



INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK OF ZIMBABWE

CYCLONE IDAI EMERGENCY DISASTER RESPONSE PROGRAMME



PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

IDBZ/IPD/PCR03/D2.2/122023

DECEMBER 2023

Document Control Sheet

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BTOR	Back to Office Report
CPU	Civil Protection Unit
CRPD	Credit and Policies Department
CSI	Corporate Social Investment
DO	Development Objectives
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMD	Economic, Strategy, & Performance Monitoring Department
EXCO	Executive Committee
FMTE	Finance and Treasury Department
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
IBR	Inverted Box Rib
IDBZ	Infrastructure and Development Bank of Zimbabwe
IPD	Infrastructure Projects Department
IPD2.0	Infrastructure Projects Department for Energy, Water, Transport, and ICT
IPD2.2	Infrastructure Projects Division for Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation
IP	Implementation Progress
LASD	Legal Advisory Services Department
LIC	Loans and Investments Committee
USSAP	University Staff and Students Accommodation Programme.
USD	United States Dollar
PRMD	Procurement Management Department
PSOD	Private Sector Operations Department
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
RIMD	Risk Management Department
RMCF	Resource Mobilisation and Climate Finance Department
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

I. BASIC DATA

(A) Report Data

Report Date	Date of Report	12 December 2023	
	Mission Date	From: 23/10/2023	To: 28/10/2023

(B) Responsible Bank Staff

1. At Project Completion

Chief Executive Officer	Zondo. T. Sakala
Chief Projects Officer	E. Makaha
Technical Officer	W. Chawawa
Quantity Surveyor	M. Mapepa
Project Accountant	V. Charambira
Engineer	T. Musengi
Engineer	T. Nezandonyi

2. PCR Preparation Team

Name	Position and Division/Department	
A. Radman	Acting Manager (IPD2.2), Team Leader	
L. Machanzi	Gender Expert (IPD)	
V. Charambira	Chief Projects Accountant (FMTE.1)	
T. Mavudzi	Principal Technical Officer (IPD2.2)	
M. Nherera	Economist (ESMD)	
S. Karimatsenga	Principal Risk Analyst (RIMD)	
M. Mapepa	Principal Procurement Officer (PRMD)	
C Maseva	Chief ESIA Expert (RMCF.2)	
Peer Reviewers		
F. Madondo	Manager (IPD2.1)	
E. Makaha	Manager (MARO)	
Final Review and Recommendation to EXCO		
A Mashonganyika	Acting Head-CRPD	Final Review
N Chidhakwa	Director-IPD2.0	Recommendation to EXCO

(C) Project Data

Project name:	Cyclone Idai Emergency Disaster Response Programme (“the Project”)
Project Number:	No number at approval
Project Brief:	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools’ infrastructure destroyed by Cyclone Idai
Sector	Education
Location:	Chimanimani, Bikita, Zaka
Environmental Risk Category	Not rated.

Financing Source	Budget Estimate (000)		Disbursed Amount (000)		Percentage Disbursed (%)	Undisbursed amount (000)		Percentage undisbursed (%)
	ZWL	US\$	ZWL	US\$		ZWL	US\$	
IDBZ Grant	2,500	894 ¹	2,481	886.5	99.24	19	7.5	0.76
TOTAL	2,500	894	2,481	886.5	99.24	19	7.5	0.76
Co-financiers and other external partners ² : None								
Executing and implementing agency(ies): IDBZ								

(D) Management Review and Comments

Report reviewed by	Name	Date reviewed	Comments
Acting Head-CRPD	Alexio Mashonganyika	02 January 2024	Cleared for next stage.
Director-IPD2.0	Nicodemus Chidhakwa	05 January 2024	Cleared for next stage
EXCO	EXCO	16 May 2024	Deferred
EXCO	EXCO	5 June 2024	Cleared

¹ Based on the mid-exchange rate of 1US\$ to ZWL2.7985 as of 20 March 2019.

² Although there were other organisations funding the reconstruction, this was not a collaborative approach.

