



DREF Operation	MDRZM014	Glide n°:	<a href="#">DR-2021-000170-ZMB</a>
Date of issue:	12 November 2021	Expected timeframe:	4 months
Operation start date:	11 November 2021	Operation end date:	31 March 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: <b>Yellow</b>			
DREF allocated: CHF 251,556			
Total number of people affected:	1.58 million in crisis (IPC 3)	Number of people to be assisted:	6,000 (1,000 HH)
Provinces affected:	Southern, Western, Central, Copper Belt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, North western and Northern provinces	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Kalabo District in Western Province
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS) has 60 members of staff, 43 Branches, 6000 active volunteers and 46 National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) 30 Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs).			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC and the Netherlands Red Cross			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: WFP, DMMU (Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit), UNICEF			

## A. Situation analysis

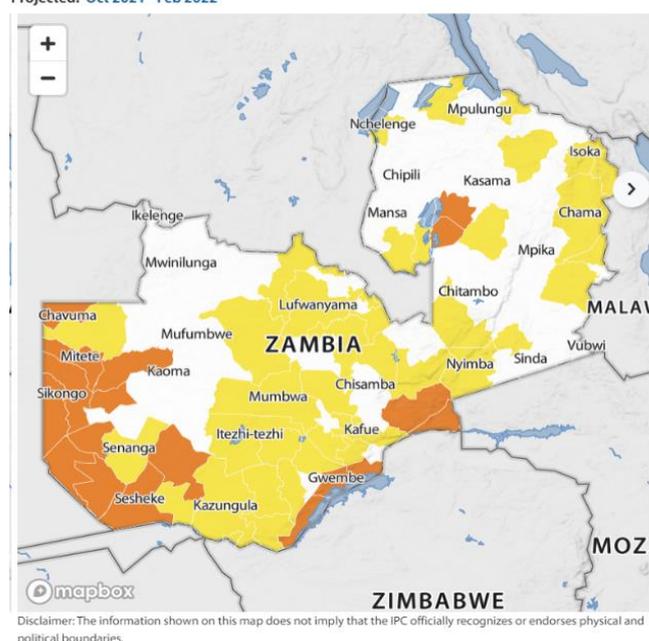
### Description of the disaster

According to [IPC Acute Food Insecurity](#) analysis issued in September 2021 and covering the period from July to September 2021, about 1.18 million people in Zambia were facing high levels of acute food insecurity, classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) with 77,938 people being most affected in Luapula, Lusaka and Western provinces, as seen in below table:

Food Insecurity Analysis for July to September 2021		
Province	Districts in IPC 3	People affected
Luapula	Lunga	7,881
Lusaka	Luangwa	6,195
Western	Kalabo	20,280
	Mitete	6,676
	Nalolo	13,507
	Shangombo	12,352
	Sikongo	11,047
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77,938</b>

Table 1: Food Insecurity situation as of September 2021©IPC report

Projected: Oct 2021 - Feb 2022



According to the same analysis, the projected period starting from October 2021 to March 2022, coincides with the lean season when the country's food security situation is expected to deteriorate, with around 1.58 million people (13% of the analysed population) classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The most affected provinces are Luapula, Lusaka, North-Western, Northern, Southern and Western as seen above, with 296,438 people as highlighted in the table on the right, indicating a steep rise in the number of people affected by the ongoing food insecurity, which may worsen in the coming months if nothing is done. As such, the food insecure population requires urgent humanitarian assistance to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihoods and prevent acute malnutrition.

Vulnerability in Zambia is characterized by a high incidence of poverty and exposure to several types of shocks mainly arising from hydro-meteorological hazards and their cascading effects, in addition to epidemics and periodic incidences of macroeconomic instability. For this specific analysis, the key drivers for food insecurity are: 1) flooding experienced between December 2020 and February 2021, 2) outbreaks of pests such as the African Migratory Locusts and Fall Armyworm (FAW) and 3) high maize prices. Though the prices of maize have been on a decline since the start of the 2021/2022 consumption year, they remain above the five-year average.

In the projected period (October 2021 and March 2022), which coincides with the lean season, Zambia food security situation is expected to deteriorate slightly as more households rely on the food market, with prices expected to remain higher than the five-year average. According to the Zambia Meteorological Department of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the 2021/2022 rainfall season, which coincides with the projected period, is forecasted to be normal to above normal in North-western, Western, Southern, Copperbelt, Lusaka, Eastern and Luapula Provinces from November 2021 to January 2022. Flooding is thus likely to occur, especially in flood-prone areas, thereby affecting most households in those areas. At least 20 percent of households have significant food consumption gaps or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies such as liquidating livelihood assets. Hence, it is expected that poor households will rely more on labour opportunities for food and income.

Food insecurity outlook for October 2021 to February 2022		
Province	Districts in IPC 3	People affected
Luapula	Lunga	9,631
Lusaka	Luangwa	11,005
	Rufunsa	15,354
North-Western	Chavuma	8,503
Northern	Chilubi	20,338
Southern	Gwembe	18,085
	Siavonga	30,162
	Sinazongwe	27,121
Western	Kalabo	30,942
	Limulunga	12,545
	Lukulu	14,473
	Mitete	8,489
	Mulobezi	7,410
	Nalolo	17,173
	Sesheke	16,265
	Shangombo	21,987
	Sikongo	14,046
Sioma	12,909	
<b>Total</b>		<b>296,438</b>

Table 2: Food Insecurity outlook for October to March 2022  
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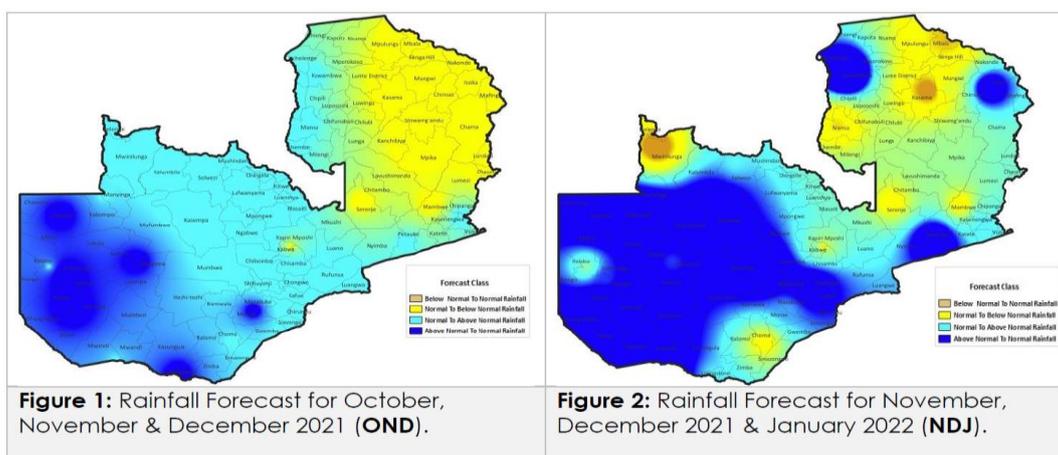


Figure 2: Rainfall Forecast for November, December 2021 & January 2022 (NDJ).

