

<b>DREF n° MDRZM010</b>	<b>Glide n° OT-2017-000135-ZMB</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 26 September 2017	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months
<b>Project Manager/Budget Manager IFRC:</b> Florence Mangwende	<b>Point of contact ZRCS:</b> Patricia Nambuka, Deputy Secretary General
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 270,909	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 20,000 people	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 1,400 households (7,000 people). This is targeting 200 households per Transit Centre (TC). <sup>1</sup>
<b>Host National Society:</b> Zambia Red Cross will commit a total number of 150 volunteers and eight staff members	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant):</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Home Affairs, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Oxfam, UNICEF	

According to the National Society's assessments carried out in the past weeks, a heavy increase in the influx of refugees has been recorded, straining the capacity of the reception and transition centres (TC). The recent increase has triggered an immediate scale-up of the National Society's activities in order to support and to increase the capacity of the existing transit centres as well as to allow for support outside the centres. The assessment has indicated that the trend is likely to continue, and that the National Society's interventions may need to be further scaled up.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Since December 2016, there have been sporadic reports of violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), resulting in casualties and bringing over 60,000 people to seek refuge in neighboring countries including Angola, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. As of 31<sup>st</sup> of July 2017, Zambia had hosted a total of 25,063 Congolese asylum seekers in major refugee's sites (*Meheba, Mayukwayukwa and Makeni*). Of this number, new arrivals in Zambia accounted for over 3,000 people over a period of six months in seven border cross points (BCP). Most of the Congolese population is in the Meheba camp (North Western province). From August and the first week of September, there has been a sharp increase in the number of asylum seekers crossing into Zambia through Chienge, Kaputa, Nsumbu and Mpulungu.

<sup>1</sup> The target is based on the current needs assessment data. The target will be closely monitored and re-assessed as the situation develops further (or as increased influx occurs at the border entry points) in Zambia. The target number is reaching up to 7,000 people as the number of people per household is roughly five, however, this may differ slightly per household given the context of working in a population movement emergency.

On 30 August 2017, Zambia recorded over 600 asylum seekers, making this the largest single entry in three years. The asylum seekers were coming from Pweto area of DRC and were received by village authorities in Kaponge village on the Zambian side.

In December 2016, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) identified the Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS) as an implementing partner. With their financial support, ZRCS could establish/rehabilitate seven transit centres (TCs) in the seven BCPs. These locations are Mpulungu, Nsumbu, and Kaputa in Northern Province, Chienge, and Nchelenge in Luapula Province, Kipushi and Kakoma in North-western Province. The TCs comprise basic structures with minimal capacity to accommodate less than 150 asylum seekers at once. Zambia Red Cross has maintained presence in these areas from December 2016 to date as part of an agreement with UNHCR. While the TCs are usually only frequented by asylum seekers for a few days, other transit settlement areas (transit camps) are not yet fitted to accommodate the new influxes and decongest the influx, and it is expected the affected population will need to remain much longer at the TCs.

Based on the Zambia Population Movement UNHCR/Partner contingency plan, it is envisaged that more than 40,000 DRC nationals will arrive in Zambia in the worst-case scenario, by March 2018. Alongside the response planned in this DREF, monitoring of the situation will be ongoing through ZRCS and coordination meetings. If the needs continue to increase outside the scope of this DREF, a revised plan of action will be discussed. The Government through the Commissioner for Refugees has identified a new site for settlement of asylum seekers in Kasama-Northern Province (to act as a transit camp). However, the site is not yet available for use nor a timeline available on when it will be open. This site will accommodate the asylum seekers from the five TCs in Northern and Luapula Provinces before they are relocated to the permanent camps. This is to decongest the transit centers as soon as asylum seekers enter through the country.<sup>2</sup> Given the current situation, and expectation that the influx of refugees into Zambia (from DRC) will continue, it is therefore essential that services be reinforced/expanded to ensure that the minimum basic needs of the asylum seekers are efficiently addressed.