II. PROJECT PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

(A) RELEVANCE

1a. Relevance of Project Development Objective

As part of the IDBZ's mandate and Medium-Term Strategy (2016-2020), and in line with its Disaster Responsiveness Policy, the Bank intervened directly post the Cyclone Idai Disaster that hit Manicaland, Masvingo, Midlands and Mashonaland East Provinces from 14 to 21 March 2019. On 14 March 2019, His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Dr E.D. Mnangagwa, declared a State of Emergency over the disaster. Approximately 139 schools were affected, and 33 primary and 10 secondary schools were temporarily closed, and an estimated 9,084 students were affected by the disaster across the country³. The cyclone also damaged WASH infrastructure.

The Bank's swift response saw the IDBZ Board approve, on 20 March 2019, a disaster response grant amounting to ZWL2.5 million (equivalent to approximately USD894,000 at the time) for the rehabilitation of schools' infrastructure affected by the cyclone. The Bank, in consultation with the Civil Protection Unit (CPU), joined other Government agencies, local and international Civil Society Organisations, and Private Corporations to render assistance. The Project Objective was to rehabilitate and reconstruct schools' infrastructure destroyed by Cyclone Idai. The Bank intervention focussed on a combined ten (10) schools in, Chimanimani, Bikita and Zaka.

The interventions per school were as follows: -

#	Location	School	Intervention
1	Chimanimani	Chimanimani Secondary	Construction of one (1) new semi-detached teachers' house with two units
2		Thornton Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conversion and rehabilitation of 4 hostel blocks into teachers' houses• Refurbishment and upgrading of the Head and Deputy Head's houses.• Rehabilitation of one (1) ECD and infants' block• Restoration of bulk water supply and water reticulation• Rehabilitation and upgrade of (1) ground water reservoir and fencing

³ Source "Impact of Cyclone Idai in Zimbabwe, M. Sibanda, Department of Civil Protection Unit, Harare, Zimbabwe".

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of 1 x laundry and toilet block for staff ablution • Construction of new 2 x blocks of toilets • Reconstruction of 2 dilapidated farm structures into modern classroom blocks • Rehabilitation of 1 km main access road
3		Brightside Primary	Construction of a new 1 x 2 classroom block
4		Kwirire Primary	Construction of a modern ECD block
5		Ndima Secondary	Construction of one semi-detached teachers' house, with two units.
6	Bikita	Mutsinzwa Primary ⁴	Construction of 2 x toilets blocks
7		Vushe Primary	Construction of 2 x toilets blocks
8		Mandiki Primary	Construction of 2 x toilet blocks
9		Fambidzanai Secondary	Construction of 2 x PWD friendly toilets block
10	Zaka	Vesa Primary	Construction of 2 x toilet blocks

The Project Development Objective (DO) was relevant at the time of planning and implementation. The project was aligned to IDBZ's Housing Sector Policy and the Emergency Response and Corporate Social Investment (CSI) Policies (2007) which guides the provision of emergency social support to affected local communities. The DO speaks to the Bank's Mandate of improving the living standards, and quality of life of citizens. It is also aligned to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

- SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promotion of wellbeing for all at all ages.
- SDG 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- SDG 6 -Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

The project's objectives addressed the IDBZ's strategic intervention in the Education (social housing) and WASH sectors' key performance indicators. It also supported the Government's State of Emergency disaster recovery efforts.

⁴ IDBZ was the first institution to render infrastructure reconstruction assistance at this school.

Relevance of Project Development Objective (DO) rating	4
The development objectives were aligned to the Bank’s Emergency Response and CSI policies, Education and the WASH sectors strategy, the national development objectives, SDGs, and the immediate beneficiary needs.	

1b. Relevance of Project Development Objective in Relation to Other Projects and Bank's Development Priorities (Coherence/Alignment).

The intervention resonated well with the Bank’s Medium-Term Strategy (2016-2021)’s Housing Sector Policy, with specific focus on the improvement of accommodation and learning facilities at tertiary institutions in the country. The Cyclone Idai emergency intervention assisted primary and secondary school students who are the feedstock into the tertiary institutions.

DO Coherence/Alignment rating.	4
The development objectives were aligned to the Bank’s WASH and Education Sector Housing Policy, Emergency Response and CSI Policies and the SDGs.	

