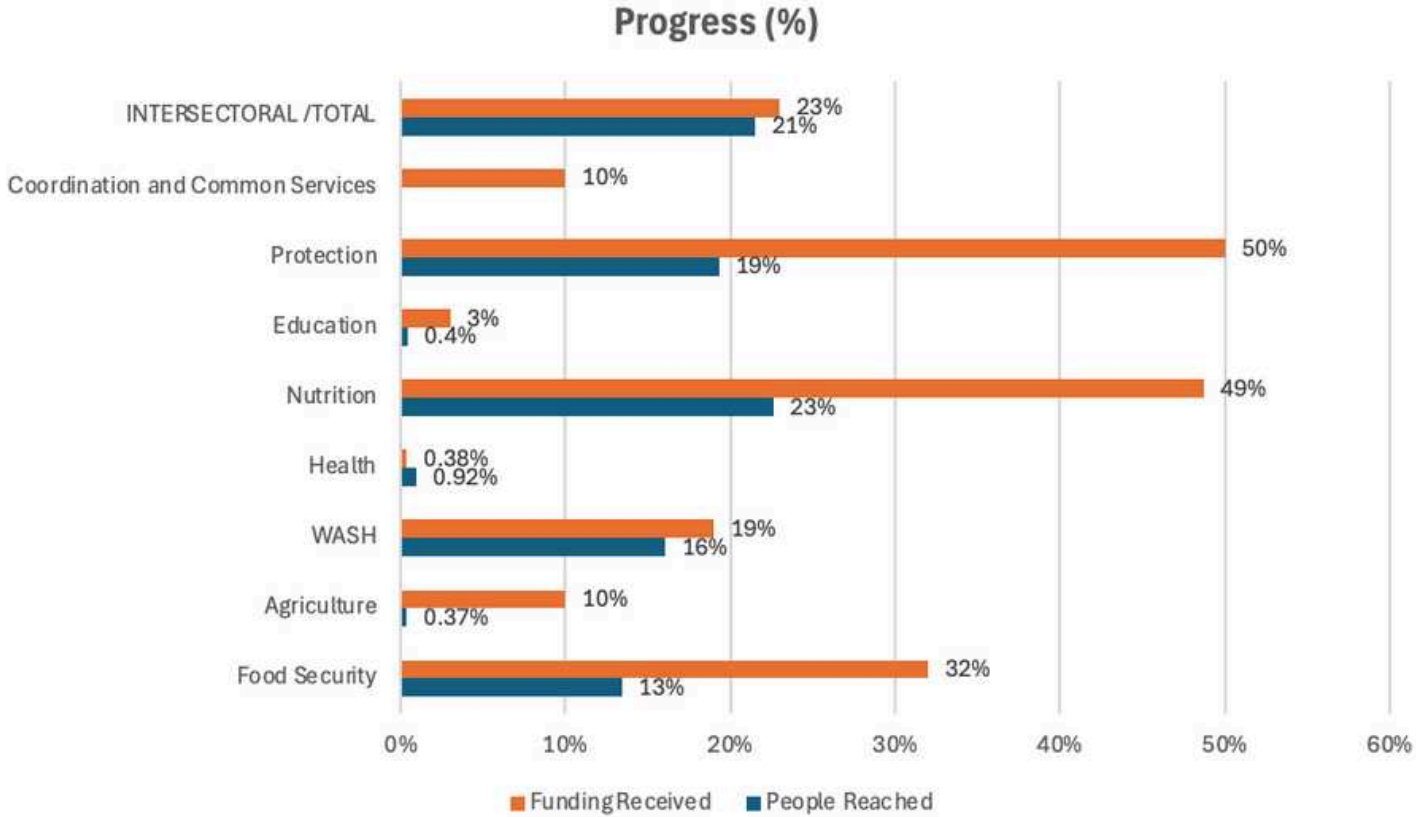
- **Market monitoring (mVAM):** Since June 2024, WFP, in collaboration with the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) and supported by the British High Commission Zambia, has been conducting remote market monitoring (known as mVAM) to assess market functionality across four dimensions: assortment, availability, price, and resilience. The July 2024 data collection across 8 provinces revealed an overall moderate Market Functionality Index (MFI) score of 5.6, with Central and Muchinga provinces performing best, while Northwestern Province scored the lowest (3.6), largely due to challenges in commodity availability and price stability. The assessment highlighted strengths in market resilience (8.9) and moderate performance in assortment (6.4) and availability (7.1) but identified concerns regarding price stability and predictability (5.1) across the country.
- **Humanitarian Response Monitoring:** During the DMMU’s Inter-Sector Coordination Meeting, humanitarian partners proposed conducting a high-level joint monitoring mission in September/October 2024.



