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Operation Update Report 2

Country /Region: Zambia Drought



Emergency appeal n° MDRZM012	GLIDE n° OT-2019-000132-ZMB
Operation update n° 2: 09 March 2021	Timeframe covered by this update: October 2019 to March 2021
Operation start date: 25 October 2019	Operation timeframe: 25 October 2019 and end 31 July 2021
Funding requirements (CHF): 3.5 million	
N° of people being assisted: 4000 Families (24,000 people)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Netherlands Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Swedish red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Disaster management and Mitigation Unit, World Food Program, People in Need	

<Please click [here](#) for the budget and [here](#) for the contacts>

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This Operations Update no. 2 is issued out to inform stakeholder on progress to date and request for a three-month extension to finalize the remaining activities that have been delayed due to COVID 19 and accessibility challenges to the affected areas. The update covers the period between the last update which was issued in March 2020 to date. The Emergency Appeal was launched for an amount of 3.5 Million swiss francs of which only 31 percent of it has been funded. Most of the planned activities have been implemented as they were relief in nature except a few WASH, Livelihood and capacity building activities currently being implemented. In the Emergency Appeal, 3 scenarios were presented, and the operation has been on the worst-case scenario:

- Worst case scenario where Emergency Appeal is minimally funded, Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS) would prioritize the relief efforts to most vulnerable population.

Initially the appeal targeted a total of 3 Districts for a period of 18 months and later reduced to one District because of limited funding. The total funding mobilized for this emergency operation is 1.1 Million CHF representing 31 percent of the requested funding.

The major activities implemented include the distribution of unconditional cash transfer to 4,000 families representing approximately 24,000 people against the initial plan of reaching out to 9,510 families. Affected families received cash amounting to 510 Zambia Kwacha to cover the food needs and secure the new harvest of 2020 and prevent recurrent food shortages. WASH, Health and other food security and livelihoods activities included in the EA have also been implemented and some are in progress.

The major outstanding activities include livelihood activities (continue irrigation activities after rain seasons), installation of solar pumps for boreholes, lessons learnt workshop and end of operation evaluation. There has been a delay in finalizing these activities due to the second wave of COVID 19 as well as rain season rendering targeted

communities inaccessible. The National Society is therefore requesting an additional three months to get all activities finalized and final report submitted. The new end date is 31 of July 2021.

The expenditure rate of the operation stands at **CHF 951,738** which is **(87%)** percent of the operational budget.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Zambia has continued to experience extreme weather events such as floods and drought due to the adverse impacts of climate change and climate variability. During the 2019/ 2020 rainy season, Zambia recorded above normal rainfall which resulted into flooding and dry spells in isolated parts of the country particularly in Western Province. Therefore, an assessment was undertaken to establish the impacts of the 2019/ 2020 rainy season on society and the economy as well as the required actions for rehabilitation, recovery and to mitigate these impacts.

Zambia since the 2019 drought is still facing acute food insecurity, shortage of clean and safe drinking water, high chronic malnutrition, energy deficit and livestock diseases. The devastating effects of prolonged dry spells coupled with late onset of the rain season on agriculture production resulted in reduced food availability and access to food, thus contributing to the acute food insecurity conditions across the country. The prolonged dry spells between January and March 2019 affected Southern, Western and parts of Lusaka, Eastern and Central provinces. In most districts, most households, who were facing the second consecutive season with prolonged dry spells, had limited and depleted stocks of cereal, with cereals depleting during the first three months of the April 2019 — March 2020 consumption period. Most of these households rely entirely on rain-fed crop production for food and income.

According to the acute food insecurity analysis in Zambia for 2020, it is estimated that around 1.42 million people (22% of the analysed population) were facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and September 2020, despite increased crop production in most areas. That includes 1.24 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and nearly 190,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). These populations have been affected by flooding, below-normal rainfall, an outbreak of Fall Armyworm, and high maize prices. Although the price of maize has been on a decline since the start of the 2020/2021 consumption year, it remains above the Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

Between October 2020 and March 2021, Zambia's food security situation is expected to deteriorate, as this coincides with the lean season, when more households will rely on the market for food. It is projected that about 1.98 million people (29% of the analysed population) will be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and require urgent humanitarian action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihoods and prevent acute malnutrition. The 2020/2021 rainfall season, which coincides with the projected period, has been forecast to be above normal in most of Southern Africa.