2. Relevance of Project Design

The Cyclone Idai infrastructure reconstruction programme was designed in consultation with the Civil Protection Unit. Measures were taken to fortify the new structures and make them more resilient to similar adverse weather conditions. The IDBZ, working with Local Government Inspectors, adopted standard Ministry of Public Works approved plans. Buildings were sited away from waterways and high-quality construction materials were used following a rigorous inspection and certification process. Construction works were inspected and certified to have met the minimum national building standards. To weatherproof the buildings, standard granolithic flooring mix design was used on mortar for internal and external walls, and roof covering was painted with weatherproof paint. In the rehabilitation of toilets on one of the sites, a slope drain was designed and trenched to improve drainage of flood water away from the toilets. Standard roofing trusses and standard gauge IBR sheets were used as roofing materials for the structures. At all the sites, the quality of the reconstructed infrastructure resulted in aesthetically high-quality sustainable infrastructure which will better withstand vagaries of weather. These modern standards should be adopted in future construction projects of a similar nature.

The Bank used certified construction companies and provided a second layer of quality monitoring through its internal team of Engineers who were based resident in Chimanimani. Appropriate minor alterations were made to the project design in response to the situation on the ground. The main alteration was the construction of an access road to Thornton primary School.

<p>Relevance of Project Design rating</p> <p>The project design was consistently conducive to the achievement of the project milestones from approval to closure. The original design remained appropriate throughout the implementation with minor project scope adjustments.</p>	<p>4</p>
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3. Lessons Learnt Related to Relevance

Key issues	Lessons learnt	Target audience
<p>Swift response in an emergency</p>	<p>Emergency works require speed and agility to support disaster intervention. Despite time constraints, the Bank Management responded swiftly to the disaster situation, with Board approval taking less than one week from declaration of State of Disaster by the President. In some instances, additional resources are deployed and only accounted for after the emergency has been contained. In line with the PPDPA, the Bank has aligned its Procurement Policy and processes to allow for flexibility when implementing projects in emergency situations. In addition, the Bank has also put in place the Emergency Situation Response Policy to guide Bank's interventions in emergency situations. Currently, the Bank is upgrading the existing Emergency Situation Response Policy into a more inclusive, robust, and comprehensive Emergency and Disaster Response Policy and Guideline.</p> <p>The upgrade should include a Fast Track Board Approval Policy and minimum motivation documentation to facilitate quick Board approval.</p>	<p>GoZ, CPU, Bank Management.</p>

Project Readiness	Emergency works by their nature allow little time for conducting exhaustive feasibility & design studies and rely more on existing designs, policies and guidelines coupled with review and assessment of the situation on the ground. The Bank quickly deployed staff on the ground for a first-hand review of the required intervention and used existing Ministry of Local Government and Public Works structures to ensure a short intervention turnaround period.	GoZ, CPU, Bank Management and Staff
Collaboration with key Government Ministries and Departments	The consultative and collaborative approach taken by the Bank Management in dealing with the CPU, Ministry of Local Government and provincial leadership assisted the Bank to intervene effectively and efficiently during the crisis. This was greatly facilitated by the permanent presence of the Bank staff in the field which resulted in quick decisions and timely intervention.	GoZ, CPU, Bank Management and Staff

(B) EFFECTIVENESS

1. Progress Towards the Project's Development Objective - Project Purpose

The Project Purpose was to reconstruct and rehabilitate schools' infrastructure destroyed by Cyclone Idai, targeting certain affected schools. Although the Board approval mentioned St Charles Lwanga, no intervention was done. This was due to delays by the Church administrative processes in identifying an alternative suitable school site meant to mitigate effects of future cyclones. Further delays would have meant erosion of Bank's budgeted funds which were in ZWL. As a result, the Bank moved to quickly deploy the resources to other affected schools. The Bank's programme was intended to limit disruption to schooling activities in the affected areas. The Bank ended up rehabilitating learning facilities, staff housing, WASH facilities and an access road at ten (10) schools in Masvingo and Manicaland provinces which were the epicentre of the Cyclone. Despite the difficulties in accessing the sites due to roads that had been destroyed by the Cyclone, the Bank was able to deliver within the targeted period of eight (8) weeks. The intervention led to modern state of the art school and sanitation infrastructure for both teachers and students, a critical aspect in times of the global pandemics such as the COVID-19 pandemic of December 2019.