A joint rapid assessment undertaken by ZRCS and the District Joint Operations Committee (DJOCs) in Chienge, indicates that the number of asylum seekers may rise sharply in the coming weeks because of the conflict in DRC. Among all the seven mentioned entry points being at risk, Chienge, Mpulungu, Nchelenge, Nsumbu and Kaputa are the worst affected. Additionally, the assessment identified that all the transit centers do not have the capacity to accommodate more than 250 asylum seekers at once. As such the ZRCS intends to expand these TCs temporarily to meet the current needed capacity of about another 1000 asylum seekers.<sup>3</sup> Simultaneously, follow up assessments in Chienge are planned with other UN agencies in view of the rising number of asylum seekers and coordination meetings are ongoing.

Against this background the ZRCS is seeking support from the IFRC through the DREF application to help in meeting the immediate needs of the asylum seekers with the focus being on WASH, Shelter and provision of non-food items (NFIs). The DREF will also support in the replenishment of relief items which the National Society has already distributed to asylum seekers at Chienge's TC.

**Table 1: Influx into Zambia from September 1 to 20, 2017<sup>4</sup>**

Date	Status Population at the Camp	Increase by day
Sept 1:	665	0
Sept 4:	701	36
Sept 5:	701	0
Sept 7:	1,087	386
Sept 9:	1,431	344
Sept10:	1,464	33

<sup>2</sup> Asylum seekers enter Zambia through a border crossing point (BCP) and move directly to a transit centre (TC). If a transit camp is available, the asylum seekers would then move from a TC (where typically asylum seekers spend a few days) to a transit camp as an interim settlement before being allocated to a permanent camp. Currently, in Zambia, the asylum seekers are remaining in the TCs while the interim and permanent settlements are being organized in discussions led by the Government.

<sup>3</sup> The information from the field is that there are so far 134 tents/temporary shelters. Of the 134, 18 are 10x4m and 116 are 4.5x6m in size. So far, 1,700 people are accommodated and 387 people do not have shelter. This also entails that there is overcrowding in the tents. Using this assessment data, the target in shelter is 80 households.

<sup>4</sup> Please see Zambia Report Humanitarian Response Update 8 for more details.

Sept 13:	2,007	261
Sept 15	2,287	280
Sept 17	2,312	310
Sept 19	2,622	320
Sept 20	2,743	120

## Summary of the current response

### **Overview of Host National Society**

ZRCS has experience in responding to disaster situations including population movement, and has a core team within the National Society trained in disaster management, preparedness and early warning systems. A team of 60 volunteers were mobilized and deployed in Chienge and Nchelenge already to support this operation. ZRCS activated and deployed on 30 August, 2017, a team (with program management experience) from the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) to support the volunteers with the operations in Chienge and Nchelenge in response to the increased influx of people at this time.

ZRCS initial response in Chienge's transit centre included provision of first aid services, distribution of non-food relief items, donated by UNHCR; provision of clean and safe water, construction of minimum WASH facilities, as an initial emergency response strategy. With the influx in Chienge from late August 2017, ZRCS made an initial response from its disaster management contingency preparedness stocks including the following: 700 blankets 500 mosquito nets, 240 buckets and 300 jerry cans. This distribution is included in this DREF operation for replenishment.

Currently with financial support from UNHCR, the National Society is working with the local government authorities to expand the existing transit center in Nchelenge to host the current case load of about 1000 asylum seekers. This expansion consists of constructing an additional seven latrines, two cooking shelters, ten temporary latrines, eight bath shelters, three water points and pitching of tents. However, nothing of this sort is planned in other transit centres (TCs) such as Kipushi, Kakoma, Chienge, Mpulungu, Nsumbu and Kaputa. UNHCR, IOM and Red Cross are the leads on the shelter cluster. As for now UNHCR has appealed to partners to offer support in the areas of shelter. This DREF requests immediate assistance for the TCs that are over their capacity, but also to prepare the remaining TCs for increased influx for relief needs.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The Netherlands Red Cross has its presence in Zambia and is supporting the National Society with developmental programs in WASH, Health and Disaster Management (DM). For this emergency operation, they are not yet actively involved in the operation but are updated of the situation daily.