Key Figures

- **People in Need:** 6.6 million
- **People Targeted :** 4.6 million People reached : 712,775 (15.57 %)
- **Number of Operational partner/Part of Response:** 47, INGOs 30, UN 10, National NGOs 6, Red Cross 1
- **Funding:** Requested amount: 228.3 million  
 Received amount: 52.77 million  
 23.12% Funded

Chart 01: Drought response progress as of August 2024



**Table 01: Drought response progress as of August 2024**

Funding							
SECTOR	People in Need (PIN)	People Targeted	People Reached	Progress	Req-US\$ million	Rec-US\$ million	Progress (%)
<b>Food Security</b>	6,552,028	2,625,843	352,550	13%	109.5	35.00	32%
<b>Agriculture</b>	4,024,151	2,764,843	10,200	0.37%	60	6.10	10%
<b>WASH</b>	6,552,027	3,463,233	555,250	16%	20.7	4.00	19%
<b>Health</b>	6,552,028	4,577,136	60,000	1%	20	0.08	0.38%
<b>Nutrition</b>	1,284,620	1,047,571	236,966	23%	11.7	5.70	49%
<b>Education</b>	4,734,016	4,577,136	18,211	0.40%	3	0.07	3%
<b>Protection</b>	3,698,996	1,160,160	223,732	19%	3	1.50	50%
<b>Coordination and Common Services</b>					0.6	0.06	10%
<b>INTERSECTORAL /TOTAL</b>	6,552,028	4,577,136	983,864	21%	228.3	52.51	23.00%



## Overall Resource Mobilization Tracking Update as of August 2024

According to the UN OCHA Supported Financial Tracking Service (FTS) of stakeholder contributions, by September a total US\$ 330.96 million had been allocated to support drought-affected populations. Of this, US\$ 234.34 million (71%) was channelled through the Government, while US\$ 65.62 million (29%) was channelled through UN agencies and partners.

**Table 02: Overall Resource Mobilization Tracking Update by Recipient Organization**

Sl	Recipient Organization	Sum of Total Amount in US\$*	US\$* (Million)
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>330,961,307</b>	<b>330.96</b>
1	MCDSS	220,975,664	220.98
2	World Food Programme	59,747,239	59.75
3	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	13,362,434	13.36
4	UNICEF	10,471,051	10.47
5	FAO	6,400,763	6.40
6	UNDP	4,037,804	4.04
7	Oxfam in Zambia	3,902,000	3.90
8	World Vision Zambia	3,375,000	3.38
9	GIZ	3,061,073	3.06
10	UNHCR	1,445,000	1.45
11	CARE Zambia	1,092,136	1.09
12	Plan International	947,533	0.95
13	Catholic Relief Services	600,000	0.60
14	Save the Children International	497,269	0.50
15	Joint Country Program of NCA and DCA	374,567	0.37
16	United Nations Population Fund - UNFPA	250,000	0.25
17	People in Need	241,000	0.24
18	Zambia Land Alliance Monze	46,437	0.05



19	ADRA	43,560	0.04
20	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	35,780	0.04
21	Response Network	30,413	0.03
22	Zambia Episcopal Conference (ZEC)	24,585	0.02

**Table 03: Overall Resource Mobilization Tracking Update by Source of Funding**

SI	Source	Total Amount \$	Million \$
1	Belgium	400,000	0.40
2	Czech Republic	1,033,000	1.03
3	France	16,582,434	16.58
4	Germany	26,052,764	26.05
5	Ireland	1,027,000	1.03
6	Japan	2,260,524	2.26
7	Netherlands	1,000,000	1.00
8	South Korea	1,000,000	1.00
9	Sweden	942,000	0.94
10	US Government- (BHA+USAID)	21,841,456	21.84
11	United Kingdom (FCDO)	1,298,000	1.30
12	Zambia	9,269	0.01
13	European Union (EU)	5,104,820	5.10



14	Africa Development Bank (SRF)	1,000,000	1.00
15	Africa Risk Capacity	3,326,000	3.33
16	Multi-donor	3,661,999	3.66
17	World Bank	220,975,664	220.98
18	UN Central Emergency Response Fund	5,500,000	5.50
19	UNDP	4,037,804	4.04
20	World Food Programme	2,659,799	2.66
21	FAO	1,804,307	1.80
22	UNICEF	394,574	0.39
23	United Nations Population Fund - Emergency Fund	250,000	0.25
24	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	35,780	0.04
25	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	20,000	0.02
26	World Vision	3,375,000	3.38
27	Oxfam catastrophe fund (CAT Fund)	3,200,000	3.20
28	Joint Country Program of NCA and DCA	519,561	0.52
29	Private Donor	400,000	0.40
30	Plan International	340,416	0.34
31	CUMMINS	325,000	0.33
32	Farm Forest Facility	250,000	0.25
33	Catholic Relief Services Private funds	200,000	0.20
34	Coca Cola Foundation	80,136	0.08
35	SCI Emergency Response Fund	54,000	0.05
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>330961306.6</b>	330.96





## Sector update

In response to the drought exacerbated by climate change, the Government of Zambia activated various clusters in November 2023, co-led with the UN System, to implement a Food Security Drought Response Plan. These clusters cover Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Health, Education, Protection, Early Recovery & Resilience, Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), Energy, Emergency Logistics, Infrastructure, and Wildlife Management.