2. Outcome Reporting

Outcome indicators	Baseline value (2018)	Most recent value (A)	End target (B) (expected value at project completion)	Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)	Narrative assessment	Core Sector Indicator (Yes/No)
Outcome 1: Improved sanitation and hygiene for 8 schools	N/A	100% of the 8 schools	100% of the 8 schools	100%	All the 8 schools were provided with more resilient water and sanitation facilities for students and teachers	Yes
Improved learning facilities at 3 schools	N/A	100% of the 3 schools	100% of the 3 schools	100%	All 3 schools were provided with state of the art modern new and/or refurbished classroom blocks	Yes
Improved staff housing at 3 schools	N/A	100% of the 3 schools	100% of the 3 schools	100%	All 3 schools were provided with state of the art modern new and/or-refurbished staff housing	Yes

3. Output Reporting

Output indicators (as per RLF)	Most recent value (A)	End target (B) (expected value at project completion)	Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)	Narrative assessment	Core Sector Indicator (Yes/No)
New and rehabilitated staff housing	8	8	100%	Construction of state-of-the-art modern classroom blocks was done using more robust	Yes

				and durable materials.	
New and rehabilitated classroom blocks	4	4	100%	Construction of state-of-the-art modern classroom blocks was done using more robust and durable materials.	Yes
New toilets constructed	66	66	100%	New flood resilient toilets were constructed, and some fitted with disability friendly facilities.	Yes
Access road rehabilitation	3km	3km	100%	To access Thornton Primary School, the Bank had to rehabilitate the road.	No

4. Development Objective (DO) rating

<p>Effectiveness of Project Development Objective (DO) rating</p> <p>The development objectives were delivered as per detailed scope within budgeted time and cost. The project achieved the planned outputs at the right quality.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p>
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5. Beneficiaries

Actual (A)	Planned (B)	Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)	% Of women/female	Category (e.g., Farmer, student)
+6,100 Students	N/A	100%	51.3%	Students
+182 Teachers	N/A	100%	48.4%	Teachers

6. Additional Outcomes

Description	Type (e.g., Gender, climate change, other)	Positive negative	Impact on project (High, Medium, Low)
Reduction in the prevalence of other hygiene related diseases like covid-19, typhoid and dysentery	Health	Positive	High
Reduction in the prevalence of ailments transmitted by organisms that thrive in stagnant water bodies and overgrown vegetation e.g., mosquitos	Health	Positive	Medium
Reduced overflow of raw sewerage resulting in improvement in the aesthetic appeal of the environment and reduction of air pollution.	Social	Positive	Medium
74 jobs were created with 27% going to females and 71.6% going to local inhabitants.	Gender	Positive	High
Climate resilient structures due to use of high-quality materials, painting, and deeper foundations	Climate	Positive	High
Provision of access road	Social	Positive	Medium

7. Lessons Learnt Related to Effectiveness

Key Issues	Lessons Learnt	Target Audience
Effective Project Management	The use of Bank internal staff who were on site during the construction period for effective project implementation supervision and onsite communication with key stakeholders, co-ordination of suppliers and contractors, results in the provision of high-quality resilient infrastructure within planned timelines and budget.	Bank Management and Staff
Use of quality materials and formal contractors	Thorough physical material checks, certification and onsite management of contractors results in high-quality outputs.	Bank Management and Staff

C. EFFICIENCY

1. Timeliness

Planned project duration – weeks (A)	Actual effective implementation time – weeks (B)	Ratio of planned to actual implementation time (A/B)	Rating
8	8	1.0	4

The reconstruction programme was expected to be completed in 8 weeks. Despite the difficulties faced in accessing the sites as well as adverse weather conditions, the programme was completed on time. This is attributed to the presence of Bank staff on the ground during the construction period.

2. Resource Use Efficiency

Median % physical implementation of RLF outputs financed by all financiers (A)	Commitment rate (%) (B)	Ratio of the median percentage physical implementation and commitment rate (A/B)	Rating
100%	100%	1	4

The Bank provided the full funding of ZWL2.5 million as grant funding. Project was completed within budget. However, the total cost of the Bank intervention is more than the ZWL2.5 million construction cost, given that the Bank staff were stationed in Chimanimani for the duration of 8 weeks. The ZWL2.5 million does not include the travel and subsistence cost for the onsite Bank staff and Bank management that made several site visits to appreciate the progress on the ground.