Rainy season forecast maps ©Zambia Meteorological department

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

ZRCS held an emergency meeting on 26 October 2021 following the release of the Southern Africa Seasonal Forecast by the Government, which also shared the projections of the [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#) food insecurity analysis. During this meeting, ZRCS analysed the current food insecurity situation and given the alarming number of people at risk, activated its multi-hazard contingency plan which has six (6) hazards namely, droughts, floods, population movement, locust, cholera and civil unrest. At the end of the meeting by the Government, the main request was for partners to provide support resource mobilization to help communities face the lean period.

To respond to the immediate needs of the affected families, the National Society is working in close coordination with the government (DMMU, Ministries of Agriculture, Local government, Community Development, and social welfare), Financial Service Providers (have a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MTN), United Nations Agencies (FAO,

WFO and UNICEF) and other Non-Governmental Organisations. The coordination is at the National, provincial, district and community level through various structures existing at all the mentioned levels.

ZRCS is currently working on forecast-based financing (FbF) Early Action Protocol (EAP) for Droughts which is under development and not yet approved by IFRC. No readiness activities for drought have been conducted in the affected districts. However, from October 2019 to June 2021, Zambia Red Cross implemented a [Food Insecurity Emergency Appeal](#) in which solar propelled boreholes were installed in Kalabo District (Western province) to support smart agriculture, livestock and domestic use, benefitting an overall 4,000 families. A cash transfer program was also implemented for the same households to meet their basic needs for four months in 2020. Despite this intervention, the Kalabo district still requires support as the rainfall pattern in 2021 was not favourable for food production, which did not allow for good harvesting. In addition, the irrigation system was set up in ending June, thus has not been operational long enough to yield results.

An overall 18 districts across the country are currently affected but due to limited financial resources, the ZRCS will, through this operation, focus its response on complementing actions already provided by Zambian Government and its partners.

#### **Lesson learned from previous Food Insecurity operation**

- Setting up irrigation systems for the community farms helped boost farmers income and nutrition status
- Cash distribution provided some relief to affected households in the time of critical food shortage when food prices went high
- Provision of boreholes in the affected areas assisted the communities to access safe water including their livestock as the area is too dry outside the rain season
- The beneficiary selection was participatory and transparent, and communities expressed satisfaction with the process.
- Coordination and collaboration with Government and other stakeholders were key in avoiding duplication of efforts. This was done at all levels.

These lessons learnt in the previous emergency operations will be integrated into the proposed interventions for this DREF operation.

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

IFRC, through its in-country delegate, is providing technical support in collaboration with the Harare Country Cluster Delegation. IFRC supported the ZRCS in putting up systems such as the cash transfer program in Kalabo in the last operation that will also be used in the proposed operation. In addition, the National Society has an active Forecast-based Action (FbA) by the DREF project implementing the Early Action protocols for flooding events across the country. As part of this project, the ZRCS has completed prepositioning of stocks and is currently preparing to engage in readiness activities.

ZRCS has only one Participating National Society in the country, the Netherlands Red Cross, which provided bilateral support to the ZRCS in the last Drought Response Emergency Appeal and has also been approached in the current situation for the support. It also has a running Maternal and Reproductive Health project in the targeted District.

A Movement Coordination meeting holds on ad-hoc basis, based on needs. There is a technical working group for Forecast-based Financing (FbF) in the country, which includes the Red Cross Climate Centre, IFRC, Data510 of the Netherlands RC.

#### **Overview of other actors' actions in the country**

The Government of Zambia through the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) conducted a Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC), In-depth Vulnerability and Needs Assessment and Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) and shared the reports. The government has called on all its humanitarian partners to support addressing the food insecurity situation, to prevent further deterioration.

World Food Program (WFP) is running a drought recovery project in the Kalomo, Gwembe and Monze districts of Southern Province and Sioma and Shangombo districts of Western province, where they are providing seed to the affected households and building drought resilience through training in climate-smart agriculture and disaster risk reduction.

WFP has also provided an integrated package of [humanitarian and development assistance](#), reaching 93,520 people in September 2021, 17,704 refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with food and

cash assistance; 22,041 people through nutrition support interventions; and 53,775 smallholder farmers through early recovery and resilience strengthening interventions.

There is a Cash Working Group (CWG) in the country led by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare as well as a Food Security Cluster in the country, co-led by DMMU and OCHA. Both coordination cells meet on ad-hoc basis as required by the emergency however, they are yet to be activated for preparedness to the growing food insecurity concern. The National Society is part of both coordination mechanisms.