The UN, as co-chair of the cluster groups, is committed to supporting the Zambian Government in addressing the drought situation, aiming to create a smooth transition from emergency response to development in the affected districts. Regular cluster meetings were held in July and August 2024.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) deployed a full-time staff member to enhance coordination efforts. The OCHA coordinator supported various activities, including Humanitarian Country Team meetings, inter-sector coordination, response monitoring using the 5Ws matrix, financial tracking of the drought response appeal, and managing the Central Emergency Response Fund for Zambia. The 5Ws Tool helps map and monitor response actions, identify gaps and overlaps, and optimize resource use.

A Humanitarian Country Team meeting brought together all humanitarian partners to update on ongoing response efforts. OCHA prepared a drought dashboard based on the available information for response monitoring.

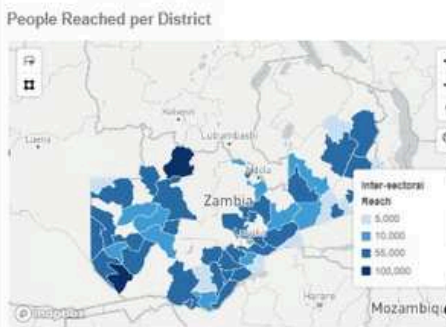
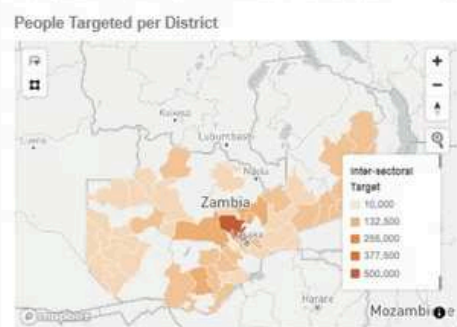
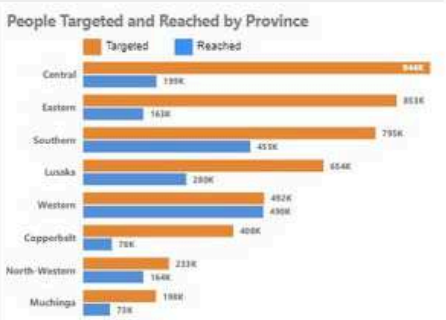
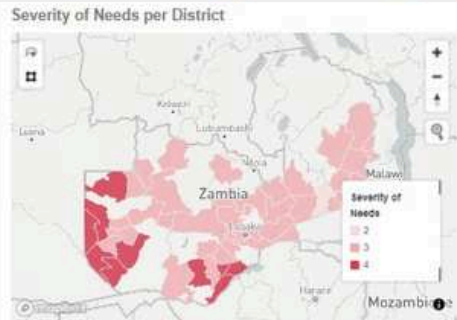
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## Coordination







The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
 Creation date: 10 Jun 2024 Sources: Zambia Sectors inputs: www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

### Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

**Number of people targeted:** 2.6 million  
**Number of people reached:** 352,550

**Requested amount:** 109.5 million  
**Received amount:** US\$ 35 million  
**Number of partner operational:** 10

Complementary to ongoing Government responses through DMMU and MCDSS, cluster members have started responding directly in multiple districts. WFP, ZRCS, OXFAM, CARE and ADRA, among others, have rolled out interventions targeted at supporting vulnerable and food insecure households in the most affected districts.



## Key activities/Indicators

GRZ				
Key Activities/Indicators	Plan	Actual	Progress	Comment
DMMU In-kind Maize (MT)	40,865	26,352	64%	Mixed mechanism 20% unconditional and 80% Food for Assistance.
FRA Community Sales (MT)		82,891		
FSL Cluster				
# Households receiving food assistance	194,434	121,354	62%	606,770 people reached in August.
Quantity of Food Distributed under Emergency Logistics support	6,800	12,982	191%	259,640 people supported with Government maize.

## Detailed description of the support Food Security Cluster is providing for the response

### Government - led Interventions

- The data analysis for the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) has been finalised.
- The Food Reserve Agency (FRA) procured 83,000 MT of early maize and 22,000 MT from traders during the current buying season.
- The FRA reported to have sold up to 108,002 MT of subsidized maize, as from January 2024 as a market stabilization measure.
- In July, the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) reported to have distributed 26,350 MT of maize grain across 84 districts. Of this, 20% allocated as unconditional assistance, while 80% is designated for food-for-work programs.
- In August, DMMU reported to have distributed 33,367MT out of the allocated 41,865MT of Maize across 81 of the 84 drought affected districts.
- The Social Cash Transfer (SCT) scale-up as part of shock responsive social protection commenced with retroactive payments for May and June reaching 726,361 households across the 84 affected districts.

### UN Support to Government

- WFP continues to support the transportation of FRA maize to hard-to-reach drought affected districts. Phase I which targeted 4,623MT was finalized with 99% (4560.5MT) delivered. In addition, the Government submitted a request through DMMU for Phase II targeting 7,500 MT of which WFP has since moved 6,224MT representing about 79% of allocated quantity.
- The UN has continued providing technical support to the Ministry of Education through WFP for expansion of emergency school feeding to 36 districts affected by the drought. This intervention targets to reach more than 4,000 schools.
- Under logistics service provision, WFP continues to support other UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA) in the distribution and storage of assorted commodities under the emergency response.
- Data collection, aggregation and analysis for remote market monitoring (mVAM) has continued with latest results now being disseminated.

