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Final Report

Zambia: Drought Response Project

Emergency Appeal

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	Operation n° MDRZM012
Date of Issue: October 2021	Glide number: OT-2019-000132-ZMB
Operation start date: 25 October 2019	Operation end date: 31 July 2021
Host National Society: Zambia Red Cross Society	Operation budget: 3.5 million (CHF)
Number of people affected: 9,510 families	Number of people assisted: 4,000 (Cash) Number of people assisted: 2,000 (Livelihoods)
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 (DMMU), World Food Programme (WFP), People in Need (PIN)	

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

As per the Financial report attached here, this operation closed with a balance of CHF 21,710. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to the Harare Cluster MAA63001 to support the Zambia Red Cross Society to finalize the Drought Early Action Protocol (EAP) and to follow up on the 11 irrigation systems set up in Kalabo District where the operation took place. Partners/donors who have any questions regarding this balance are kindly requested to contact Didintle MONNAKGOTLA within 30 days of publication of this final report. Past this date, the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

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 2018/ 2019 farming season, Zambia experienced low rainfall and prolonged dry spells in most parts of the country that negatively affected the agriculture sector, especially crop and livestock production. Therefore, the government through Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) undertook an assessment to establish the impact on society and the economy as well as the required actions for rehabilitation, recovery and to mitigate these impacts. The devastating effects of prolonged dry spells coupled with late onset of the rainy season on agriculture production resulted in reduced food availability and access to food and depletion of seed stocks, contributing to the acute food insecurity conditions experienced across the country. Furthermore, the prolonged dry spells between January and March 2019 affected the Southern, Western districts and parts of Lusaka, Eastern and Central provinces. In most districts, most households that 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 2019 to 2020 consumption period. Most of these households relied entirely on rain-fed crop production for food and income.

The food IPC analysis estimated that between July and September 2020, despite increased crop production in selected parts of the country, about 1.43 million people (22% of analyzed population) would be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 or worse) made up of 1.24 million in IPC Phase 3 and 0.19 million in IPC Phase 4 and would require urgent humanitarian action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihood and prevent acute malnutrition. These populations were affected by first flooding, below normal rainfall, Armyworm outbreak and high maize prices. Out of 64 districts analyzed by the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC), 37 were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 27 were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or worse.

Between October 2020 and March 2021, the food security situation was projected to deteriorate as it would coincide with the lean season in the country as more households would rely on the market for food. It was projected that about 1,96 million people (29% of analyzed population) would be classified in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or worse) and require urgent humanitarian action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihoods, and prevent acute malnutrition.

Following the ZVAC and IPC Report (2019), Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS) activated its multi-hazard Response Plan to initiate intra-movement solicitation for response support. Zambia Red Cross Society developed an Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) and a subsequent DREF application which culminated in an Emergency Appeal whose budget was about CHF3.5 million. However, only a fraction of this budget appeal was realized, forcing the NS to geographically downscale to one district (Kalabo) out of three targeted districts. Even then, the humanitarian needs were found to be more than the available resources. The appeal ran from October 2019 to March 2021 with a three-month no extension to June 2021.

Zambia Red Cross Society sought additional funding through Bilateral Support from the Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) of 333,594 Euros to further support affected households in the face of diminishing funding under an Emergency Appeal which was approved and funded. Thus, the National Society (NS) was able to support water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and livelihood components with an integration of PGI and CEA interventions of the Appeal in the initial selected wards of Kalabo District through this Bilateral Support from May 2020 to January 2021 with a month of no cost extension.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The ZRCS has been in existence since 1966, with branches in over 50 districts of the ten provinces of Zambia and with an estimated volunteer membership of about 10,000. The NS implements programmes on disaster risk reduction (DRR), disaster preparedness, mitigation and response, migrant and refugee services, restoring family links (RFL), healthcare services, first aid, programmes for orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) and HIV prevention and COVID-19 response programmes. The National Society has almost 40 staff covering different departments and field staff on projects. This drought response operation was in line with National Society's 2017-2020 strategic plan on strengthening and enhancing disaster and environmental management systems.

The operation actions built upon the National Society's history of disaster response actions that foster community resilience especially in epidemic control, population movement and floods response. The ZRCS is known for the capacities of its first responders, who act in coordination with the Government of Zambia's Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) and other key stakeholders in disaster preparedness, response and recovery. As a result, the ZRCS has earned the trust of

the communities it works with, enabling its continued access to these and particularly difficult to reach population groups in situations 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. In this operation, the NS entered into agreement with mobile service provider for the cash interventions to provide cash to 4,000 households for four months so they could meet their basic needs. The agreement will run for a period of two years.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided technical and financial support to ZRCS through an in-country delegate based in Lusaka at ZRCS HQ and its Southern Africa Country Cluster Support team (SA CCST) based in Pretoria, South Africa, and the Regional Office in Nairobi, Kenya. The National Society worked closely with IFRC in responding to the drought in the Western Province of Zambia and in the COVID-19 response in the country. The IFRC delegate in Zambia provided the technical support to the NS throughout the implementation of this operation. In addition to the in-country delegate, IFRC also deployed rapid response teams to support development of an EPoA and two surge support staff for the cash transfer interventions from Burundi and Malawi Red Cross Societies respectively to support implementation of the cash component.