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

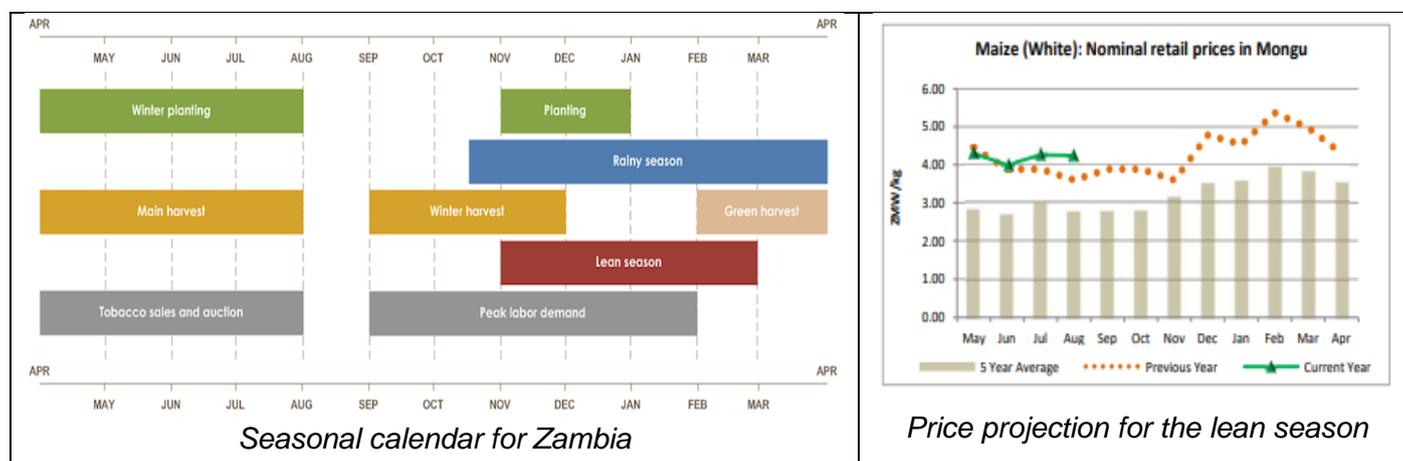
The Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) report indicated that 13% of the population analysed are facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3). Zambia experienced floods and dry spells in different parts of the country, hence, most of the households lost their crops. The situation was further exacerbated by the loss of businesses due to restrictions in gathering and movement imposed by the government to avoid the spread of COVID-19. Around 30,942 people in Kalabo District are facing serious food shortages and require humanitarian support.

The most urgent needs include:

#### - Food

IPC Analysis July 2021 to March 2022 for Zambia states that Central, Southern and Western Provinces experienced an outbreak of the African Migratory Locusts and Fall Army Worms that devoured some of their cropland, these shocks resulted in food consumption gaps for households situated in these districts which include Kalabo District, in Western Province. The affected households rely on markets to meet their food needs and have resorted to other negative coping mechanisms such as charcoal production and selling of household assets such as cattle, goats, pigs and land to raise money to meet their daily food needs. Most of the affected families have eaten their seed which was stored and preserved for planting in the 2021/22 farming season.

PROJECTED FFOD NEEDS OCTOBER 2021 TO MARCH 2022		
1.58M 13% of the population analysed People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)  IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	0 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	1 575 000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	5 185 000 People Stressed
	Phase 1	5 421 000 People in foodsecurity



A total of 30,942 households in Kalabo District are facing an acute food shortage and are in phase 3. According to the IPC report, the food security situation is expected to deteriorate, as this period coincides with the lean season when more households will rely on the market for food and the buying power is reduced due to limited economic activities. It is expected that poor households will be able to rely more on labour opportunities for food and income. To prevent the situation from getting worse, Zambia Red Cross intends to support through unconditional cash support of K500/month for 3 months for affected populations to meet their basic food needs.

#### - Health care including nutrition

According to the IPC report, acute malnutrition levels in the affected districts outlined in Tables 1 and 2 are high and above normal. The poor harvest may also lead to high levels of poverty in many affected communities including the Kalabo District. This being the case, many families are unable to meet the basic food needs, such a case is also leading

to families selling their assets or borrowing so that they can be able to meet their basic needs as well as generate some income to pay for their children's school fees. Volunteers will be engaged and trained on screening of malnutrition in the affected communities on the continuation of breastfeeding and avoidance of early weaning. They will also be trained in Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach, especially on the maternal and child Health module.

#### - Provision of Water and hygiene

Specific impacts in the critically affected communities, alongside agriculture (food insecurity), include a reduction in access to clean and safe water for drinking, production and livestock. The problem of water shortage is multifaceted and impacts other sectors which include WASH, livestock, health, hygiene, energy, and education.

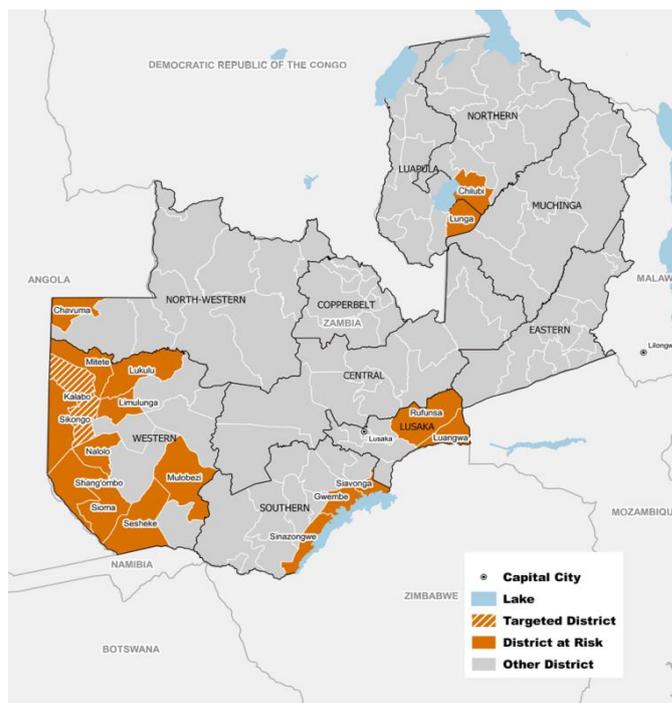
According to the 2019/20 IPC Report, at least 64 per cent of drought-affected people were using water from an unimproved source and 95 percent of the population did not treat their water before use, and this increased prevalence of diarrhoea disease in drought-affected districts. Lack of water following the failure of the previous two rainy seasons is impacting both humans and animals and agricultural production. Overall, assessments in November 2020 had identified that more than 20,000 drought-affected people did not have access to clean and safe water, this same situation is anticipated in this current emergency.

According to the 2021/2022 rainy season forecast Western Province (including Kalabo district) is projected to receive normal to above normal. The late onset of the rainy season and above normal is expected to induce flooding that will affect the crops and exacerbate the already existing food insecurity in the area. Further, excessive flooding could contaminate water sources and increase the breeding of mosquitoes and hence disease outbreaks. CBHFA approach and Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) will be used to sensitize communities on disease prevention.