ICRC does not have its presence in Zambia, however, it is supporting the National Society with emergency preparedness activities as well as non-emergency programs. ICRC is supporting the National Society, through its regional office in Harare (Zimbabwe) with emergency preparedness activities as well as non-emergency programs. The National Society has kept ICRC informed of the current development

There is close coordination between the ZRCS and the IFRC Southern Cluster Office in South Africa. The cluster office has been providing technical support to the National Society in planning the DREF operation, and has been closely monitoring the current situation in Zambia. Frequent updates are being shared with them.

### **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) actors in country**

The transportation of refugees from the border cross points (BCPs) to the established reception centers and to the designated camps is being facilitated by the Commissioner for Refugees (COR). The Government, through COR, the Provincial and District authorities, is coordinating the operations and has set up a committee of security personnel responsible for screening asylum seekers. To transport non-food items mobilized from ZRCS and UNHCR, the Government Unit for Disaster Management Mitigation (DMMU), offered their 20-tons truck to transport the materials to Nchelenge.

UNHCR is working on the registration of the refugees alongside the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The UNHCR, as a primary responder on refugees' operations, is supporting the ZRCS with funds to provide food and other immediate lifesaving supports. Continuous assessments of the situation have been done with UNHCR, COR and ZRCS.

Partner	sector	Areas of focus
Red Cross	Red Cross volunteers working in transit centres WASH Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocating asylum seekers in class rooms</li> <li>Provision of hot meals and non-food items</li> <li>Hygiene promotion in the camp</li> </ul>
UNHCR	Protection Relief Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of physical abuse.</li> <li>Backstopping of the relief operation</li> <li>Financial support</li> </ul>
MHA (COR)	Coordination Registration of asylum seekers Transportation of asylum seekers Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinating the emergency operation</li> <li>Registration of new arrivals</li> <li>Providing security to the asylum seekers</li> </ul>

### Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

According to the joint needs assessment conducted by COR, ZRCS and UNHCR, the immediate needs of the refugee population are: **provision of emergency shelter, food, relief materials, health, as well as water and sanitation**. Initially, at the Kaponge entry point, refugees slept in the open, without basic, life sustaining supplies and shelter. The situation was worse for pregnant women and those with young children. Since the initial weeks of the refugee influx, humanitarian organizations have improved these conditions and strive to offer quick, viable and efficient solutions to maintain a level of dignity for the beneficiaries. The influx of asylum seekers has continued at a rate of about 50 per day in the five active entry points and one holding center which is being established.

The asylum seekers are arriving with almost no belongings and are often in poor health condition, especially children. The nutrition levels of the fleeing population are already low as noted for the children and this is exacerbated during the difficult journey from DRC. Cases of acute malnutrition have been noted among the population. Skin diseases have been noted on some asylum seekers. The risk of infectious and water-borne disease spread is high, partly because of the current season. There are also very high rates of malaria, respiratory infections, and diarrheal diseases, which also present major health risks and increase the risks of child malnutrition. The high risk of disease outbreaks necessitates strengthening of epidemiological surveillance in the transit centers. Adequate water supply is needed at the reception centers. According to UNHCR, Zambia may witness an influx of some new 40,000 refugees from DRC depending on the political situation.

Based on the above needs, **the ZRCS is seeking support through the DREF to enable it to meet the immediate shelter, health and wash related needs of the asylum seekers**. The DREF will also enable the ZRCS to replenish relief materials (700 blankets 500 mosquito nets 240 buckets and 300 jerry cans) that have been distributed to asylum seekers who have been assisted by the National Society so far.