The major partner for ZRCS is Netherlands Red Cross, which supports long-term WASH, health (including COVID-19) response, disaster preparedness and response as well as population movement programmes. Netherlands Red Cross is also actively involved in building community capacities and preparedness in its Response Preparedness (RP II) project in North-western Province. In terms of disaster response, Netherlands Red Cross is directly involved in responding to human-induced disasters (population movement) and nature-induced events like floods and epidemics across the country. The Netherlands Red Cross Society through bilateral support complemented the Drought Emergency Appeal under IFRC in scaling up the drought response efforts and humanitarian programming to reach the most vulnerable communities in Kalabo District of Western Province. The Bilateral Support intervention was in two sectors, namely livelihood (Cash Based Intervention and Agricultural support) and WASH. The support was initially for six months, with a one-month no-cost extension.

The NS works closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in population movement related activities of tracing and Restoring Family Links (RFL) in Zambia. Despite supporting the National Society with technical and financial support, ICRC is currently not involved in emergency programmes. With the support of ICRC, the NS has undertaken Safer Access Framework (SAF) dissemination and Basic Disaster Management training focusing on Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) for volunteers in selected districts in Western, Southern, Eastern, and North-Western Provinces.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The ZRCS coordinates its activities with different national, provincial, district and community authorities. The ZRCS and NLRC in the drought response coordinated with UN agencies, other international organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) through the Coordination for Drought Response 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 contribute to the Food Security and Cash Technical Working Group. The UN OCHA adapted the humanitarian system to the Zambian context where monthly reporting for the response was managed since the beginning of the response for effective and efficient documentation and learning.

In a quest to fight food insecurity in the same district, ZRCS also collaborated with World Food Program (WFP) on food distribution in other parts of the country as well as monitoring food distribution activities for World Vision Zambia, an NGO that received funding from WFP during the relief phase of the operation. ZRCS on behalf of WFP facilitated distribution of maize meal and pulses (beans) to 11,175 people, (6,517 females and 4,685 males) for a period of six months in the district. The NS also worked in close collaboration and coordination with the Government of Zambia through DMMU, Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Local Government.

The ZRCS also collaborated with an NGOs called People in Need (PIN) in distribution of seeds to farmers for winter cropping. The collaboration aimed at reaching out to 1,500 farmers over a period of 6 months. ZRCS facilitated trainings in climate smart agriculture, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and distribution of inputs (seed, fertilizer, watering canes and chemicals) while People in Need facilitated procurement and transportation of the same inputs. The United Nations and international NGOs launched a seven-month immediate humanitarian assistance in Zambia. The UN managed to mobilize US\$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. The coordination was aimed at supplementing efforts and avoiding duplication.

African Parks and Total Land Care (TLC) are among other important NGOs involved in food distribution and training of communities in conservation farming techniques in Kalabo District. Government through the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFCC), the Scaling Up Nutrition Programme (SUN) 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP II) also intervened in Kalabo District in the areas of Nutrition and WASH.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

According to the Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC, 2019) report in Zambia, it was estimated that around 1.42 million people (22% of the analysed population) would experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and September 2020. The statistics included 1.24 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and nearly 190,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). It was forecasted that these populations would be affected by below-normal rainfall, an outbreak of Fall Armyworm, and high maize prices. The info graph below depicts the situation of the most affected areas in Zambia in 2019 as captured by the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) Report from Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU).

As depicted in the IPC summary maps below, majority of households were food insecure and in stressful conditions, including increased malnutrition especially in children aged five years and younger. The critically affected households resorted to extreme and negative coping measures which included eating of seed reserved for planting, selling livestock and eating wild fruits and roots thus exposing themselves to consuming poisonous species which could pose health or life-threatening issues.

Therefore, it was expected that most affected households would rely more on markets, labour opportunities for food and income due to drought thereby affecting most of the households that depend entirely on farming that is crop, gardening, fishing and animal rearing. During initial assessments in Kalabo District, it was also observed that crops and grass for pasture dried up. In addition, it was observed that water sources for supporting aquaculture, gardening and animals also dried up hence the need to support the affected communities. The advent of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the situation by limiting access to basic needs due to restricted movement and gathering subsequently escalating the prices of goods. The COVID-19 pandemic also posed a risk to staff and volunteers who were involved in the response operation.