#### Targeting

In outlook from July to September, Kalabo district IPC 3 caseload was at 20,280 people. The outlook for October 2021 to March 2022 indicates an increase of more than 10,000 people, for an overall 30,942 people projected to be affected. Based on this, ZRCS will provide support through unconditional cash transfer to 1,000 vulnerable households (6,000 people) in Kalabo district (Western province) to meet their immediate food needs, through the lean period from November 2021 to March 2022. The choice of this district to initiate a response is because of the high number of affected people, making it the worst-hit district.

Households will be selected and validated through a community-based targeting approach to identify the most vulnerable for cash transfers and livelihoods related services. This will be conducted through individual interviews, as well as collaboration with community-based organizations and community representatives. Information regarding services to be offered during the response will be announced through ZRCS structures, government and community representatives and structures.



Map highlighting target district ©IFRC

#### Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<b>Scenario 1</b> Kalabo district, currently in IPC Phase 3 experiences flooding for 10 days between November and December. High food prices remain stable and the COVID-19 situation migrates to the 4 <sup>th</sup> wave.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High likelihood of moderate crop damage due to flooding</li> <li>Low-income families struggle to access food through the markets</li> </ul>	Implement the activities of this EPoA to meet the immediate food needs of targeted families.
<b>Scenario 2</b> Overall Western province experienced flooding for two to three weeks between December and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High likelihood of severe crop damage due to flooding</li> <li>WASH situation deteriorates</li> </ul>	Review ongoing response and based on needs, potentially scale-up through a request for the second allocation.

<p>January 2022, worsening the IPC levels from the crisis (IPC 3) to the emergency level (IPC 4). In addition, prices of food items increase while the country is hit by 4<sup>th</sup> wave for COVID-19.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low-income families struggle to access food through the markets</li> <li>• Malnutrition rates increase among children, as well as the incidence of childhood illnesses, with a higher incidence of Acute Watery Disease (AWD)</li> </ul>	<p>Provide early warning, early action messages across all affected districts in Western province.</p> <p>Engage partners to accommodate medium-term emergency response activities through the <a href="#">Hunger Crisis Call for Action</a>, a pan-African initiative of the IFRC.</p>
<p><b>Scenario 3</b> The IPC 3 affected areas expand while IPC levels in Luapula, Lusaka, North-Western, Northern, Southern and Western provinces increase from crisis (IPC 3) to emergency level (IPC 4). The country suffers dry spells around February and March 2022, worsening inflation. Farmers suffer loss of livestock due to lack of pastures, water-borne diseases due to drying up of water bodies and human and animal conflicts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall food insecurity migrates to IPC phase 4</li> <li>• Likelihood of crop damage due to flooding</li> <li>• Inability to access food through the markets by low-income HH.</li> <li>• Unavailability of cash in the markets.</li> <li>• Collapsing of business due movement and gathering restrictions in the quest to stop the spread of COVID-19.</li> <li>• Death of livestock due to lack of pastures and water</li> <li>• Waterborne diseases outbreaks</li> <li>• Increased child and maternal mortality due to the combination of malnutrition and water-borne/ vector borne diseases outbreaks.</li> </ul>	<p>Conduct a large mobilization of resources to save lives and protect human dignity through an Emergency Appeal, while pursuing long-term recovery and resilience actions through the <a href="#">Hunger Crisis Call for Action</a>, a pan-African initiative of the IFRC.</p>

### Operation Risk Assessment

The potential increase in scope on humanitarian needs due to the seasonal forecast is showing that there is a high chance of having more people in the district due to flooding because of the normal to above normal rainfall. There is a risk of stretching the capacity of ZRCS and IFRC to manage and mobilise enough resources. ZRCS will lobby for resource support from NLRC.

In addition, Covid 19 is a potential risk for the operation in case the 4<sup>th</sup> wave begins and ZRCS staff are not able to provide the required support in terms of activity implementation. ZRCS will align the support to IFRC global emergency appeal, provide PPEs and conduct COVID-19 training (ECV and RCCE to volunteers and members engaged in the operation)

Due to scarcity of water, there is also the likelihood of having Cholera or diarrhoea cases due to poor hygiene practices. Ministry of Health has a multisectoral Cholera Elimination plan and ZRCS is part of the technical working group. There are 25 trained ORP volunteers and staff in Cholera-prone districts across the country. ZRCS will advocate the Ministry of Health to have volunteers and community members vaccinated against cholera and intensify Health promotion.

The economic situation also poses a great risk to the whole operation in the sense that inflation and prices of commodities may continue rising and making it difficult for the affected population to meet their basic needs. This will be mitigated by maintaining the funds in Swiss Francs (CHF) so that only funds to be used immediately are changed to the local currency.

The rainy season may also make accessibility to the affected population very difficult. Some of the roads to the affected communities may not be passable in the rainy season, making it difficult to carry out some planned activities. Volunteers will be trained and empowered with knowledge about the program and be able to reach hard-to-reach communities using local transport like oxen, bicycles and motorbikes.

In addition, the economic hardship and food insecurity might lead to population moving. The ZRCS will monitor this as Zambia hosts over 100,000 migrants from other countries who are at risk of being severely impacted by this crisis. The assessment will allow ZRCS to determine if this group of the population is affected by the impending food insecurity emergency and would update its response to incorporate them, if necessary.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

The overall goal of this operation is to support 6,000 people (1,000 HH) of persons affected by Droughts, by providing food and livelihoods, WASH and Protection Gender and Inclusion support in the Kalabo district of the Western province for 4 months.

ZRCS will conduct a detailed assessment to identify the actual needs, gaps of the affected population and mapping of key actors per intervention sector. The assessment will also capture information on the needs and priorities of different community groups, preferred communication channels for receiving information and giving feedback, community social and power dynamics. ZRCS will respond to the situation by providing immediate food needs through Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)-sensitive unrestricted cash, health and WASH interventions to the affected people through working with key stakeholders within (IFRC, Volunteers, NLRC) and outside the Movement (Government, UN agencies and NGOs).

### Proposed strategy

The operation will be in line with the [Hunger Crisis pan-African initiative](#) whose goal is to save lives, protect livelihoods, reduce poverty and reach Zero hunger for at least 25 percent of vulnerable people in Africa by 2030. Currently, ZRCS is working with two (2) IFRC in-country Delegates with vast experience in food, livelihoods and WASH. The two will provide technical support in the response. The ZRCS will work with Response Teams at the National, Branch and Community level as well as key members of staff from key departments (Health and care, Disaster Management, Branch Development, First Aid, Communications). ZRCS will work with other actors at all levels to ensure synergies and collaboration through existing structures such as clusters and technical working groups.