Zambia RC volunteer supporting the vegetable farms: ZRCS

Summary of current response

The current actions build upon the National Society's history of Disaster Response actions that foster community resilience especially in epidemic control and floods response. The ZRCS is known for the capacities of its first responders, who act in coordination with the Government's Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU). As a result, the ZRCS has earned the trust of the communities with whom it works with, enabling its continued access to these and particularly to reach the population groups in situation of vulnerability. The ZRCS works with local authorities and other humanitarian partners in line with the Movement Fundamental Principles with special attention to Neutrality, Impartiality, and Independence and this gives room for sustainability of the interventions.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The major partner for ZRCS is Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) supporting long term WASH, Health including COVID 19 response, disaster response preparedness and population movement programs. In terms of disaster response NLRC are directly involved in response to human induced disasters (population movement) and not nature r-induced events like the current drought situation.

The National Society (NS) is working closely with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in population movement related activities of tracing and family links in Zambia. Despite supporting the National Society with technical and financial, ICRC is currently not involved in emergency programs. With the support of ICRC, the National Society has undertaken Safer Access Framework (SAF) dissemination and Basic Disaster Management training focusing on Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) for some volunteers in selected districts in Western, Southern, Eastern, and North-Western Provinces where each branch was represented by at least one volunteer.

IFRC does not have offices currently in Zambia but present through Operations Delegate who has been supporting the National Society with this operation. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is supporting ZRCS in scaling-up the drought response efforts and humanitarian programming with most vulnerable communities in one District of the Western Province. Within the scope of this Emergency Appeal, the ZRCS staff capacity has been built in Cash Based Interventions and managed to provide 4000 targeted households with cash through mobile money to meet the basic food needs of the affected communities. ZRCS is also mobilising communities for livelihoods activities through capacity building of farmers and provision of farm inputs for winter cropping, and provision of safe water to the affected population. IFRC is also supporting the NS with COVID 19 response activities in 18 Districts.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The ZRCS coordinates its activities with different national and local authorities. The ZRCS coordinates with UN agencies, other international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through the Coordination for Drought Response platform in Zambia. Chaired by the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), Food Security cluster and Cash Technical Working Group activated in December 2019 and other sectors such as protection; nutrition; health; and water and sanitation. ZRCS and IFRC participate in the Food security and Cash technical working group. The UN OCHA has adapted the humanitarian system to the Zambian context where monthly reporting for the response is being managed since the beginning of the response.

The National Society also collaborated with World Food Program (WFP) on food distribution in other parts of the country as well as monitoring of activities for other NGOs that received funding from the same organisation during the relief phase of the operation. The operation is also in collaboration with Government DMMU.

The ZRCS also collaborated with another NGO known as People in Need and World Food Program in distribution of seeds to farmers for winter cropping and food distribution, respectively. The collaboration aimed at reaching out to 1500 farmers. The United Nations and international NGOs launched a seven-month immediate humanitarian assistance in Zambia. The UN managed to mobilize \$36.7 million out of the US\$89.5 million appeal launched to provide immediate food assistance and early recovery support for 2.3 million people for a period of seven months.

Needs analysis and scenario planning.

Following the assessment that was conducted by the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) and the subsequent sharing of the ZVAC report, ZRCS used its multi-hazard Response Plan to initiate intra-movement solicitation for response support. The ZRCS and the IFRC have continued to monitor the evolving needs in the country since the launch of the Emergency Appeal. The following section provides an overview of the central needs as related to the areas of action of the operation. The ZRCS and the IFRC coordinate with other actors to avoid overlap of actions and complement the efforts of the Government in responding to this Disaster.

The appeal focussed on the worst-case scenario which looked at Close to 30 per cent of the resources are mobilised

and only 4,000 families are targeted in 1 district which has a population of 23, 816 families affected. No scale up strategy was developed in the past year due to funding limitations.

Livelihoods and basic needs

According to the acute food insecurity analysis in Zambia, it is estimated that around 1.42 million people (22% of the analysed population) were facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and September 2020, despite increased crop production in most areas. That includes 1.24 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and nearly 190,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). These populations have been affected by flooding, below-normal rainfall, an outbreak of Fall Armyworm, and high maize prices. Although the price of maize has been on a decline since the start of the 2020/2021 consumption year, it remains above the Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

Between October 2020 and March 2021, Zambia's food security situation is expected to deteriorate, as this coincides with the lean season, when more households will rely on the market for food. It is projected that about 1.98 million people (29% of the analysed population) will be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and require urgent humanitarian action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihoods and prevent acute malnutrition. The 2020/2021 rainfall season, which coincides with the projected period, has been forecast to be above normal in most of Southern Africa.