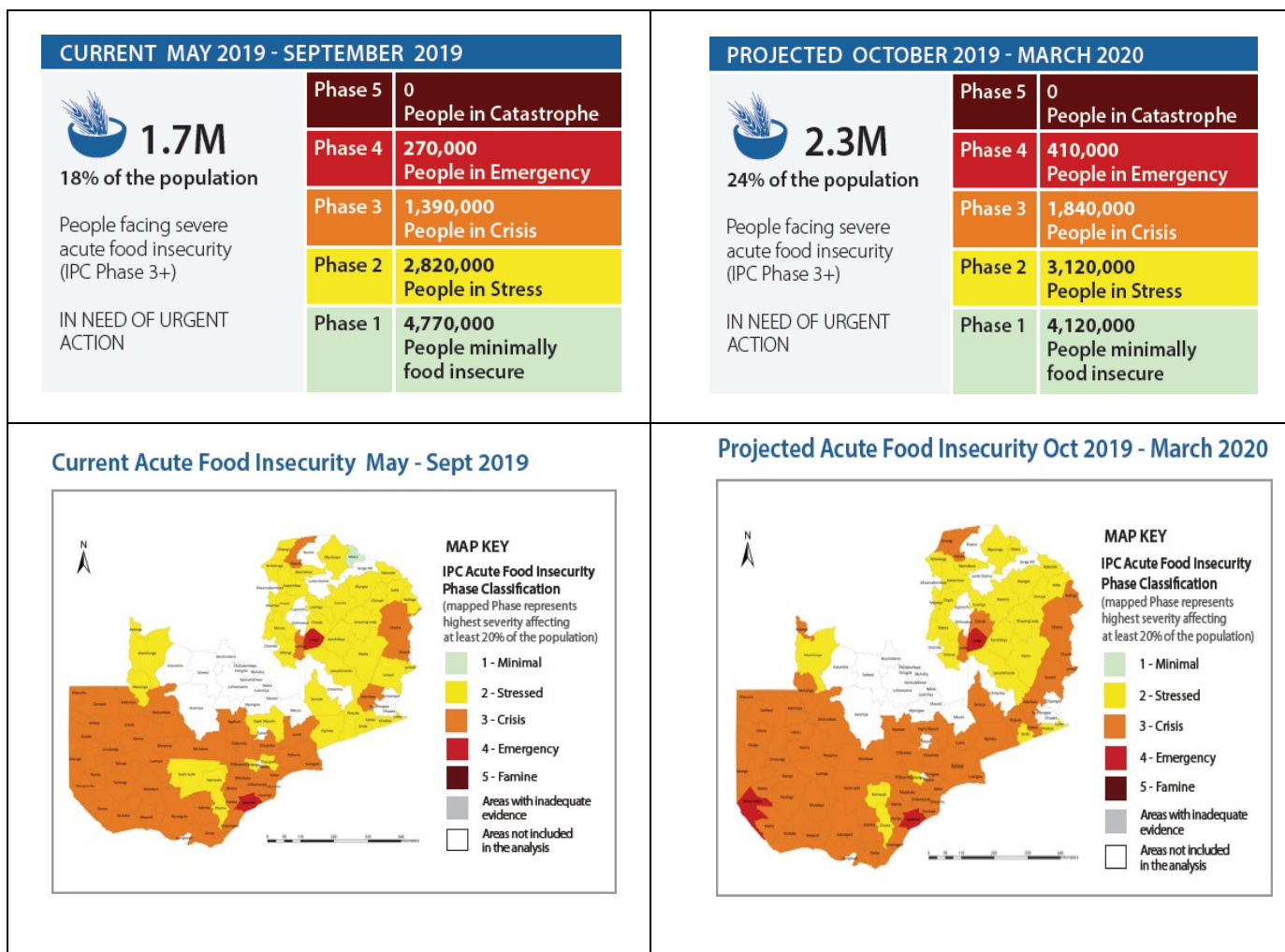


Figure 1: IPC Maps

The late onset of the rainy season and early Phase departure induced a shorter rainy season punctuated by dry spells that affected ground and surface water recharge thereby accelerating dry conditions upon the departure of the season particularly in the southern half of the country. Furthermore, excessive heat ensured heightened effective evapotranspiration that increased dryness. As such, water levels in most water bodies went low and dried up creating numerous waters needs for domestic, economic and ecological functions.

Specific impacts in the critically affected communities, alongside agriculture (food insecurity), included a reduction in access to clean and safe water for drinking (which affected women and girls as well as people with disabilities), food production and livestock. The problem of water shortage was multifaceted and impacted other sectors, including WASH, livestock, health, hygiene, energy, and education.