The cluster commenced the first round of cash transfers in Western province utilising the ARC and CERF funds. Other cluster members continue to implement various responses in the worst-affected districts including:

- Norwegian Church Aid - food distribution to 9,054 households.
- World Vision Zambia - provided emergency food assistance to 11,099 Households in three districts to pregnant and lactating women and children.
- Niras - provided food assistance to 47,660 people through Climate Just Community.
- CARE - provided food assistance to 720 households.
- World Vision Zambia, Action Against Hunger and Zambia Red Cross Society provided recovery support to 7,186 farmers.

With the USD 20 million funds from USAID BHA, WFP and partners distributed in-kind food distributions to 250 households (1,482 beneficiaries) in Nalolo district of Western province in the first week of August. The first distribution included 50kg maize grain and 10kg pulses (beans) to beneficiaries in Nalolo district.

The cluster continues to update the 5Ws (so far 7 organisations with a total of 79 projects are registered. Of these, 2 are completed, 14 are ongoing, and 63 are at the planning stage). This tool remains critical to map out the response coverage.



Since June 2024, WFP, in collaboration with DMMU and with support from the UK Government, has been implementing remote market monitoring (known as mVAM) to track the price of food commodities and market functionality based on four dimensions namely: (1) assortment - range of food and non-food commodities found within the markets; (2) availability - availability of sufficient stocks within the markets to meet the demand; (3) price - price stability and predictability and (4) resilience - responsiveness of supply chains to timely increase supply of stocks in the event of increased need.

Two rounds of data collection have been completed, with the second round conducted in 8 provinces (Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northwestern, Southern and Western) in July 2024. The results reveal an overall MFI score of 5.6, indicating moderate market functionality. The results show varying levels of market performance across different markets, with the highest MFI scores recorded in Central (6.7) and Muchinga (6.4) provinces, indicating relatively stable market conditions. Conversely, Northwestern province has the lowest MFI score of 3.6, suggesting significant challenges in market functionality due to low availability (MFI score of 2.0) of commodities, reflecting the market's inability to maintain supply even under stress, as well as a low-price stability (MFI score of 4.5), indicating unstable affordability and stability of prices for goods in the market.

The detailed breakdown of key dimensions across the 8 provinces highlights the market's strengths and weaknesses - resilience scored relatively high at 8.9, reflecting strong responsiveness of the supply chain, while assortment and availability scored 6.4 and 7.1, respectively, indicating a decent but not optimal range and consistency of goods in the markets. However, the price dimension scored lower at 5.1, pointing to price stability and predictability concerns across the country.

**Key achievements**

During the reporting period, cluster members (UN, INGOs and NGOs) have achieved the following:

- Successful roll out and scale up of drought response to affected districts.
- Phase I of logistical support to the Government to deliver maize in drought affected locations is completed and phase II is more than 70% complete.
- Provision of fuel support to DMMU to ensure on time delivery of the maize grain.
- The UN and partners completed a retail assessment in Western province to ascertain transfer modalities to deploy in the drought response.

## Agriculture

**Number of people targeted:** 200,000

**Number of people reached:** 10,200

**Requested amount:** USD 60 million

**Received amount:** USD 6.1million

**Expenditure:** USD 549,992

**Number of partner operational:** 02

### Key activities/Result Indicators (Plan and Actual)

Key activities/ Result Indicators	Plan	Actual	Progress (%)
<b>Provision of solar irrigation Kits</b>	Provided 90 irrigation kits to benefit 720 households (4,320 individuals)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concluded with site identification exercise.</li> <li>• Finalising on specifications to facilitate procurement of the kits.</li> </ul>
<b>Provision of Agricultural input packs (seed and fertiliser)</b>	200,000 small scale farmers	10,200 small scale farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.1%</li> </ul>
<b>Rehabilitation of water points</b>	Rehabilitation of 266 water points for both human and livestock		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concluded with site identification exercise.</li> <li>• Finalising on specifications to facilitate procurement of the necessary equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Vaccination of animals against New- Castle Disease</b>	Vaccinate 1680 animals against New- Castle Disease		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of the vaccines is underway.</li> </ul>
<b>Support Livestock Supplementary Feeding</b>	Procure pellet making machine, provide hay and molasses		Under procurement process.
<b>Registration of beneficiaries</b>			Registration of beneficiaries in the seven districts completed.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

**Number of people targeted:** 3.5 million

**Number of people reached:** 305750

**Requested amount:** 20.7 million

**Received amount:** US\$ 4,008,703 (80% funding gap)

**Number of partner operational:** 06

### Key activities/Result Indicators (Plan and Actual)

Key activities/ Result Indicators	Plan (UN Drought Appeal)	Actual	Progress (%)	Comment on progress
Additional people having access to treated water	50,000	405,500	811%	Targets were set low due to available budget during UN drought appeal planning.
Additional people with access to sanitation	15,000	102,000	680%	Targets were set low due to available budget during UN drought appeal planning.
Additional people having access to hygiene promotion	3,500,000	285,000	8%	With the ongoing activities, we expect to reach the target by December.