Therefore, it is expected that poor households will be able to rely more on labour opportunities for food and income. Flooding, however, is also expected to increase, thereby affecting most of the household that live in flood-prone areas in the north and north-eastern parts of the country. Zambia Red Cross already has Disaster Relief funding responding to dam spillage due to flooding of rivers and may require some long-term funding to support the affected families in different parts of the country.

COVID-19 will likely continue to pose risks to areas close to main urban areas, as cases increase throughout the country.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The 2020 Vulnerability Assessment revealed that 57.3 percent of the population had access to improved water sources consisting of borehole (38.3%), protected well (15.6%) and piped water (3.4%). The remainder drew water from unimproved sources which were unprotected wells (18.4%) and open sources such as rivers and lakes (23.6%). The provincial distribution of the main water sources indicates that Central, Muchinga, Northern, Copperbelt and North Western Provinces had the highest unimproved water sources with 72.5 percent, 56.5 percent, 53.3 percent, 50.3 percent and 50.1 percent, respectively.

The probable shortage of safe water in selected districts of the country is likely to lead to diarrhoea and other water related diseases. The prevalent diarrheal diseases include typhoid and cholera.

Operation Risk Assessment

The current operation presents several external as well as internal risks. The scope and potential increase of the humanitarian needs in the affected areas due to poor harvest of the 2019/2020 farming season and that the current rain season is not favourable for adequate harvest may exceed collective capacities and stretch the ZRCS, the IFRC and the resources of other organizations well beyond their limits.



There is also the risk that the operation phases out when the communities are still in need of the support due to current and growing volume of needs. Moreover, due to the internal situation, the risks associated with finalisation of the planned interventions within the given time frame are considered significant, hence need for period extension to finalise all activities. Close coordination with the NLRC has ensured complementarity and operational risk reduction inside the Movement.

Another great risk to this operation has been the COVID 19 situation which resulted in delay of implementation because of movement restrictions. The second wave of this pandemic has caused a lot of panic due to increased number of cases and deaths. The situation seems not to change soon and will continue to be a risk to any operation.

Most of the areas in Kalabo district are difficult to reach during the rainy season due to the topography of the area which is water lodged. This makes it very difficult for the team to get close to the communities and

in some instances, boats have to be used. This may affect the remaining activities as well as the end of project evaluation hence need to extend for one more month for easy access to the project areas.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy



Water pumps recovery assessment by ZRCS staff

The feasibility study carried out in Kalabo District, showed that mobile money was possible and cash distribution has been carried out to 4000 households for a period of 4 months targeting the most vulnerable households.

The Emergency Appeal was launched to meet the urgent immediate needs of the most vulnerable population for food and other basic needs in the Western Province of Zambia for the period of 18 months. Mobilization of funds for this appeal has not been up to date therefore, budget revision has not been done. The operation is addressing prioritized needs of reducing geographical targeting, reduced number of households as well as responding for short-term interventions such as cash-based interventions and few livelihood and WASH activities.

The operation supported the distribution of cash for a period of 4 months in the lean season and post-harvest period with the hope that the households will keep the little food harvested in the 2020 growing season. This went hand in hand with empowering farmers and supplying them with seeds and farm inputs in preparation for the next harvest. In order to improve the Livelihoods of the affected communities, activities such as growing of winter crops and capacity development of the farmers were initiated to prepare for improved harvest.

Farmers were supported with winter cropping activities to bridge the gap between the rainfed crops.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities have also been implemented in the form of drilling of 5 new water points for safe drinking water as well as for irrigation activities. Solar installation for these water points is in progress.

The Baseline survey which was conducted at the beginning of the operation revealed that the most popular means through which the targeted Households' voices would be heard was through phone calls (toll free number), Word of Mouth and through complaint collection (suggestion) box. Volunteers were trained in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and a committee on CEA was formulated in each of the 11 targeted wards for information sharing as well as for collection of complaints and feedback. Communities have also been engaged in planning most of the activities including the livelihood activities and WASH activities. The volunteers were engaged in sharing CEA key messages which were honest, timely and accessible information about ZRCS and the Emergency Appeal operation and, eligibility criteria. Volunteers were also sharing information on various forms of gender gender-based violence and where potential victims can seek support. The information was being shared during registration and validation of targeted families as well as during the actual disbursement of the cash. Each distribution site had a suggestion box and affected families were being told to place their complaints, suggestions or questions in that box anytime before during as well as after the cash disbursement. A toll free number was put aside for complaints and the number was communicated to the targetted families major issues that came from the communities were in line with beneficiary targeting and registration processes, loss of sim cards and replacement of lost sim cards.