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. During the period when the appeal was launched, the ZRCS and the IFRC continued to monitor the evolving needs in the country as well as key commodity prices. The ZRCS and the IFRC coordinated with other actors to avoid overlap of actions and complement the efforts of the Government in responding to this Disaster. The following scenarios were developed for this Appeal:

Scenario One	Scenario Two	Scenario Three
All the resources are mobilised (3.5million CHF), all the planned activities will be implemented for the period of 18 months, targeting 9,510 families in 3 districts	Half of the appeal resources are mobilised and 60 per cent of planned outputs are covered	Close to 30 per cent of the resources are mobilised and only 4,000 families are targeted in 1 district (the operation was implemented in this scenario)

Due to the worst-case scenario funding scenario, the NS geographically downscaled to 1 district (Kalabo) with an affected population of 23, 816 families. Therefore, the operation targeted 4,000 families accounting for only 16.78% of the total affected families in the district.

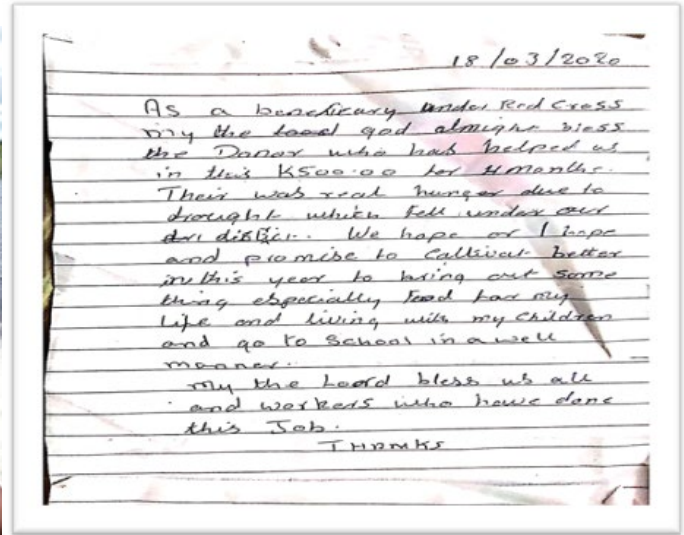
Risk Analysis

ZRCS faced some risks during the Drought Response operation in Kalabo District. However, measures were infused throughout the operation to mitigate the effects.

The unplanned advent of the COVID-19 pandemic was one of the major risks of this operation for staff, volunteers as well as the community at large. Thus, health and hygiene promotion messages were adjusted in line with any new measures that came up the variations in the pandemic. ZRCS also managed to distribute COVID-19 personal protective equipment's (PPEs) to members of staff and volunteers involved in the response throughout the operation. To ensure prevention and reduced further spread of COVID-19, ZRCS volunteers and staff also ensured strict adherence to government-issued prevention and protective measures of social distancing, masking and hand washing during cash and NFI distribution activities. Additionally, cash distribution was phased at cash distribution centres with staggered small loads of the targeted population (beneficiaries) in sets of fifty per centre.

Seasonal flooding caused by heavy rainfall affected the operation. Seasonal flooding was also another major risk; it posed a risk on the targeted populations, staff and volunteers as they crossed rivers and streams to access cash distribution centres. At times, distribution and other activities would be put on hold due to poor road network and flooding.

Although the risk of volunteers and members of staff including the partners MTN of being attacked was not obvious, it posed a risk. Beneficiaries were also at risk of being attacked following receipt of their unconditional cash grants from the cash distribution centres. However, no incidents of this nature were recorded in the operation.



B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy



One of the water points rehabilitated in Kalabo

A needs assessment was carried out at the beginning of the operation to identify the drought impacts of the affected families after receiving the IPC report mentioned in the section above. This was followed by a cash feasibility study which showed that mobile money was possible and therefore cash distribution was carried out to 4,000 households for a period of four 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 a period of 18 months. Mobilisation of funds for this appeal was very limited as only 1.1 million Swiss francs was mobilized. The operation therefore addressed prioritized needs by reducing geographical targeting from three districts to one, reduced number of households from 9,510 to 4,000 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 four months in the lean season and post-harvest period with the hope that the households would keep the little food harvested in the 2020 growing season. This went together with empowering farmers and supplying them with seeds and farm inputs in preparation for the next harvest. To improve the livelihoods of 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 and irrigation systems were set in all the 11 targeted wards in the district where six water points were supported by the bilateral support with Netherlands Red Cross society.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities were also implemented in the form of drilling of five new water points for safe drinking water as well as for irrigation activities. Solar installation was done for these water points and irrigation activities are underway in all communities.