3. Cost Benefit Analysis

The outcomes of this programme have immediate and long-term benefits to the recipients with regards to improving standards of living and provision of sustainable access to education. Some of the qualitative benefits include the following: -

- Improved access to education.
- Improved health resulting in enhanced societal productivity.
- Improved access to quality of potable water and hygiene facilities.
- Provision of quality staff housing

Cost Benefit Analysis rating	
Cost Benefit Ratio at Appraisal	Cost Benefit Ratio at Completion
Not Done	Not Done

4. Implementation Progress (IP)

The project took eight (8) weeks as scheduled.

Implementation Progress (IP) rating The project was delivered on schedule.	4
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5. Lessons Learnt Related to Efficiency

Key issues	Lessons learnt	Target audience
Financial Sustainability	<p>The Bank funded the intervention through a grant, using its limited capital. Given the Bank's limited capital base, it is difficult for the Bank to participate in similar emergencies in the absence of Emergency Response dedicated fund.</p> <p>Interventions of this nature do have huge socio-economic benefits but do not result in a financial return for the Bank in the absence of a specific dollar for dollar re-imburement by the Government. Effective disaster preparedness response requires a dedicated fund, through seed capital, funded by the Government which is replenished/funded on an annual basis, in line with international best practice. The Bank can crowd in other players including philanthropic organisations to improve the funding levels. This fund can be deployed to deserving emergency cases during a crisis, following recommendations by Management. Bank Management should consider, motivating to Government for the setting up and management of an Emergency Response Fund as per the Bank's Emergency Policy</p>	GoZ, CPU, Bank Management
Knowledge generation and sharing	The Bank staff involved in the supervision of the programme provided constant feedback to	GoZ, CPU,

	Management through presentations and BTORs. There is need to enhance the current knowledge management system and sharing for improved outcomes and impacts on the ground	Bank Management and Staff
Stakeholder Engagement and Participation	Within the characteristically short time limits, key stakeholder requirements should still be adequately assessed prior to commencing emergency intervention works. Counterparties should be fully appraised of the emergency nature of a particular intervention so that they may also adjust their normal arrangements to expedite the emergency response. The presence of the Bank staff on the ground ensured timely and effective stakeholder engagement.	GoZ, CPU, Bank Management and Staff

D. SUSTAINABILITY

1. Financial Sustainability

<p>Rating on Financial Sustainability</p> <p>The Bank provided the required disaster response funding through a grant of ZWL2.5 million from its own internal resources. There are no repayment obligations for this intervention and no financial sustainability matrices were computed for this social intervention project. However, given that the intervention was funded through the limited Bank funds as a grant, this has an effect on the Bank's financial sustainability and capacity to fund any future similar interventions.</p>	N/A
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2. Institutional Sustainability and Strengthening of Capacities

<p>Rating on Institutional Sustainability and Strengthening of Capacities.</p> <p>The emergency intervention works were executed through private contractors, and in direct collaboration with the school administration, CPU and Ministry of Local Government. All institutions gained enhanced capacities in handling related disaster situation.</p>	3
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3. Ownership and Sustainability of Partnerships

<p>Rating on Ownership and Sustainability of partnerships</p> <p>Due to the critical nature of the reconstructed infrastructure in restoring normalcy and dignity to the affected communities, there is strong ownership by the beneficiaries. It is expected that the beneficiary institutions will ensure that the infrastructure is kept in a good state of repair. The amicable relationships created during the intervention points creates ground for future collaborations and institutional capacity which can be relied upon for future interventions.</p>	<p>3</p>
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4. Environmental and Social Sustainability

<p>Rating on Environmental and Social Sustainability</p> <p>Although no formal ESMP was done, the Program was in response to an environmental catastrophe. The design of the infrastructure, the building materials used and construction methods were to ensure that the reconstructed infrastructure better withstand future cyclone attacks. This will also ensure that the negative social effects are minimised. Working with the CPU, the disaster readiness of the affected communities was also enhanced.</p>	<p>4</p>
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5. Lessons Learnt Relating to Sustainability