ZRCS has drilled 5 water points in Kalabo District and installation of solar panels for irrigation activities under way. Livelihood activities started in those 5 communities with a training of trainers' workshop for farmers on climate smart? agriculture. Subsequently, the farmers trained more farmers in their respective communities. Additionally, ZRCS procured seeds for these farmers to do winter cropping activities. They grew vegetables and maize in communal as well as individual gardens.

The NS and IFRC continued to be part of the Food Security cluster which meet at National level where partners discuss the response strategies, challenges, and weather updates from the metrological services. With the coming of the COVID 19, the cluster started conducting virtual meetings and incorporated the COVID 19 issues as well.



Livelihood activities through smart agriculture:
ZRCS

ZRCS has also been attending Cash technical working group meetings where all partners providing cash in Zambia for the Food Insecurity response meet and discuss the different modalities and lessons learnt.

Next steps

The National Society will be concluding the following activities:

- Level 2 training for staff and volunteers on Cash Voucher Assistance
- Installation of solar powered systems on 5 water points
- Continuous training of farmers on climate smart agriculture practices and post-harvest management as a way for resilience
- Conduct an End of Project Evaluation

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

This sector of the operation supported in the development of tools and Indicators for EPoA. A training for volunteers on data collection and reporting was organised which went hand in hand with Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) tools orientation.

The PMER Officer also assisted in the finalization of the Vulnerability selection criteria which was used in determining households of cash in the targeted communities for the operation. The cluster PMER officer also provide the technical guidance to the National Society.

Communication

This a critical component for visibility of the whole operation. IFRC cluster office supported this component at the initial stage of the development of the EPoA. The Red Cross is one of the leading organisations in the Drought Response in Zambia and has been seen on different media platforms regarding the situation and this has assisted in the resource mobilisation efforts. The ZRCS communication focal person has also been working hard in developing success stories for the operation that is shared with the cluster office for publication as well as other key stakeholders.

The following standard reporting tables show the indicators and targets on outcome and output level. These are well defined for the technical areas of livelihood and WATSAN.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached:24,000

Male:9,600

Female:14,400

Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihood security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people with improved livelihoods	24,000	24,000
# of people to receive monthly unconditional multipurpose cash grants for six months	24,000	24,000
Insert relevant indicator and add rows as needed		

Output 1.2: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihood)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of successful farms/fish farms operating. Targeting 5 farms per District	5	5
# of people receiving food from demonstration and community fish farms. Target 3,600(i.e., 40hh per farm @6 persons/hh) *5 farms*3 districts)	3,600	3,600

Progress towards outcomes

Due to limited resources mobilised, only one District of the 3 planned was targeted for this operation and reduced the target population to 24000(4000 households) for a period of 4 months during the previous update. The following are some of the achievements made on this outcome to this far:

A total of 18 staff of ZRCS were trained in level one training of CBI. Some of the trained members supported in preparation for cash distribution. The level 2 training is expected before closing the operation.

An inception meeting was organised at the beginning of the operation with Government stakeholders in Kalabo district. The meeting aimed at sensitizing them on the EPoA and to agree with them on which wards of the district could be targeted considering the available resources. It was therefore agreed that 11 wards would be target out of the 20 in the District.

A total of 30 volunteers were mobilised and oriented about the appeal as well as the roles expected of them and the code of conduct. They were also given the key messages for CEA which they used to disseminate to the affected families during distribution as well as getting feedback to and from the communities. The volunteers also supported dissemination of COVID 19 prevention measures.

Cash Feasibility assessment was carried out to find out the possibility of using the mobile money transfer mechanism for distributing cash in the affected areas. The study looked at the existence of markets as well as the pricing of the food in the available markets. The study discovered that markets were well functional, and the network coverage is also available in the targeted communities. The findings supported the idea of moving on with the selection of Financial service provider for the mobile money transfer.

The registration of target households was carried out by ZRCS staff and volunteers in the identified 11 wards where 6,658 families were registered. Due to funding constraints, not all registered households could be targeted, and a criterion had to be applied to reduce the numbers to 4,000 families. These 5 criteria were used by community leaders through public validation process to select the 4000 most vulnerable households among them. These were female headed households, child headed households, lactating mothers, chronically ill people, vulnerable elderly (over 65 years) and the physically challenged.