The baseline survey which was conducted at the beginning of the operation revealed that the most popular means through which targeted households' voices would be heard was through phone calls (toll free number), word of mouth and through feedback collection (suggestion) boxes. Volunteers were trained in community engagement and accountability (CEA) and a CEA Committee was formed in each of the 11 targeted wards to ensure the sharing of information, the collection of feedback and responding to it. Through CEA approaches, communities were also engaged in planning most of the activities, including the livelihood and WASH activities. Volunteers were engaged in sharing CEA key messages which were honest, timely and accessible and sharing information about ZRCS and the emergency appeal project, eligibility criteria, and reporting and responding to any incidences of gender-based violence resulting from the cash and support provided. Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) were also considered in making sure women, people with disabilities and youths were included in the activities. Information was shared during registration and validation of targeted families as well as during the actual disbursement of cash to targeted populations. Each distribution site had a suggestion box and affected families were asked to place their complaints, suggestions or questions into the boxes anytime before, during, as well as after the cash disbursement. A toll free number was dedicated to receive complaints and the number was communicated to the targeted families. Major issues that were raised by communities were in line with beneficiary targeting and registration processes, loss of sim cards and replacement of lost sim cards.

ZRCS also received positive feedback from beneficiaries through words of gratitude. Most beneficiaries thanked ZRCS and explained that the cash received helped them to meet their immediate basic needs, among others buying food and water, starting small businesses, paying for their children's school fees and improving their household infrastructure (houses). For non-sensitive issues, ZRCS provided feedback to the beneficiaries through community meetings, CRM committees, through the phone and through face-to-face intuitive meetings. The information received was handled in a sensitive manner and the individuals or households who had shared sensitive feedback to ZRCS were reached out to privately, etc.

Since CEA was a cornerstone of the operation, communication was infused through sharing of results from post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and development of operation success stories shared with key stakeholders. For project sustainability and continuity stakeholders, ranging from communities, traditional to Government officers from Community, District to National levels were engaged and most activities were linked to already existing structures

ZRCS drilled five water points through this appeal and six boreholes through the bilateral support from Netherlands Red Cross where all the 11 boreholes were mechanised solar panels and irrigation system for smart agriculture for winter cropping. Livelihood activities started in those targeted 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 met at National level where partners discussed the response strategies, challenges, and weather updates from the metrological services. With the advent of COVID-19, the cluster started conducting virtual meetings and incorporated the COVID-19 issues as well.

ZRCS also was part of the Cash Technical Working Group meetings where all partners providing cash in Zambia for the food insecurity response met and discussed the different modalities and lessons learnt.



Solar powered irrigation system in Kalabo District

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

This sector of the operation supported in the development of tools and Indicators for the EPoA. A training for volunteers on data collection and reporting was organised which went together with post distribution monitoring (PDM) tools orientation. The ZRCS PMER office also supported the verification and validation of lists of beneficiaries and management of data for all beneficiaries during and after cash distributions. Post distribution monitoring was undertaken after every cash distribution (10 days later) to ascertain the intermediate outcome of the intervention and the effectiveness of CEA approaches implemented on increasing consideration of protection, gender and inclusion criteria in the response.

A database for beneficiaries was created after the identification of beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were further validated using the community structures and line Ministry: Community Development and Social Services was based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria defined and accepted by both ZRCS and its partners. The inclusion criteria for emergency cash transfer was based on the following: elderly, female-headed households, child-headed household and chronically ill whilst, for COVID-19 emergency cash transfer the beneficiary list was based on the database of the people who were already on Social Cash transfer under the Ministry of Community Development. Selection of beneficiaries for the livelihood support was spearheaded by the Ministry of Agriculture through camp officers on the ground. The inclusion criteria for the livelihood support programme prioritised among others; drought-affected households, and vulnerable and viable households with access to land to implement farming activities. The beneficiary database was further updated during the cash distribution to validate beneficiaries that managed to collect data.

Stories of change, complaints and feedback were also triangulated by PMER to check the targets, outcomes and challenges related to achievement against the set indicators. Post Distribution Monitoring was also conducted following the successful distribution of farming inputs to the 2,000 targeted households. The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) reviewed that most households had planted the farming inputs they received and appreciated the support. Meanwhile, some households'

harvests were affected by the seasonal flooding of the 2020/2021 farming season and therefore appealed for support in the subsequent farming season.

The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation PMER officer also provide technical guidance to the National Society.

A lessons learnt workshop was organised with all stakeholders involved in the operation where key lessons were documented, and recommendations made for future programming.

Communication

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

There were two Operation Delegates from IFRC and NLRC who collaborated and supported the cash and voucher assistance. Rapid Response delegates were also deployed for a period of three months to support the implementation of the operations interventions. The Rapid Response surge from Burundi and Malawi supported the NS in setting up the interventions. There was also continuous support from the IFRC and NLRC in country delegates in Communication, Finance, CEA and PGI as well as overall coordination of the operation.