### Risk Assessment

The major risk foreseen is an abrupt upsurge in the number of arriving refugees, due to the unstable situation in DRC. This increase could overwhelm the ongoing humanitarian assistance and lead to a deterioration in the security situation. UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies are planning on activating the contingency plan to start preparing for an average influx of 40,000 asylum seekers. The Zambian Government is keen to ensure that the security situation at all entry points and reception centers is calm and under control.

Disease outbreaks are also highly likely due to overcrowding if timely preventive measures and adequate WASH facilities are not put in place. Cholera is almost a perennial disease in most of the districts where the transit centers are located. There is therefore a need to strengthen epidemiological surveillance including capacity building of ZRCS volunteers and staff as well as reviewing epidemics preparedness and response plans.

**Beneficiary selection:**

Through this DREF, the ZRCS is targeting 7,000 people (1,400 households based on the average of five people per household/ 200 households in each TC), which is in accordance with the number of DRC nationals expected by December 2017. To ensure that the operation is aligned with the IFRC's commitment to realize gender equality and diversity, the beneficiary selection criteria will target the most vulnerable (e.g. lactating women, pregnant women, female headed households, the elderly and people with disabilities etc.). Other aspects considered will include programming that aims to promote the prevention of sexual violence and gender-based violence and the protection of children. As such, beneficiary selection will be based on the assumption that 51 percent of the refugee population are women (and that 10 percent of them are either pregnant, lactating or with young children).

**B. Operational strategy and plan****Overall objective**

The overall objective of the DREF operation is **to ensure that the immediate Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), and Health needs of 1,400 households are met through the provision of essential emergency relief assistance.**

**Proposed strategy**

The DREF Operation will last for three months and will support continued needs assessment as well as the provision of Shelter and WASH related non-food items to the most vulnerable populations affected (1,400 households, 200 households per TC). The operation at this point is focusing on the below main activities to address the needs:

- **Assessment of the situation:** An in-depth situation and needs assessment will be conducted, also including the inaccessible areas in North Western Province to ensure that needs of affected persons are being addressed. The operation might be revised based on the findings.
- **Health and care services:** First aid services and referrals will be provided to the affected population, by already trained and experienced volunteers. Mosquito nets will be provided to 1,400 targeted asylum seekers families (two per family) who are at high risk of malaria infection, along with demonstration of its proper usage. Psychosocial support will be provided to families who have been affected resulting from the loss of family members, belongings and in shock. Twenty volunteers will be trained in psychosocial support. The ZRCS' health and care manager will facilitate the training. Additionally, the DREF will replenish 500 already distributed mosquito nets. A training of volunteers in malaria and malnutrition detection and cholera prevention will be organized.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion:** ZRCS is providing WASH relief items as per the needs assessment gaps and the discussions that took place with other actors. Under this component of the operation, ZRCS will carry out hygiene promotion sensitization sessions among asylum seekers, distribution of liquid chlorine, and hygiene/dignity kits to minimize the risk of water and sanitation related diseases. Basic household items (hygiene/dignity kits, two buckets per family and two blankets per family) will be provided to 480 of the asylum seekers families.<sup>5</sup> Hygiene kits (toothbrush, toothpaste, laundry soap, bathing soap, towel) will be provided to males and dignity kits (toothbrush, toothpaste, laundry soap, bathing soap, towel, menstrual pads, petroleum jelly, diapers, underwear, cultural wrap) provided to females. The DREF will also replenish the 240 buckets, 300 jerry cans and 700 blankets that have already been distributed to asylum seekers. UNHCR is providing resources at the TCs and has appealed to ZRCS and other humanitarian organizations to support as well with additional needs, such as latrines and waste management.
- **Immediate shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households through the distribution of NFIs (cover kits):** ZRCS intends to assist 80 families with emergency shelter. Tarpaulins, ropes and nails will be provided to those identified the assessment without adequate shelter. With the incoming rainy season, the tarps will be used also as protection from the rain (one