The following are the key sectors of this proposed response:

### Livelihoods and basic needs (Target: 6,000 people or 1,000 HH)

Zambia Red Cross Society will provide food security support through the provision of cash transfer of 500 kwacha (approx. CHF 26) per family through MTN mobile money transfer to 1,000 vulnerable households to meet their immediate food needs. This will allow the targeted families access food or other basic needs for 3 months by providing unconditional, unrestricted cash. ZRCS has been supported by the British Red Cross on the use of Red Rose for the cash transfer program and will use this expertise in carrying out its cash distribution activities. The cash value is calculated on the minimum food basket approved by Zambia Government as detailed below:

**Table 1: Minimum Expenditure Basket per household**

No	Description	Qty	Unit measure	Unit (ZMW)	Cost (ZMW)
1	Maize meal	2	25kg	170	340
2	Cooking oil	1	750mls	25	25
3	Salt	1	100g	10	10
4	Soya chunks	1	5kg	125	125
<b>Total cost</b>					<b>500</b>

**Table 6: Cash value transferred per household**

Round	Multipurpose	
	Amount	Frequency
1st transfer (Month 1)	500 ZMW	Monthly From December to February
2nd transfer (Month 2)	500 ZMW	
3 <sup>rd</sup> transfer (Month 3)	500 ZMW	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500 ZMW</b>	

**Activities to be implemented include:**

- Stakeholder mapping includes farmers unions and cooperatives, NGOs, other actors.
- Conduct detailed needs assessment
- Cash distributions.
- Beneficiary selection, verification and registration from basic needs registrations
- Market assessment /determination of modality (voucher or distribution Mapping of Suppliers of agricultural inputs and tools
- Activation of Financial Service Provider (FSP) - MTN FSP Contract already existing and is IFRC compliant
- Cash distribution to 1000 HH for 3 months (510 per month including transaction fee). Some 25 volunteers will be deployed to provide support to the beneficiaries in retrieving their funds from MTN agents. Each distribution round will last 3 days, and the exercise will be repeated for 3 months, corresponding to the number of disbursements.
- Conducting 3 post-distribution monitoring will be done by 10 volunteers for 3 days after each disbursement round.
- Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation

**Health and Nutrition (Target: 6,000 people or 1,000 HH)**

ZRCS will work with the Ministry of Health at the District level in the following activities

- Needs assessment to identify the Nutrition challenges in the affected communities
- Train 50 volunteers in Nutrition screening and nutrition promotion, including exclusive breastfeeding.
- Train 50 volunteers on CBHFA, particularly for the modules of maternal and child health
- Volunteers conduct screening activities for malnourished children and refer them to healthcare centres as necessary. Volunteers will also support following children under treatment at the household level, to ensure adherence to scheduled visits to nutrition centres and to provide appropriate nutrition information to all family members, through a life course approach.
- Volunteers conduct health promotion activities and reach out to 960 mothers (24% of females, which represents the women and girls of childbearing age) using the CBHFA approach
- Train volunteers in COVID-19 community and household prevention
- Procurement of PPEs for volunteers

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Target: 6,000 people or 1,000 HH)**

The ZRCS will work together with the ministries of Local Government and Health at the district level to co-facilitate the training of 50 volunteers in hygiene promotion and sanitation. This will be followed by an awareness campaign on hygiene and sanitation and the local radio programmes on hygiene promotion messages.

ZRCS will also support the provision of potable water to the communities by supporting the rehabilitation of damaged water sources.

- Conduct assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities
- Identify and rehabilitate 10 boreholes within the district to make potable water available in the target communities
- Conduct training of 10 water point committees
- Coordinate with other WASH stakeholders in the district
- Provision of water storage containers to targeted families (2/household)
- Conduct training for 50 volunteers on hygiene promotion and ECV, with particular emphasis on vector-borne/ water-borne diseases prevention and nutrition counselling
- Procurement and distribution of 750 ml chlorine to 1,000 HH for 3 months
- Provision of dignity kits to 24% of the targeted females, i.e., 960 women and girls of childbearing age, to serve for 3 months. Each kit shall contain sanitary pads, panties and bathing soap for women and girls.
- Engage 50 volunteers to conduct door to door hygiene promotion and encourage construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in targeted communities.
- Production of key messages on hygiene promotion and airing them on local radio stations

## Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

Based on varying reasons such as culture and religion, some people are left out and miss humanitarian assistance because they are either ignored or discriminated upon based on their gender, age or disability, yet they feel the worst effect of any crisis. This operation will conduct a gender and diversity analysis and will design the targeting criteria based on vulnerabilities leveraging on diversity factors among others like age and gender. The intervention will seek to engage the at-risk groups such as the elderly and people living with disabilities so that they gain equitable access to the assistance. Inclusion will also be considered when deciding on distribution points or strategies used in community engagement to ensure accountability.

## Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Community engagement in the response will be ensured through timely sharing of clear information about response activities, selection criteria and distribution processes with communities through community meetings and door-to-door activities. Communities will be given opportunities to participate in the response through community meetings and ongoing surveys and assessments. Feedback and complaints will be collected through community volunteers, community meetings, focus group discussions and suggestion boxes and responses provided through community meetings. All sensitive feedback will be dealt with one on one by CEA focal point. ZRCS will include a component of basic CEA in the PGI training for volunteers

- Support sectorial teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors
- Conduct basic training in CEA and PGI for 50 volunteers
- Establishment and Procurement of complaint and feedback mechanism (materials for setting up the complaints)
- An assessment will be undertaken three months into implementation to ascertain the impact of community engagement and accountability (CEA) on increasing consideration of gender and inclusion criteria in the emergency response.

Feedback will collect during project inception meetings and community engagement which will be reviewed. Based on the feedback, communities will be sensitized on the use of cash grants received, and a feedback mechanism will be put in place to give the communities the channel to share questions, complaints, or the need for support throughout the response.

### Exit Strategy:

Acknowledging that this operation is being supported with emergency funds coming from the DREF, which should be used for anticipatory and emergency response actions, ZRCS and IFRC Country Cluster Delegation will work on ensuring that there is a transfer of competence on the skills learnt during this project, to ensure the sustainability of the impact on the community.