ZRCS recruited a team of six new field staff for Kalabo district (one Disaster Response Officer, one Driver and one Assistant PMER based in Lusaka and one District Project Officer, one Field Officer and one Driver based in Kalabo District). The NS also supported the salary of a Cash Transfer Officers till the end of the operation. The staff received a one-week induction before deployment to the field. To further build the capacity of members of staff and volunteers, a training for National Disaster Response Teams was conducted with a total of 27 participants. There was continuous support from all the Headquarters technical departments for the implementation of the Bilateral Support Response operation, that is, Disaster Management, PMER, Health, Finance, Communication and Branch Development.

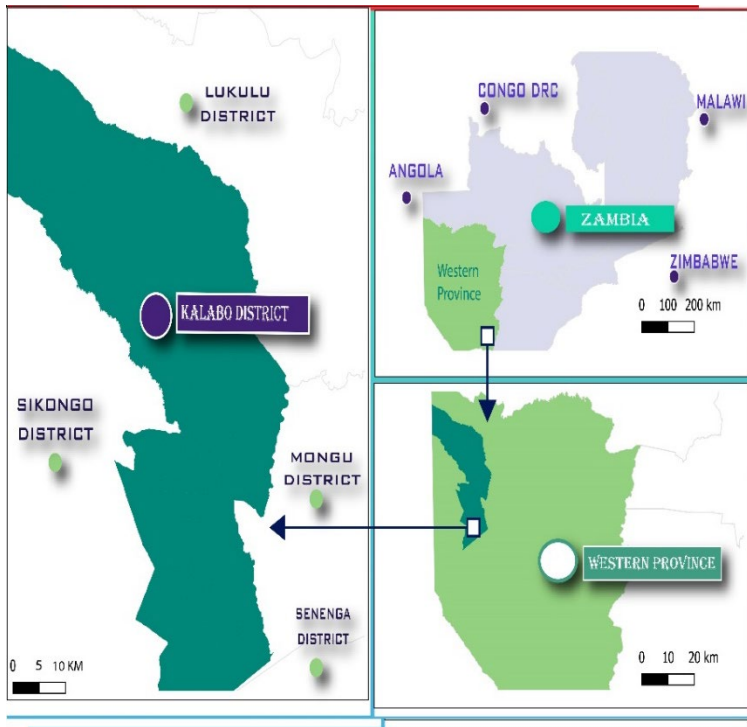


Figure 2: Map of Kalabo District from Zambian Map

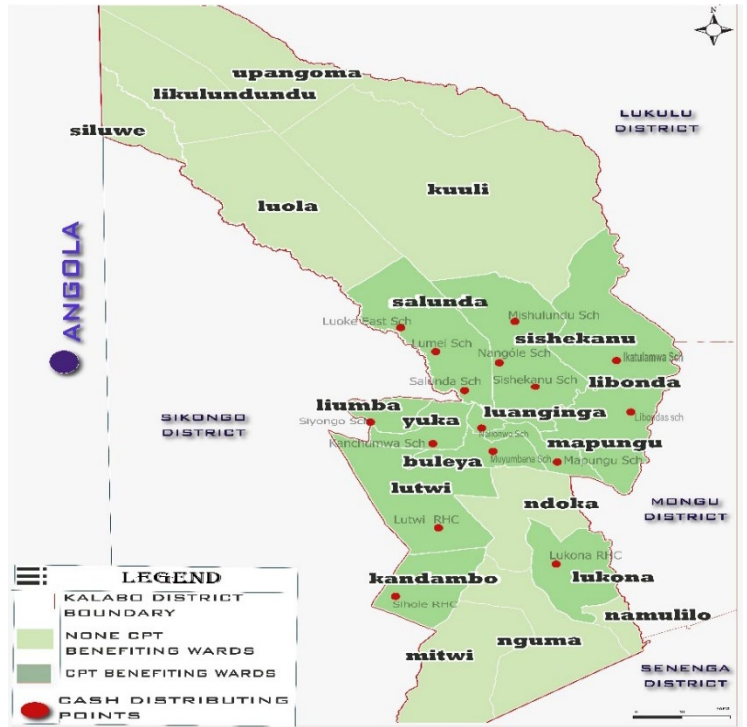


Figure 3: Wards of implementation for ECT

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Security

Security has been a significant factor impacting staff throughout the duration of the operation. Zambia is considered a

Logistics and Procurement

National Society Logistics services will provide inputs on procedures for the procurement of items/materials, their delivery on the field, their storage and plan for distributions.

Procurement: Local and international procurement will be carried out in accordance with the NS and IFRC standard procurement procedures.

Warehousing: ZRCS warehouse at HQ and branch level will be used to stock the NFI before distribution.

Fleet: Local rental of trucks will be required to send relief items to the area of operation and last mile routing will be done using ZRCS vehicle.