<sup>5</sup> ZRCS are in discussion with other humanitarian actors, including Oxfam and UNFPA, and coordinating to provide the remaining non-food items, such as kitchen sets and WASH needs for the remaining numbers in the affected population. At this time, and based on the assessment, ZRCS is targeting 2,400 people of the affected population in WASH. Of these target, 60 percent (1,440 people are women).

tarp as a mat, one tarp as a roof and one tarp as siding). Volunteers will be trained in construction of emergency shelters as well as safe and resistant shelter constructions. Awareness campaigns on safety practices and safe shelter will be undertaken with the 1,400 asylum seekers households. The DREF operation will address cross-cutting themes including gender and diversity mainstreaming to ensure the inclusion of most vulnerable groups like vulnerable women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and people living with HIV/AIDS. If the situation escalates further, considerations will be made to address extra support for protection and privacy to vulnerable groups.

## Operational support services

### Human resources

Human Resources Planning Table			
Position Title	Sector area	Time(months)	Specific roles/responsibilities/tasks
Volunteers (60)	Shelter relief	3 months	Construction of emergency shelter, distribution of non-food NFIs, hygiene promotion activities
Volunteers (20)	RFL-Psychosocial support and Health/First Aid	3 months	Provide counseling services to the displaced persons, Distribute mosquito nets, First Aid and referral services
Volunteers <sup>6</sup> (70)	WASH	3 months	Conduct Hygiene promotion campaigns.
Tracing Officer-NDRT (7)	Restoring of family links	3 months	Monitoring and supervision.
Driver		3 months	
RDRT (1)	Shelter/WASH	2 months	with skills in WASH and shelter

The IFRC Cluster Disaster Management Unit will provide technical support to ensure that the DREF is implemented as per the plan. Close monitoring of the operation will be provided. Finance department will ensure regular reporting is adhered to. Visit by the IFRC DM to the operation sites will be organized. Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members will be deployed for two months for shelter and WASH technical support and monitoring purposes. The RDRT will have a strong shelter and preferably some WASH background.

### Logistics and supply chain

Procurement will be done locally through the National Society Logistics Unit in line with IFRC procurement procedures. Procured relief stock will be stored in the National Society central storage facility before being distributed to the targeted communities. Temporary storage based at border entry points will be set up. Delivery of relief items to the intended locations will be done using hired Trucks. Procurement of food for the asylum seekers will be done locally where the transit centers are situated. All procurement for this DREF will be done locally, which has a timeline of 4 weeks based on regional experience. During this time, the planning for the procurement distribution should take place to further alleviate any delays.

### Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

Monitoring will be done regularly by the National Society staff. A lessons-learned workshop will be organized for staff and volunteers involved in the emergency operation. The IFRC Disaster Management focal person will ensure monitoring structures and system are put in place with regular reporting of both the narrative and financial. The National society will send regular operations update of the activities as per the plan and budget.

### Administration and Finance

The Zambia Red Cross Society is functioning on a working advance system. The financial returns will be reported according to the National Society accounting system. The finance office in the regional office will provide technical support to the National Society to ensure the activities are reported according to the budget lines. A technical support visit will be included for the IFRC regional finance come to provide support and advice to the National Society, and ensure that all procedures are adhered to.

<sup>6</sup> 10 volunteers per TC to do WASH

**Security:**

Although the security situation, despite a heightened political situation, in Zambia, is mostly calm and stable, crimes (robberies, burglaries, sexual assault, car jackings) can and do occur. There is a very low risk of violent militant activities in the country. To reduce the risk of Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) personnel falling victim to crime or violence, active risk mitigation measures are adopted. This includes situation monitoring and implementation of minimum security standards. All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). Road travel presents a considerable safety hazard, which ought to be addressed appropriately. Contingency plans must be in place to manage emergencies sufficiently.