Financial service provider identification was a long process which took much of the time than expected. MTN, a mobile money company was selected to support in distribution of cash to beneficiaries and contract was signed for

mobile money transfer to 4000 families in a period of four months at 500ZMW per family per month. The cash transfer value was set by the Government social protection program as per the cost of the food basket at that time. The process of sim card registration was done by MTN right away in the 11 wards.

Cash disbursement started in Kalabo District for the month of March through June 2020 reaching out to 4,000 households. The major challenges that led to delay in finalisation of the operation was poor access to the affected areas due to flooding and poor terrain which is sandy and the advent COVID 19.



Photo: Cash Distribution at Yuka and Sishekanu wards in Kalabo District during the COVID 19

After each cash disbursement, Post Distribution Monitoring was carried out to the beneficiaries to document some success stories as well as lessons learnt for the next disbursement. Some key issues identified during the process were around the loss of sim cards for most beneficiaries which the team in collaboration with MTN managed to address in the subsequent disbursement. Beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the support and most of them indicated to start small income generating businesses with the cash and some to use it to buy seed and fertiliser for the winter cropping as well as meeting educational needs besides using the cash to buying food which emerged as a top priority among interviewed beneficiaries.

The ZRCS have several staff trained in CEA and PGI but identified two focal persons to support this component of the operation. Trained staff are building volunteers capacity on PGI to ensure effective awareness raising including channels of reporting gender-based violence cases. With support of the Southern Africa cluster focal person, the team managed to develop a CEA strategy that was used throughout the Emergency operation. The CEA focal person was part of the Feasibility assessment team to ensure the right messages are being developed and delivered to the affected communities. This also involved checking the type of feedback mechanism that could be used for the targeted communities which showed that having a toll-free number, communities can easily express their concerns. Suggestion boxes was also adopted as one way of getting feedback from the communities and these were put in place in almost all the cash distribution sites. During the cash distribution, a help desk was set for all community complaints. This has assisted the National Society to be more focused on the CEA activities. Key messages for the communities were developed and printed and used during cash disbursement. A total of 30 volunteers in targeted communities were oriented on CEA and PGI and were instrumental in supporting the appeal activities.

ZRCS provided training to 2,000 farmers on smart agriculture who continued to train others and meet the target of 3600 and provided with seeds for winter cropping. The activities targeted the 5 wards where new water points were provided for safe drinking water as well as for irrigation activities. The farmers have managed to grow vegetables and maize for food and for sale through cooperatives as well as individual gardens.

Next steps

- Continuation of irrigation activities



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 1,250

Male:600

Female:650

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Hygiene promotion activities which meet SPHERE standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people with increased access to clean drinking water	1,250	1,250
# of volunteers trained in hygiene and sanitation promotion	90	30
# of water points rehabilitated (after assessment of water points)	15	5

Output 1.1:

Progress towards outcomes

The initial plan was to reach five Districts with five water points per each District. Due to limited funding, only one District was targeted, and five water points were drilled, and installation of solar system is underway. The boreholes have been providing safe water to close to 1,250 people and irrigation activities to 3,600 families.

Next steps

- Installation of solar pump to the 5 boreholes for irrigation activities



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached:24,000

Male:9600

Female:14400

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs inclusion and protection

Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments completed	3	1
# of volunteers trained on protection issues and practices them in response work	90	30

Progress towards outcomes

The Baseline survey which was conducted at the beginning of the operation revealed that the most popular means through which the targeted Households' voices would be heard was through phone calls (toll free number), Word of Mouth and through complaint collection (suggestion) box.

In total 30 volunteers were oriented in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and PGI. A committee on CEA was formulated in each of the 11 targeted wards for information sharing as well as for collection of complaints and feedback. The volunteers were engaged in sharing CEA key messages which were honest, timely and accessible information about ZRCS and the emergency appeal project and eligibility criteria. , Awareness sessions by the volunteers included gender-based violence information as well as how and when to report gender related cases. The information was being shared during registration and validation of targeted families as well as during the actual disbursement of the cash. Each distribution site had a suggestion box and families were being told to place their complaints, suggestions, or questions in that box any time before during as well as after the cash disbursement. A toll-free number was put aside for complaints and the number was communicated to the beneficiaries. The major issues that came from the communities were in line with beneficiary targeting and registration processes, loss of sim cards and replacement of lost sim cards.