- Under the drought flash appeal project, WASH partners completed drilling of 256 boreholes, and 46 water schemes which include solarization and pipe networks increasing access to basic water to 508,000 people. In addition, rehabilitation of 433 boreholes and 119 water scheme development is currently ongoing.
- Furthermore, UNICEF procured contracts for rehabilitation and drilling of 765 water boreholes (569 for rehabilitation and 191 new boreholes) in 33 of the 84 drought affected districts. Out of this, 414 boreholes were newly procured to respond to the 2023/24 drought, whilst 351 boreholes had been done using development funds in drought affected areas. To date, 531 boreholes have been completed, with 335 rehabilitated and 191 new boreholes drilled, enabling 132,750 people to have increased access to basic drinking water.
- UNICEF is currently distributing infection prevention and control (IPC) supplies to 152 schools in Central Province and Southern Province, reaching 17,261 learners (8,837 girls and 9,378 boys).
- UNICEF started the delivery of IPC hygiene kits to 14 drought-affected districts in six provinces. The supplies will be distributed to 300 health care facilities, 44,550 vulnerable families, and 1000 children discharged from malnutrition treatment facilities, enabling about 223,500 children and their families to have improved hygiene practices.
- UNICEF signed PCA with national NGO, Rise Community Aid Program (RICAP), to strengthen the implementation of Risk Communication and Community Engagements in drought responses in Southern and Western Provinces.



### Key challenges

- Shortage of funding - Against funding requirement of US\$ 20,650,000 required for the drought response US\$ 4, 008,703 has been secured (CERF, CARE, CRS, World Vision and joint CP for NCA, DCA and RR).
- Coordination of the drought response among stakeholders needs to be strengthened.

**Coordination update:** As part of ongoing UNICEF commitment in WASH Cluster coordination, as a cluster co-lead, monthly WASH cluster, and weekly water quality monitoring coordination meetings continue. To streamline the functions of the WASH cluster Coordination, Terms of Reference (ToR) is developed and adopted by the WASH cluster partners. UNICEF supported the updating of WASH 5Ws and created a Google account and dedicated email address “zambia.wash@humanitarianresponse.info” in coordination with UN OCHA. The Zambia WASH humanitarian response page has also been activated; through it, partners will be able to share updates, assessments, reports, human-interest stories etc.

## Nutrition

**Number of people targeted:** 1.0 million

**Number of people reached:** 236,966

**Flash Appeal amount:** 11.6 million

**Received amount:** USD 5,727,739

**Number of partner operational:**08

**Nutrition Cluster Budget:** 22.2 million

**Cluster Funds mobilized:** 7,906,744

### Key activities/Result Indicators (Plan and Actual)

Key activities/Result Indicators	Plan (UN Drought Appeal)	Actual	Progress (%)	Comment on progress
Number of children (6-59) screened for acute malnutrition	887,615	779,867	87%	
Number of people receiving blanket supplementary feeding	202,296	0	0%	First shipment of corn-soy blend for children 6-23 months expected by end of September, with distribution expected in the 4th quarter of 2024.
Number of under 5 treated for SAM	51,045	6,301	12%	The target for SAM treatment is for all 84 droughts. The UN is directly supporting treatment in 25 of the 84 (priority 20 + SUN-II drought affected). Screening remains low in the districts not directly supported for active case finding by the UN.
Number of pregnant women receiving multiple micronutrients supplements (MMS)	186,800	0	0%	MMS not yet received in-country. Distribution expected in quarter 4.



- UN has supported training of 206 out of 792 Health workers and 842 out of 3081 Community Based Volunteers (CBVs) in Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and Maternal Adolescent Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MAIYC/N). UN has supported active screening of 779,867 children aged 6-59 months for wasting.
- UNICEF supported procurement and distribution of the following treatment commodities (RUTF 3461 cartons, F-75 232 Cartons, F-100 182 Cartons, Resomol 19 cartons and CMV 77 cartons across the drought affected districts). Towards treatment of 3461 children with severe wasting.
- Trained and set up sub-national nutrition cluster coordination structures in 20 drought affected districts across 4 drought affected provinces namely; Western (Sioma, Sikongo, Senanga, Mongu, Shangombo, Kalabo, Kaoma and Lukulu districts, Southern (Sinazongwe, Gweembe, Pemba, Zimba, Monze, Choma and Kazungula districts), Eastern (Lumezi and Lusangazi districts), Lusaka (Rufunsa district) and North Western (Zambezi and Chavuma districts).
- Supported Government with the adaptation and roll out of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and Maternal Adolescent and Infant and young Child Nutrition (MAIYC/N) in emergencies training packages.
- Working with partners conducted a SMART survey in 6 drought affected provinces of Zambia to inform wasting prevalence.
- Developed quarterly nutrition supplies tracking tool to help planning and preventing stock out of nutrition supplies in the districts.
- Supported the development of kobo-based nutrition information surveillance tool to monitor the nutrition situation on a biweekly basis- this has enabled tracking trends of malnutrition in different locations as well as stock outs of malnutrition treatment commodities.