In addition, the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation and ZRCS will carry out advocacy and further fundraising through the Pan African Hunger Crisis Initiative to ensure the ZRCS has a medium to a long-term strategy to address the food insecurity situation in Zambia. To note, the [Hunger Crisis Call for Action](#) was published in September 2021 to highlight the urgency of addressing this slow, complex and silent crisis across Africa.

## Operational support services

### Human resources

To implement and support this operation, one NDRT will be deployed who will work closely with the Disaster Manager and Officer for overseeing the implementation of the interventions and day-to-day running of the operations. The Cash Officer will take lead on all cash interventions and the WASH officer will support the implementation of WASH interventions. A total of 50 volunteers will be trained in all livelihoods, WASH, PGI and CEA aspects and 10 members of staff from relevant departments will be involved and covered throughout the operation

Currently, ZRCS has one logistics officer who will be responsible for the procurement of any items required in this DREF operation. ZRCS will dedicate 4x4 vehicles to the preparedness and response activities towards this DREF. Logistics support will follow IFRC standard logistics and procurement procedures. Where possible the operation will source most relief goods locally whilst ensuring materials meet the minimum standards of quality and social appropriateness by the affected communities.

The security situation in the areas of operation is stable with no current or future projected events to affect activities. However, COVID-19 will continue to pose risks to areas close to main urban areas as the cases increase due to the new Delta variant.

Through this operation, volunteers will be trained on proper handwashing and the use of alcohol-based sanitisers to keep safe while carrying out activities to minimize the risk of COVID-19 infection. Face masks will also be provided to volunteers and other Personal Protective. COVID 19 messages will be part of the hygiene promotion messages that volunteers will be disseminated in the evacuation centres and volunteers will be supported with PPEs.

### **Planning Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)**

The PMER team will ensure compliance with expected deliverables and reporting requirements. In addition to the project team in the field, the PMER unit will conduct regular missions to guide the field on monitoring systems and activities. The regular post-distribution monitoring for cash assistance will equally help to assess how cash was utilized and will allow for a review of this strategy if necessary, during the response operation.

The PMER will facilitate a lesson learnt workshop to capture good practices of the operation.

### **Security Review**

Zambia recently emerged from a relatively peaceful yet tense election period. The country has since settled back into a normal routine after a successful transition from the old to the new administration. The foremost security risks posed to personnel are Road traffic accidents, health hazards, violent crime and theft. Vehicle travel is hazardous under normal conditions, but particularly at night and during bad weather. Stray animals, poor road violation of road traffic rules also account for a large no of traffic accidents.

The rainy season brings to the fore several hazards such as cholera, typhoid and other diseases that have periodically plagued Zambia. Overcrowding and a lack of adequate access to basic services contribute to the likelihood of these outbreaks occurring. Health infrastructure is limited resulting in a limited capacity to handle major health concerns more so under pandemic conditions. With regards to crime, most commonly reported incidents to involve non-violent confrontations are best described as opportunistic. Thieves, often target crowded markets and public transportation whilst the occasional snatching of valuables and gadgets is not uncommon. Police response times can be slow due to resource constraints whilst high levels of unemployment fuel criminal activities.

To reduce the risk of personnel being affected by the above-mentioned threats, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. This includes situation monitoring and implementation of minimum-security standards. The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout. Area-specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) is in place for Zambia.

The Regional Security Unit has been encouraging National Society staff involved in operations and support services to complete the **New Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition**, the RSU has been encouraging staff and Volunteers to complete the 1-3 level of the security modules:

- Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition: Level 1- Fundamentals:\_\_\_ <https://ifrc.csod.com/ui/lms-learning-details/app/curriculum/fd082aef-a477-427b-9ace-8c5f2a13b935>
- Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition: Level 2- Personal and Volunteer Security in Emergencies: <https://ifrc.csod.com/ui/lms-learning-details/app/curriculum/a88a5612-4347-447b-95b1-2dbb468d987c>
- Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition: Level 3- Security for Managers:\_\_\_ <https://ifrc.csod.com/ui/lms-learning-details/app/curriculum/c38f447b-3655-4867-b2bc-695f5f8c4b9e>

May the operation require IFRC delegate deployment proactive advance notification to be given to the Cluster Security Officer for alignment and preparation of the ground in Zambia.

May the operation preview deployment of SURGE – HR to make sure the person to be deployed completely the above security courses.

### **Business Continuity**

The Zambia Red Cross business continuity plan has been activated and is in force. To support the implementation, ongoing business continuity support from IFRC regional office will be provided through working with the Harare Country

Cluster Delegation. Adherence to BCP protocols to be maintained and monitored by the Harare Country Cluster Security officer.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 6,000**

Male: 2,000

Female: 4,000

**Requirements (CHF): 95,357**

**Needs analysis:** IPC Report of 2021 indicated that **30,942 people** in the Kalabo district are facing food insecurity (IPC Phase 3). Most of the affected households have resorted to eating their seed and selling households assets such as livestock as a coping mechanism. Affected families depend on markets and prices of food have gone up making low-income households unable to access food.

**Risk analysis:** We are in the lean period and the IPC Report indicates that 30,942 are food insecure and the 2021/22 seasonal forecast is indicating the district will receive normal to above-normal rainfall indicating that the situation is further likely to worsen due to flooding. The risk of malnutrition in the under 5 children is likely to be experienced.

**Population to be assisted:** The response will target 1,000 vulnerable households with the following categories: Child headed, differently-abled, aged, women and terminally ill. These will be selected through a consultative approval involving the government, community members and other key stakeholders

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** The Zambian government calculated the full food basket equivalent to 2,100 kcal per day and person (Maize meal, cooking oil, beans and salt) and paged the total amount to meet these basic needs to be ZMK 500 per month per household

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	<i>% of surveyed households who report being satisfied with the assistance received (target: at least 80%)</i> <i>% of surveyed households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households (all/most/some/none), according to their priorities (SADD) (target: 80%)</i>															
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i># of households receiving cash support for food (Target: 1,000 HH)</i></li> <li><i># of cash disbursements provided (Target: 3)</i></li> <li><i># of volunteers involved in activities (Target: 25 volunteers)</i></li> </ul>															
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Conduct initial stakeholders' meetings at the district level																
AP081	Market assessment /determination of modality (voucher or distribution Mapping of Suppliers of agricultural inputs and tools																

AP081	Beneficiary selection, Verification, and registration from basic needs registrations																	
AP081	Activation of Financial Service Provider (FSP) -MTN FSP Contract already existing and is IFRC compliant																	
AP081	Distribution of unrestricted cash to 1000 HH for 3 months (500 per month) including sim cards																	
AP081	Conduct Post Distribution monitoring																	



## Health

**People targeted: 6,000 people**

Male: 2,000

Female: 4,000

**Requirements (CHF): 13,806**

**Needs analysis:** According to the IPC report, acute malnutrition levels in the affected districts outlined in Tables 1 and 2 are high and above normal. The poor harvest may also lead to high levels of poverty in many affected communities including the Kalabo District.