Next steps

- o Collecting success stories for the operation and develop case study
- o End of project evaluation and lessons learnt workshop

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 4: NS capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that NS have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan

Output 4.1 NS have efficient and motivated volunteers who are protected

Output 4.2 NS have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS policies include provision of volunteer's insurance and protective equipment	4	1
# of RC volunteers insured	90	0
# staff salaries contributed	15	10
# of BOCA assessments completed	3	1
# of volunteers and staff trained on Level 1 cash	20	18
# of volunteers and staff trained on Level 2 cash	20	Planned for March
# of volunteers and beneficiaries trained in Agriculture	90	30
# of volunteers trained in conservation farming, irrigation, and winter cropping techniques	90	3,600
# of volunteers trained in aquaculture/fish farming	90	3,600

Progress towards outcomes

ZRCS has recruited new staff for the implementation of the appeal namely, response officer, Assistant PMER and 1 driver for Headquarters, District Project Officer, Field Officer, and driver for Kalabo District officer for the period of 4 months. Some key positions at Headquarters are also getting a salary contribution from this operation. Four more staff have been retained for 2 more months to finalise the remaining activities. The remaining months staff were being supported by the bilateral support from Netherlands Red Cross.

A total of 18 ZRCS staff were trained in level 1 cash-based intervention training and 25 are planned to be trained in level 2 training slated for March 2021.

Volunteers and staff were provided with PPEs for COVID 19 prevention in form of face masks, hand washing equipment and sanitizers. In terms of volunteer's insurance to cover Covid related illnesses, this was not done because the process of getting volunteers insured locally was becoming too long and not bearing fruit. However, the National Society is in filling the forms get its volunteers covered by through IFRC Volunteer Insurance.

International Disaster Response

Outcome 5: SFI 2: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output 5.1 Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Operation is provided with surge support for quality implementation	4	3
# of surge capacity deployed	2	2

Output 5.2: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability

Output 5.3 Coordinating role of the IFRC within the International Humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Timely logistics and supply chain support provided throughout the operation	1	1
Movement coordinated response plan and strategies in place	1	1

Progress towards outcomes

The operation deployed an Operations Coordinator based in Lusaka to oversee the implementation of the overall response as well as one Cash and Voucher rapid response member starting from December 2019. These officers

supported the National Society in planning, implementation and monitoring of the operation. The rapid response Cash officer stayed the initial period of cash readiness of 3 months and operations delegate remained to support the NS. There has been good collaboration with the National Society key staff in the Disaster Management department.

With support from IFRC, the NS procured a four-by-four vehicle that has been used by the operation throughout in the field.

The logistics department of the NS played a crucial role in the Cash service provider procurement processes.

There is movement coordination between ZRCS, IFRC and NLRC in ensuring that there is no duplication of efforts in the current response. NRCS provide bilateral support to the NS to complement the IFRC efforts in this appeal where support was provided to same targeted areas. NRCS has been the biggest donor for this appeal with a total of 38.7 percent of the current total funding for the Emergency Appeal.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome 6 SFI 3: The IFRC secretariat, together with NS uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable

6.1 IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian

6.2 IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resources mobilization and programming

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Coordination with UN and other humanitarian actors established	6	8
IFRC and NS participated in coordination meetings of government coordination platforms, clusters and other forums	6	8
Monitoring and reporting compliances are met	6	8

Progress towards outcomes

ZRCS and IFRC have been working hand in hand with UN agencies in the drought response in Zambia since the inception. ZRCS signed an agreement with WFP for food distribution in Western province which reached out to 3,000 families for a period of 5 months (December 2019 to April 2020) in addition to the appeal funding.

Netherlands Red Cross has been providing bilateral support to ZRCS reaching out to 2,000 beneficiaries in the same wards with mobile cash for a period of 5 months and drilling of 6 additional water points with solar installation.

ZRCS and IFRC have been attended coordination meeting at National level where response plans are shared among different partners and lessons learnt for the whole response.

D. Financial Report

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	36,620	-36,620
AOF2 - Shelter	9,842	9,842	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	753,395	603,143	150,252
AOF4 - Health	2,667	2,667	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	23,871	10,069	13,802
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	11,099	2,500	8,599
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	106,152	90,448	15,704
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	37,221	11,883	25,338
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	147,672	184,568	-36,895
Grand Total	1,091,919	951,738	140,181



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
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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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable healthy
and safe living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.