**Communications:**

ZRCS Communications department will work closely with the IFRC to raise awareness of the specific role and added value of Red Cross volunteers in emergency response. This will be done through the collection of human interest stories as well as key messages and photographs. In addition to regularly providing communication updates within the Movement, media will also be engaged to ensure awareness is raised among donors and the public.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

<b>Outcome1: Continuous and detailed assessments and analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the plan of action</b>																					
<b>Output 1.1: Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries; and Emergency Plan of Action is updated and revised as necessary to reflect needs during the timeframe of the DREF.</b>																					
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Conduct continuous needs and situation assessment																					
The emergency plan of action is updated and revised as necessary to reflect on needs																					
Continuous NHQ/field level monitoring and documentation of the activities planned in the DREF; as well as refugee influx																					
Preparation of reporting as required (including operations updates)																					
Establish beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism in the areas of implementation																					
<b>Output 1.2: The plan of action is monitored and evaluated</b>																					
Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey																					
Conduct final evaluation and lessons learned																					

### Health and Care

**Needs Analysis:** With the incoming rainy season and risk of the spread of malaria, the affected population will require protection through mosquito nets.<sup>7</sup>

**Population to be assisted:**

The population being targeted for mosquito nets distribution is 1,400 households, each receiving two pieces of mosquito nets. The selection criteria are based on the elderly, single parents, female headed households, pregnant/lactating women and under-five children.

<b>Outcome2: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.</b>																					
<b>Output 2.1: Communities are supported by the National Society to effectively detect and respond to infectious disease outbreaks (Target: 7,000 people); including distribution of mosquito nets (Target: 1400 HH - 200 households per TCs)</b>																					
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

<sup>7</sup> Please see Zambia Report Humanitarian Response Update 8 for more details.







## Contact Information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:  
In the National Society**

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**For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):**

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

# DREF OPERATION

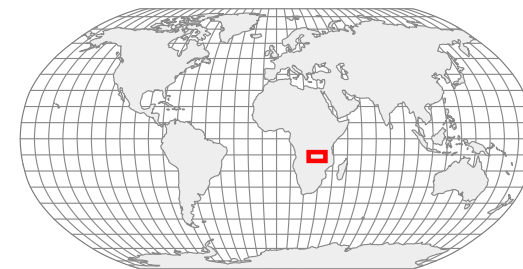
ZRCS Dref Budget

19-Sep-17

<b>Budget Group</b>		<b>DREF grant budget</b>
500	Shelter - Relief	6,400
501	Shelter - Transitional	0
502	Construction - Housing	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0
505	Construction - Materials	1,200
510	Clothing & Textiles	19,600
520	Food	0
523	Seeds & Plants	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	37,515
540	Medical & First Aid	96,460
550	Teaching Materials	0
560	Ustensils & Tools	0
570	Other Supplies & Services	0
571	Emergency Response Units	0
578	Cash Disbursements	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>		<b>161,175</b>
590	Storage, Warehousing	0
592	Distribution & Monitoring	13,400
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	13,450
594	Logistics Services	500
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>		<b>27,350</b>
661	National Staff	0
662	National Society Staff	6,720
667	Volunteers	29,375
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>		<b>36,095</b>
670	Consultants	0
750	Professional Fees	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>		<b>0</b>
680	Workshops & Training	5,650
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>		<b>5,650</b>
700	Travel	11,125
710	Information & Public Relations	7,100
730	Office Costs	1,300
740	Communications	3,580
760	Financial Charges	1,000
790	Other General Expenses	0
799	Shared Support Services	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>24,105</b>
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	16,534
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>		<b>16,534</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>270,909</b>