**Risk analysis:** *The risk of malnutrition in children under 5 children is likely to be experienced, as well as a spike in the COVID-19 cases.*

**Population to be assisted:** *The response will target 1,000 vulnerable households with the following categories: women-headed, single-parent headed and child-headed households or households with persons with disabilities (of any kind, physical, sensorial, cognitive), with older persons over 70 or with multiple chronic diseases. These will be selected through a consultative approval of involving the government, community members and other key stakeholders*

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** MoH and WHO

P&B Output Code	<b>Health Outcome 5: Less severe cases of disease or malnutrition are treated in the community, with referral pathways for severe cases established</b>	<b>% of targeted households reached with health interventions (Target: 100%)</b>															
	<b>Health Output 5.2: Acute malnutrition cases are managed in the community, with referrals established for severe cases.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of health risks identified during the assessment (Target: TBD)</li> <li># of volunteers supporting community-based surveillance (50 volunteers)</li> <li>Minimum number of women and girls of childbearing age reached (Target: 960)</li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP022	Needs assessment to identify the Nutrition challenges in the affected community																		
AP022	Train 50 volunteers in Nutrition screening and nutrition promotion, including exclusive breastfeeding.																		
AP022	Train 50 volunteers on CBHFA, particularly for the modules of maternal and child health and ECV, with particular emphasis on vector-borne/ water-borne diseases prevention and health treatment access																		
AP022	Volunteers conduct screening activities for malnourished children and refer them to healthcare centres as necessary																		
AP022	Volunteers conduct health promotion activities and reach out to 960 mothers of under-five children																		
AP022	Train volunteers in COVID prevention																		



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 6,000**

Male: 2,000

Female: 4,000

**Requirements (CHF): 88,694**

**Needs analysis:** *The district is already in IPC phase 3 and affected 2021/21 seasonal forecast in indicating that it will receive normal to below normal rainfall and hence the water points are likely to further dry out. As humans and animals use the same shallow water points these are likely to be contaminated.*

**Risk analysis:** *Risk of waterborne disease outbreak due to the blend of potential floods and dry spells during the lean period, which will expose the population to poor sanitary conditions and lack of proper drinking water.*

**Population to be assisted:** *The response will target 1,000 vulnerable households with the following categories: Child headed, differently-abled, aged, women and terminally ill. These will be selected through a consultative approval involving the government, community members and other key stakeholders*

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	% of households reached with WASH services (Target: 100%)															
	WASH output 1.1: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of volunteers trained in basic hygiene (Target: 50 volunteers)</li> <li># of boreholes rehabilitated (Target: 10 boreholes)</li> <li># of water management committees setup (Target: 10 WMC)</li> <li># of people provided with safe drinking water (Target: 6,000 )</li> <li># of stakeholders and coordination meetings (Target: 3 meetings)</li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Identify and rehabilitate 10 boreholes																
AP026	Conduct a training of 10 waterpoint committees in water point management																
AP026	Procurement and distribution of water storage buckets																
AP026	Coordinate with other WASH Players in the district																
AP026	Procurement and distribution of chlorine to 1,000 HH																
P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of HH reached with door to door hygiene campaigns (Target: at least 1,000 HH)</li> <li># of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion (Target: 50 volunteers)</li> <li># of women and girls receiving dignity kits (Target: 960 )</li> <li># of hygiene promotion sessions conducted (Target: 16 HP sessions)</li> <li># of radio shows broadcast (Target: 4 radio shows)</li> </ul>															
	WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Conduct training for 50 RC volunteers on hygiene promotion and on ECV, with particular emphasis on vector-borne/ water-borne diseases prevention and health treatment access																
AP030	Engage 50 volunteers to conduct door to hygiene promotion and encourage construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in targeted communities.																
AP030	Provision of dignity kits for 3 months to women and girls of childbearing age																
AP030	Produce radio shows to support the dissemination of good hygiene practices																

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 53,700

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of volunteers insured (Target: 50)</li> <li># of volunteers provided with PPE (Target: 50)</li> </ul>																
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																	
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face																	
AP040	Provide psychosocial support to volunteers																	
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities																	
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing																	
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained																	
AP040	Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement																	
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of IFRC monitoring visits (Target: 2 visits)</li> </ul>																
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	IFRC Delegation Ops, Food Security and Finance focal persons conduct visit to support operation																	
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of volunteers trained and oriented on the PGI, CEA and volunteer Code of Conduct (Target: 50 volunteers)</li> <li>% of community feedback and complaint received and responded to (Target: at least 70%)</li> <li>% of responses that consider the minimum standards (Target: at least 50%)</li> <li># of referral pathways established, identified or strengthened (Target: TBD)</li> </ul>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

AP084	Conduct training on PGI, CEA, Code of conduct, SGBV also integrating a session on Minimum Standards																		
AP084	Establish a system to ensure IFRC and NS staff and volunteers have signed the Code of Conduct and have received a briefing in this regard																		
AP084	Ensure that referral systems are in place to provide psychosocial support to children, in collaboration with PSS specialists																		
AP084	Volunteers, staff and contractors sign, are screened for and are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines																		
AP084	Develop a feedback mechanism to engage the community and vulnerable groups at large for their feedback on services, inform the revision of activities and services.																		
AP084	Support sectoral teams to include measures to enable protection, including dissemination of information on accessing essential services																		
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of communications sessions held (Target: 3)</li> <li>• # of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1)</li> </ul>																	
	<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>																		
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP053	Communications work																		
AP042	Procure visibility material for volunteers and Staff																		
AP042	Conduct a lessons learned session at the end of the operation																		

## Funding Requirements

The overall amount allocated from DREF for implementation of this EPoA is CHF 251,556 as summarized in the below budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs  
(CHF)