#### Key achievements

From March to July a cumulative total of 6,411 children have been enrolled for SAM management (inclusive of oedema cases) whilst 16,288 children were enrolled for MAM management.

- With a record high in severe and moderate wasting admissions seen in June 2024 owing to massive screening of children during the first round of the bi-annual child health week campaign with support from the UN and other Nutrition cluster members.
- On average, 727,149 children are screened monthly in drought affected districts through Government, and other cluster members, with an average monthly enrollment of 1283 SAM cases and 3,258 MAM cases.
- The Government has procured 4,140 cartons of RUTF and distributed 1320 cartons to drought affected districts.
- 1,735 children under the age of five accessed services, with 568 screened for malnutrition.

#### Key challenges

- Last mile distribution of Nutrition commodities needs to be strengthened.
- Gap for Moderate Malnutrition Supplements. There is still a gap for commodities for management of moderate wasting. This increases the risk of these children deteriorating into severe wasting.



## Education

Number of people targeted: 4.6 million

Requested amount: 2.7 million

Number of people reached: 18,198

Received amount: US\$73,610 (97% funding gap)

Number of partner operational: 03

### Key activities/Result Indicators (Plan and Actual)

Key activities/ Result Indicators	Plan (UN Drought Appeal)	Actual	Progress (%)	Comment on progress
Number of learners supported with continued learning interventions	200,000	1,744 (accessing learning passport).	1%	At the time of planning, we were anticipating schools to close due to drought. This did not happen.
Number of learners supported with school feeding programme	4,400,000	18,060	0.41%	Roll out to additional districts is underway.
Number of Head teachers and teachers engaged in psychosocial support for learners.	3,000	0	0%	Not yet done due to lack of funding.
Number of MoE officials and other partners capacity built on Education in Emergency including Disaster Risk Reduction	40	138	345%	108 in 36 districts were trained in emergency school feeding protocols. 30 MoE staff and education partners were trained in Education in Emergencies.





- To support continuity of education and ensure availability of learning materials, supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) through the Directorate of Open Distance Education (DODE) to adapt and develop audio and video content for grade 7,9 & 12 focused on Math, Science, English and Civic Education and messaging for parents on keeping children in school during drought.
- Continued to support the MoE to convene the Education cluster every second week to ensure effective coordination of the responses.
- Supported MoE to revise the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Education Working Group (EWG) so that they are responsive to the context. The ToR have since been endorsed by EWG members and approved by MoE.
- Supported MoE and Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) to conduct a training on Education in Emergency for 30 MoE staff and education partners and 108 MoE personnel at district level were trained in emergency school feeding protocols.
- Supported MoE and DMMU to conduct education sector rapid need assessment in four districts and 40 schools.
- Provided school feeding to 22 schools in two districts, benefiting 18,060 children. Partners continue to advocate for school feeding expansion to address the issues of hunger and learning dropout and absenteeism.



### Key Challenges

- Limited numbers of active partners. Only three sector cluster members have Education in Emergency interventions mainly focusing on school feeding.
- Inadequate funding for Education in Emergency. Out of the required US\$ 2,700,000 for the drought response, only US\$73,610 has been secured (from UNICEF and SCI), leaving a significant 97% funding gap. Addressing this funding shortfall remains a critical challenge. The challenges will be addressed through engagement with donors.

**Coordination:** The mapping of education in emergency partners is completed; EWG/cluster's mailing list is updated through a consent form. Each partner nominated 2 focal points from their organizations to the EWG/cluster; Cluster members were on 20 June oriented to the 5Ws by OCHA' EiE (Education in Emergencies). Working Group ToR revised and endorsed by MoE and cluster members.



## Protection

**Number of people targeted:** 1.2 million

**Number of people reached:** 374878

**Requested amount:** 3.0 million

**Received amount:** USD 1.5 million (50% funding gap)

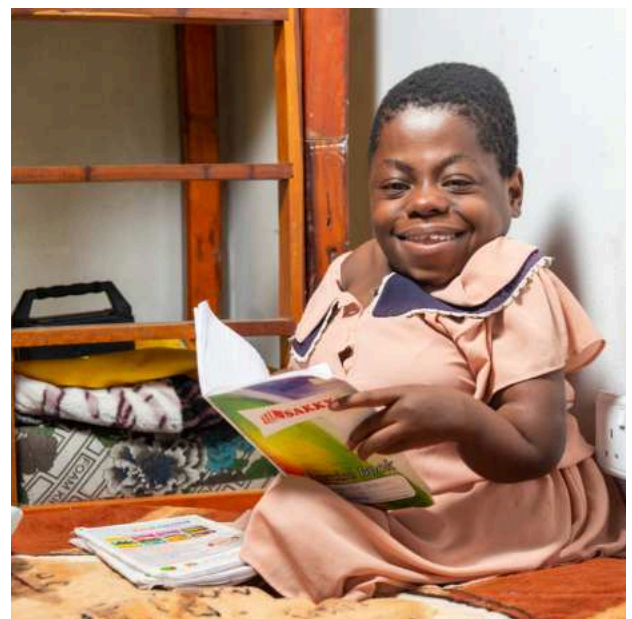
**Number of partners operational:** 20

### Key activities/Result Indicators (Plan and Actual)

Indicator	Number of People reached
# of targeted women, girls and boys provided with risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions to address gender-based violence.	374878
# of targeted people, including girls and boys in humanitarian contexts who have received individual case management and/or referrals to address severe protection risks.	287885
# targeted adolescents and young people receiving SRH/HIV/GBV information and referral to services in drought affected areas (disaggregated by sex and disability status).	228085
# of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/ or other personnel who aid affected populations.	114588
# of people receiving unconditional food assistance.	31200
# of people receiving multi-purpose cash.	24141