Key issues	Lessons learnt	Target audience
Financial Sustainability Framework for Emergency Interventions	The Bank funded the emergency interventions through an allocation from its thin capital base. In the absence of a separate dedicated disaster fund, the Bank will not have capacity to fund similar interventions. The creation of a dedicated disaster fund will create a sustainable funding framework.	GoZ, Bank Management

III. PERFORMANCE OF THE BANK, THE PARTNERS, AND CO-FINANCIERS

1. Bank Performance

<p>Rating of Bank performance</p> <p>The Bank provided the required grant funding, procurement of materials and contractors and dedicated onsite project implementation supervision. Project was implemented within budget, expected timelines. The reconstructed infrastructure is more resilient state of the art, high quality product which is way better than what was in existence before the Cyclone.</p>	<p>4</p>
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2. Borrower Performance

<p>Rating Borrower performance</p> <p>The project had no borrower. The funding was availed by the Bank as a grant under its Emergency Situation Response and Corporate Social Investment policies.</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
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3. Performance of Other Stakeholders

<p>Performance of other stakeholders rating</p> <p>The Bank's direct stakeholders included CPU, Ministry of Local Government, provincial leadership, Contractors, suppliers of project materials, and the affected schools/communities. All the stakeholders supported the programme to completion. The engagement with other stakeholders was made more effective because of the Bank project supervision staff which was on the ground during the entire project period.</p>	<p>4</p>
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IV. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS (with particular emphasis on ensuring sustainability of project benefits)

Key issues	Lessons Learnt	Key recommendation	Responsible	Deadline
Sustainability of Bank intervention in Emergency projects occasioned by disasters	Grant allocation from Bank capital is not a sustainable way to fund interventions of this nature, in the absence of government funded dedicated disaster fund.	There is need for Government to create a disaster fund that can be managed by the Bank. The disaster fund will have seed capital and annual allocations from the fiscus. The Bank can crowd in funding from other philanthropic organisation to enhance the size of the fund. Finally, standard practice from other DFIs/MDBs is to allocate part of net income to such special funds, capital, etc.	Goz, Bank Management	
Sustainability of infrastructure	The use of high-grade materials, close onsite supervision of contractors results in high quality product.	To ensure sustained good state of repair, the infrastructure should be timely maintained by the beneficiary institutions	Local Government, MOTID, Bank Management	Ongoing

V. OVERALL PERFORMANCE RATING

All the ratings in this report applied the following scale:

- 1 – Highly Unsatisfactory
- 2 – Unsatisfactory
- 3 – Satisfactory
- 4 – Highly Satisfactory

Dimensions and Criteria	
DIMENSION A: RELEVANCE	
Relevance of project development objective	4
Relevance of project design	4
DIMENSION B: EFFECTIVENESS	
Development Objective	4
DIMENSION C: EFFICIENCY	
Timeliness	4
Resource use efficiency	4
Cost-benefit analysis	Not Rated
Implementation Progress	4
DIMENSION D: SUSTAINABILITY	
Financial sustainability	Not Rated
Institutional sustainability and strengthening of capacities	3
Ownership and sustainability of partnerships	3
Environmental and social sustainability	4
OVERALL COMPUTED & FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION RATING	3.8

The project's overall completion rating is **3.8** denoting a strong satisfactory rating.

ANNEXURE

Effects of Cyclone Idai (Source: *Impact of Cyclone Idai in Zimbabwe-M. Sibanda, Dept. of Civil Protection Unit, Harare, Zimbabwe*)



Infrastructure and property destruction



Submerged houses in Kopa area, Chimanimani

BANK INTERVENTION IN PICTURES

BEFORE IDBZ INTERVENTION	AFTER IDBZ INTERVENTION
BIKITA	
Fambidzanai Secondary School	
Mandiki Primary School	



Mutsinzwa Primary School



Vushe Primary School



CHIMANIMANI

Brightside Primary School



Chimanimani Secondary School



Kwirire Primary School





Ndima Secondary School



Thornton Primary School



ZAKA

Veza Primary School