¹ 5 Boreholes were targeted and drilled under Appeal (IFRC), 6 boreholes were targeted and drilled under NLRC

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Livelihoods and Basic Needs



People reached: 57,064

Male: 27,390

Female: 29,674

Requirements (CHF): 2,585,000

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

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	57,064	24,000
# of people to receive monthly unconditional multipurpose cash grants for six months.	57,064	24,000

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of successful Households supported with farming inputs	2,000	2,000
# No of farmers trained in Climate Smart Agriculture and Post-Harvest Techniques	2,000	3,600

Outcomes Progress towards

Due to limited resources mobilised, only one district out of the three planned was targeted for this operation with a reduced targeted population to 24,000 people (4,000 households) for a period of four months. The following are some of the key achievements in this thematic component under this operation: We received bilateral support from Netherlands Red Cross to train 1600 more farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture and Post-Harvest technique.

Emergency Cash Transfer Programme:

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

Following the various respective assessments conducted by ZRCS, an inception meeting was organised at the beginning of the operation with government stakeholders in Kalabo district. The meeting aimed to sensitize them about the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) which was developed by ZRCS and the intention of the NS to implement a Drought Response Project and subsequently to agree on which wards of the district could be targeted considering the available resources. Through the consultative stakeholder engagement meeting organized through the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), it was agreed that 11 wards would be targeted out of the 20 in the district.

ZRCS also managed to identify and contract a financial service provider (FSP) despite the time taken to identify one. MTN, a mobile money company was selected as the FSP to support the distribution of cash to beneficiaries through mobile money transfers. Thus, a contract was signed for mobile money transfers to 4,000 families for a period of four months at 510ZMW transfer value 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.

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 briefed on key messages for CEA which they used to disseminate to the beneficiaries during distribution as well as getting feedback to and from the communities. The volunteers also supported dissemination of COVID-19 prevention measures.

Following mobilisation of volunteers, the registration of targeted households was carried out in the 11 identified wards. Prior to registration of the beneficiaries, selection and validation was conducted through public communal meetings. 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. Therefore, five strata government pre-defined selection criteria were employed with support from community leaders through public validation processes to select the 4,000 most vulnerable households among them. The five strata selection criteria included (i) female-headed households, (ii) child-headed households, (iii) chronically ill people, (iv) vulnerable elderly people (over 65 years) and (v) physically challenged people. Proportionally, 73% of the beneficiaries in the cash transfer programme (CTP) were females and 24% were males.

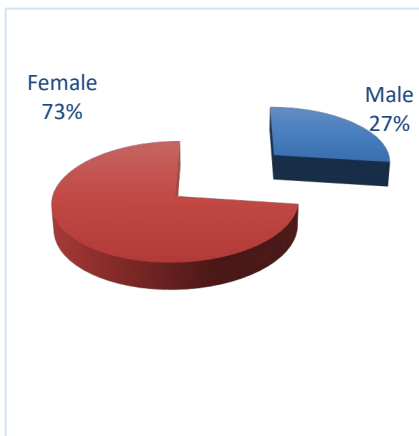


Figure 4: ECT Gender Distribution

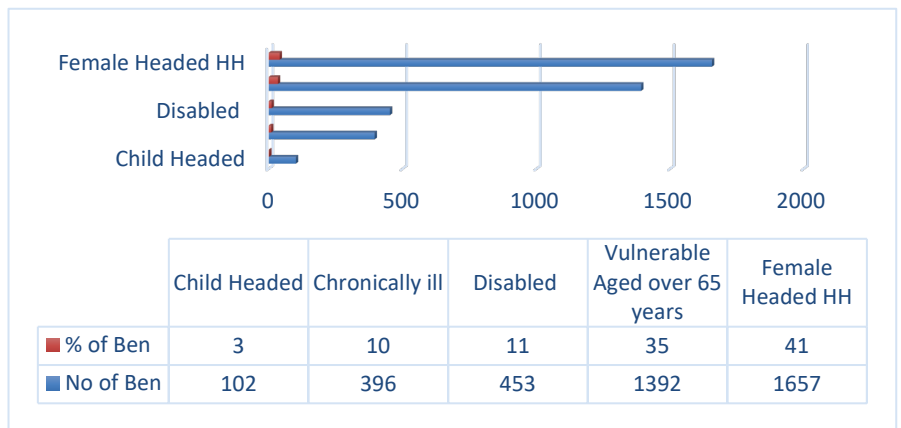


Figure 5: Gender Distribution for ECT

Following the launch of the Emergency Appeal operation in October 2020, cash disbursement commenced in Kalabo District in March 2020 reaching out to 4,000 households. The emergency cash transfer programme ran for four months from March to June 2020.