The Protection Cluster, co-led by UNHCR, requires approximately \$3 million to implement its response plan from April to December 2024 and has so far received less than 50%. With the arrival of a Cluster Coordinator and a dedicated Information management officer the cluster has enhanced its coordination and reporting. 20 Protection Sector member organizations – 4 UN agencies, 4 Government entities, 7 international NGOs and 5 national NGOs – have delivered protection interventions to more than 780,000 people since the beginning of the drought response.

In July, assessments by Protection Cluster member’s organizations revealed that the drought has significantly reduced food availability for the most vulnerable, particularly affecting women and children. The lack of food access has led to increased protection risks.





In mid-August UNHCR completed a protection risk assessment among refugee households with specific needs. Data analysis continues and the results will be available by the end of September. Amongst other responses, the results will inform targeted cash-based interventions including within the context of the CERF-funded project and in partnership with MCDSS.

The Protection Sector has made particular efforts to emphasize the importance of Protection Mainstreaming - including GBV, PSEA and child protection mainstreaming – in all types of drought response interventions. The Sector led dedicated sessions on this topic with other sectors and convened a three-day workshop organized by NCA-DCA which included 30 participants from both the humanitarian community and Government departments.



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## Health

**Number of people targeted:** 4.6 million

**Number of people reached:** 59,079

**Requested amount:** 20.2 million

**Received amount:** Funds have been diverted from other programs. No funds have been received as part of the appeal

**Number of partner operational:** 03

### Coordination of Health Cluster on Drought Response:

- WHO held a partners' resource mobilisation meeting with MoH in the month of July 2024.
- WHO and MoH are working on Guidelines for health response during the time of drought. The guidelines will be utilized to undertake preparedness and response.

### Disease Surveillance and Program Management and Response

- In the month of August 2024 WHO worked with the Ministry of Health to examine routine health services in the drought affected districts utilizing the District Health Information System (DHIS2). A comparison was made between data in 2023 and 2024.

UNFPA Zambia continues to support the Ministry of Health to provide integrated SRH services through mobile health teams, targeting underserved communities and hard-to-reach areas. Services include maternal health care, protection services for survivors of violence and treatment for people living with HIV.

As food insecurity increases, cooking classes using locally available produce (seeds, nuts etc.) have been integrated into outreach activities. UNFPA is providing support to the District Health Offices for community outreach.

In the period to August 2024, integrated mobile clinics reached 59,079 people, including 9,556 adolescent girls, 28,835 pregnant/breastfeeding women and 3,621 children under the age of five. Numerous women received antenatal and postnatal care, with some making their first visit within the critical first trimester.

- 1,735 children under the age of five accessed services, with 568 screened for malnutrition.
- 330 women accessed family planning including for implants and injectable contraceptives.
- 1,280 HIV tests were conducted with 7 positive cases linked to treatment.
- Over 1,000 individuals received information on GBV and available services.
- 1,341 individuals received information on STI prevention.

### Challenges

- Inadequate catalytic funds that can be utilized in preparation activities before the on-set of surge illness.
- MoH and ZNPHI coordination to Incidence Management System (IMS) is critical to strengthen and enhanced coordination.

## Early Recovery and Resilience

Recovery interventions are embedded within the activities of individual clusters. These include activities related to livelihoods, WASH, education, and health. However, the current recovery program does not cover strategic issues and other recovery needs such as Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Community-Based Adaptation (CBA), early warning systems, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CCAM) mainstreaming, preparedness for recovery, risk and recovery financing and policy review.

**Agricultural Interventions:** Through the following projects and programmes, the UN system, through the UNDP, is working to enhance resilience against future climate shocks. Key amongst the projects implemented by the UN system in Zambia, is the Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II (SCRALA) project that aims to provide small-holder farmers in flood and drought-prone districts in Zambia with the infrastructure, knowledge and systems need to enhance their livelihoods in the face of climate shocks. The SCRALA project specifically targets vulnerable groups, including women, the youth and persons with disabilities, to strengthen capacities and reduce inequalities.

The SCRALA project also focuses on infrastructure development to enhance access to quality services in the face of climate shocks, i.e., the drought. Through the establishment of 10 automatic surface water monitoring stations, the construction of 32 groundwater boreholes, and the construction of 64 irrigation systems across all the project’s 16 districts, the SCRALA project is enhancing recovery by ensuring that farmers are not left without any options to tend to their crops as their local water bodies dry up when droughts hit.