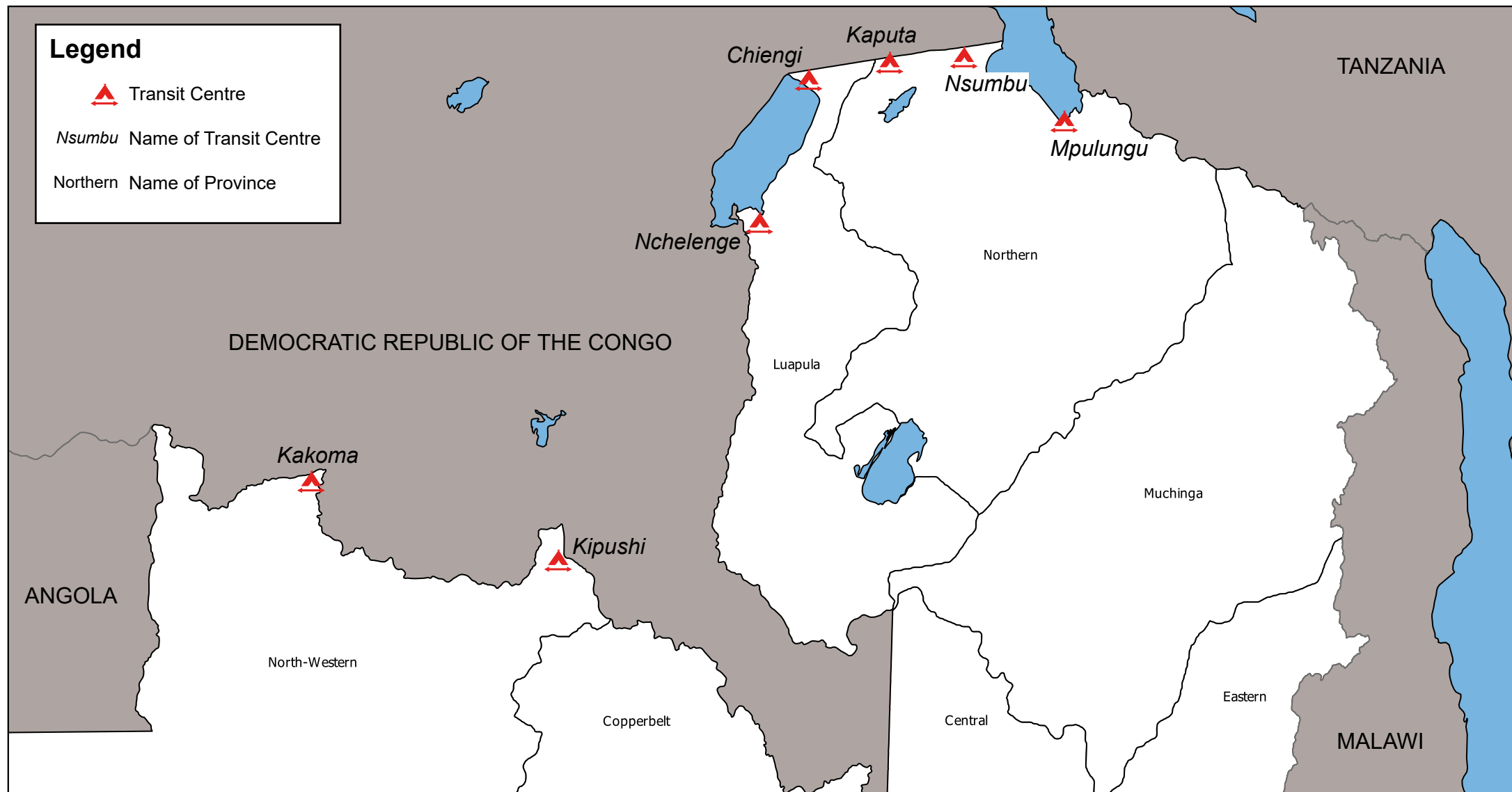


International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



# Zambia: Population Movement

18 September 2017 OT-2017-000135-ZMB



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Map data sources: IFRC, GADM, Zambia Red Cross Society. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi

0 60 120 180 240 km