## DREF OPERATION

MDRZM014 - ZAMBIA - FOOD INSECURITY

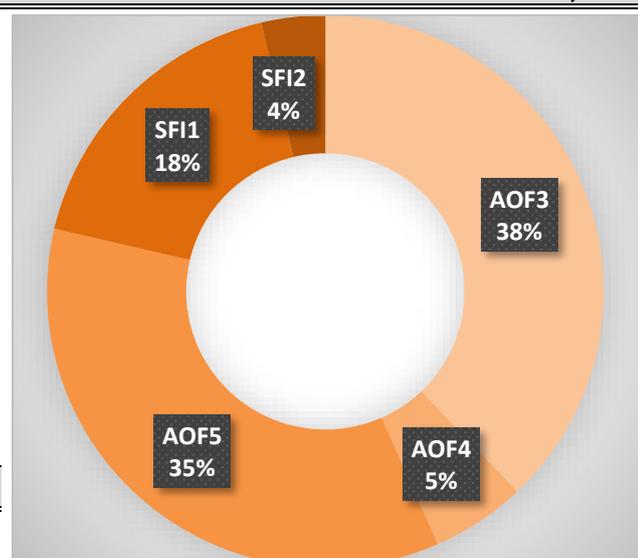
10/11/2021

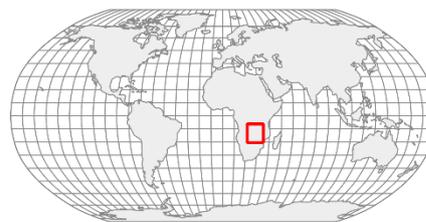
### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	68,466
Cash Disbursement	85,648
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>154,114</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	2,302
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,693
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>3,995</b>
International Staff	5,291
National Staff	0
Volunteers	17,910
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>32,989</b>
Workshops & Training	21,429
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>21,429</b>
Travel	0
Information & Public Relations	6,085
Communications	847
Financial Charges	635
Other General Expenses	16,110
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>23,676</b>
DIRECT COSTS	236,202
INDIRECT COSTS	15,353
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>251,556</b>

### Budget by Area of Intervention

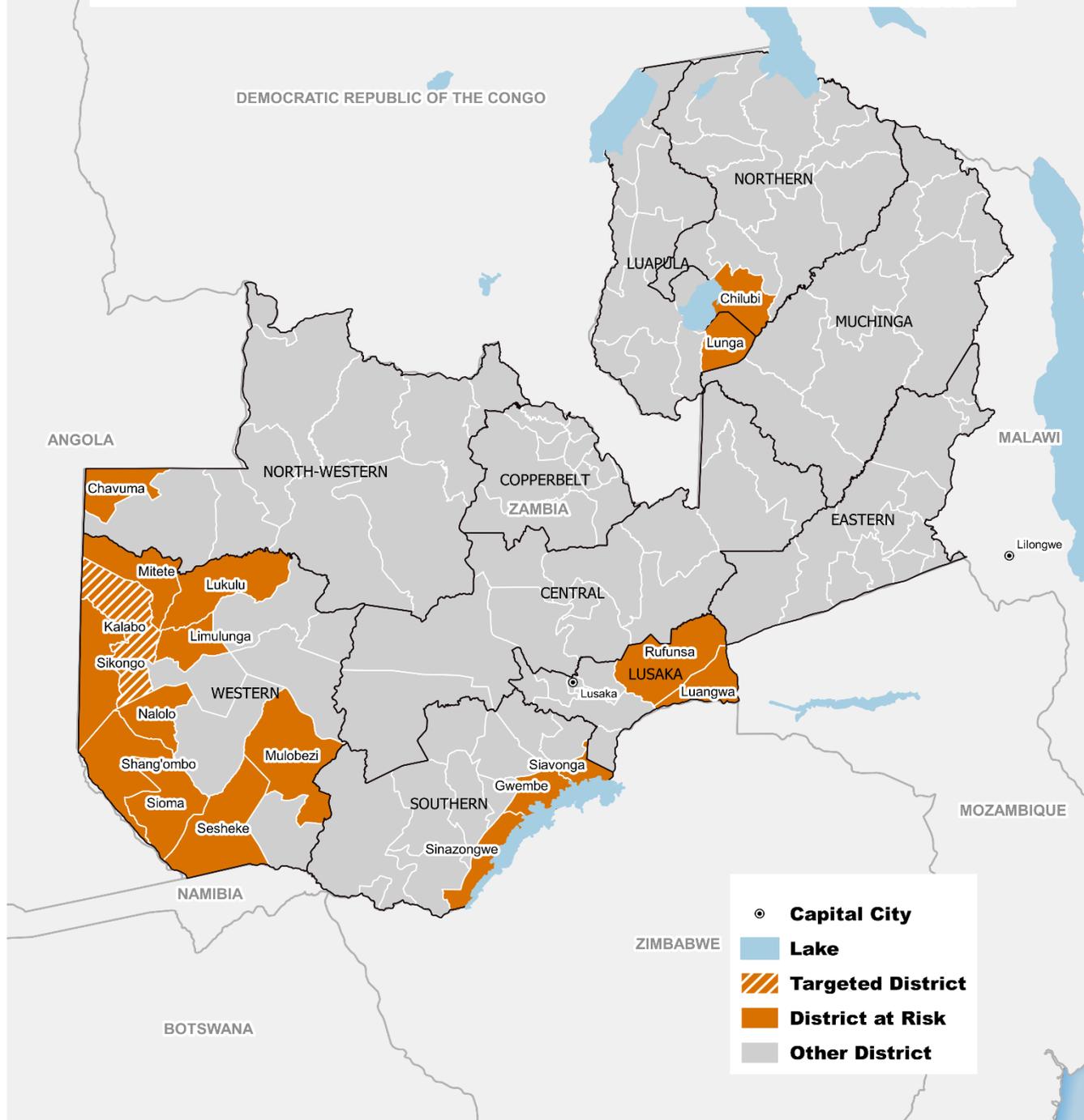
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	95,357
AOF4 Health	13,806
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	88,694
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	44,402
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	9,298
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>251,556</b>



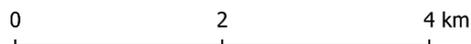


# Zambia : Food Insecurity

10 November 2021 • MDRZM014 • DR-2021-000170-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: GADM, Zambia RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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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.