Efforts have also been made to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, ensuring that the aims of the project and its interventions are institutionalized – enhancing ownership of the project by national actors and ensuring the sustainability of the project’s results. This is particularly key for disaster recovery as it increases preparedness and ensures consistent actions are taken to transform the livelihoods and circumstances of the affected population. The UN system, through the UNDP-led project, facilitated the training of 300 PDCC, DDCC and ward-level policy makers on water management across the 16 districts.

Enhancing resilience against future shocks, the project partners with the Zambia Meteorological Department to equip beneficiaries and camp extension officers with knowledge and skills for interpreting and disseminating climate information for early warning and early action.

### Early Recovery Support to Government

UNDP through the Early Recovery Expert supported Government to draft the Early Recovery Pathways for Zambia report. The report looks at lessons learnt and emerging issues in the humanitarian response, early recovery opportunities linking to national development plans, sectoral entry point of the recovery plan, coordination of post humanitarian cluster system and monitoring and reporting recovery.

### Challenges

- The cluster need to be strengthened in coordination with DMMU.
- A draft policy brief on “pathways for early recovery” has been prepared by UNDP, which will be submitted to DMMU for approval and publication. DMMU and the Government will be engaged on how to further broaden drought recovery programming.



## Energy

Energy sector is one of the worst affected by the ongoing drought. The start of the drought sparked an energy crisis that has led to consistent and extended periods of load shedding, affecting the people in Zambia. To this end, the UNDP has been supporting the Ministry of Energy in coordinating the energy cluster, which led to the facilitation of two key activities, i.e., the validation of the Solar PV Handbook, and the decreasing of the energy gap by 700MW. The country's current deficit now sits at 950MWs.

The UNDP has supported the Government through the procurement of 218MW from Eskom South Africa, and the Zimbabwe Power Company. However, more is yet to be done to enhance the support of the UN system, through its Development Programme, to scale interventions to address the ongoing crisis. Increased efforts must be redirected to ensure the sensitization and promotion of renewable energy and alternative clean sources – for their benefits as a resilience mechanism.

### Challenges

- The cluster needs to strengthen collaboration among cluster members with guidance from the Government.
- Sensitization and promotion of renewable energy and alternative clean sources needs to be intensified, especially solar, with the RCCE cluster support.
- More media engagement to explain the power deficit and Government interventions.



## Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

**Number of people targeted:** 9.8million

**Requested amount:** USD1,745,000

**Number of partner operational:** 09

The RCCE is supporting DMMU through the development of key messages for dissemination through bulk SMS, posters, community radio stations, and the TV, ensuring consistent and clear communication across broadcast and digital media channels.

UNDP continued supporting the Public-Private Dialogue Forum (PPDF) in coordinating the RCCE cluster. As the lead agency for the RCCE cluster, UNDP, the agencies across the UN system, and partners in the public and private sphere, are working with the DMMU to enhance recovery and resilience efforts.

### Key achievements

- The development of a toll-free line for the call centre and TV scroller.



- The dissemination of bulk messaging with ZICTA across all mobile networks.
- The securing of ZMW 2.5 million worth of airtime for the dissemination of messages that aid in recovery efforts.
- The Rapid Qualitative Assessment in Kazungula, Gwembe, Kazungula, Sikongo and Shang’ombo Districts, was undertaken by UNICEF in collaboration with DMMU, Zambia National Public Health Institute, Ministry of Health, and University of Zambia, with the objective of understanding community perceptions, behaviours, and practices in drought-affected communities to inform adaptation of targeted emergency preparedness and response interventions.

### Challenges

- Limited funding for Media and Community Engagement.
- Strengthening linkage among clusters is needed to document communications reporting and awareness activities.

### Next Steps

- RCCE to enhance coordination with other clusters to document individual cluster communications activities and to develop more communication materials.
- Celebration of the 2024 International DRR Day on 13 October 2024.
- Support DMMU to produce regular information updates on drought response.
- Facilitate regular updates to the public through the media.

## Infrastructure

The Infrastructure Cluster is co-led by Government and UNOPS. Infrastructure is critical for enabling access to basic services and driving socio-economic development. As co-lead, UNOPS has been engaging with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Development, as well as the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, among other key partners.

### Key Achievements

- The Ministry of infrastructure with the support of UNOPS held a one-day strategic partnership workshop that was attended by the various Government departments.
- UNOPS has formally received a request to support the Government in contract management, procurement and installation of off-grid solar solutions for public institutions and asset management.
- UNOPS has also received a request from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to provide support in project management, designing and management of storm water drainages as well as designing and costing of small to medium sized bridges. Further to this, the Ministry is in discussions with UNOPS on the potential for partnership to support 116 local authorities across the country with capacity strengthening to enhance service delivery targeting construction contract management under the Constituency Development Fund (CDF).

Additionally, UNOPS and UNDP have been engaging on potential partnering to design, procure and implement 57 ground water monitoring stations across the southern borders of Zambia, in collaboration with the Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA), under the Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions (SCRALA) project.





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Pictures: @UNZambia

UN House, Alick Nkhata Road

P.O. Box 31966

Lusaka, ZAMBIA

Office: +260 211 386200 Ext 221

Email: [rca-unzambia@un.org](mailto:rca-unzambia@un.org)



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