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

The first cash distribution phase for the month of February was conducted between March and April 2020 where a total of 3,920 (98%) disbursement was achieved against the total target of 4,000 beneficiaries. A total of 3,907 (98%) disbursements were recorded during the second phase and 3,946 (99%) in 3rd and 4th Cash Distribution respectively.

The observed deviance between total disbursements and total cash outs was because of some beneficiaries either withdrawing cash peripherally from the established CTP cash out procedure at the booths (market), through a transfer to another number or because the beneficiary decided to save the unconditional cash for future use and was therefore not captured through official channels.

Total Disbursement: For the purposes of this report, total disbursement refers to the aggregate number of successful transactions into beneficiaries' mobile money accounts per cash distribution phase. **Total cash outs:** Refers to the cumulative number of withdraws by beneficiaries through established procedures per cash distribution phase.

The figures below depict the cash distribution per phase:

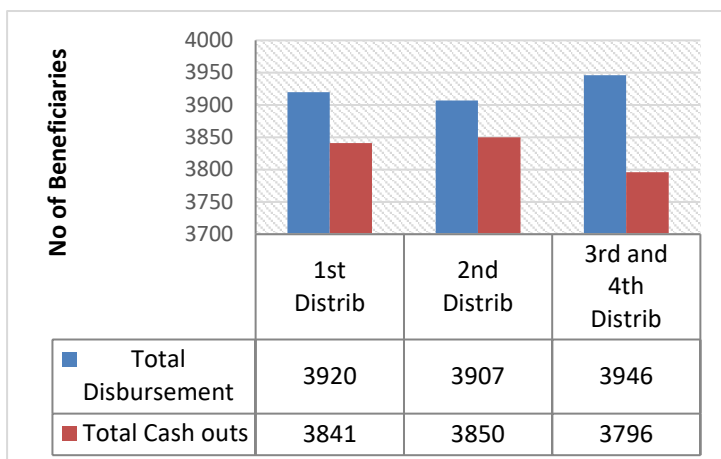


Figure 5: Cash Distribution phases

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 that they would start small income generating businesses with the cash and some would use it to buy seed and fertiliser for the winter cropping as well as meeting educational needs besides using the cash to buy food which emerged as a top priority among interviewed beneficiaries. From the overall PDM report, the majority of beneficiaries spent the cash received on food and water (59%). Some beneficiaries (26%) utilized the cash on diversifying their livelihood sources such as starting new businesses such as livestock, trade, food processing and marketing and purchasing other household necessities such as blankets as shown in the picture below

Livelihood Support Programme



Cash Transfer Programme beneficiaries with materials purchased from the program

Apart from the cash transfer programme, building capacity of farmers on smart agriculture was done through the volunteers, lead farmers and Government camp extension officers. These were trained as trainers-of-trainers on climate smart agriculture. The trained lead farmers, camp officers and ZRCS volunteers then trained 2,000 direct beneficiaries in communities in climate smart agriculture practices through community trainings; they in turn also trained 3,600 members of the community.

Following the training of the lead farmers and farmers in the respective communities, farming inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides, maize seed, cow peas and vegetable seeds, i.e., rape, cabbage and onion were distributed to 2,000 beneficiaries in Kalabo District from the same 11 wards targeted under the cash transfer programme to further build the resilience of the drought-affected households.

Challenges

Technical and non-technical challenges impeded the efficient implementation of the operation and thus caused delays in finalising the operation. Mobile company poor network coverage was a challenge in some parts of the district. Accessibility bottlenecks to some of the affected areas due to flooding, poor sandy terrains and the advent COVID 19 remained key challenges to this operation.

Technical challenges

Network: The cash-based intervention modality with MTN as an FSP was in some areas or wards challenged because of network. In Sihole ward, there was completely no network for MTN despite indication of network availability throughout the whole district. However, beneficiaries still received their cash in envelopes as mobile cash transfers could not workout in their community. In other areas, Liumba, Lukona and Loke East wards, network was only available in a single spot. In Lutwi ward, apt network for cash outs was only spotted in a single high elevated spot (in a tree). Additionally, there were instances when cash disbursements into beneficiaries' mobile money accounts were unsuccessful. In such circumstances, cash had to be re-uploaded, and it meant returning to the Cash Distribution Points (CDP) thus lengthening the cash distribution phases.



Beneficiaries searching for mobile phone network

Sim Card Registration:

Sim card shortcomings ranging from failed registration to minor cases of lost sim cards and pin code resets diminished the chances of achieving 100% success rate in all cash distribution phases. The greatest shortcoming with sim cards was largely observed in the 1st and 2nd cash distribution phase through failed sim card registration. Photo 1: RC staff climbed a tree in search of network, consequently reducing the number of recipients because the sim card was a prerequisite to receiving the cash grant.

Non-Technical Challenges

Access Bottlenecks:

Access bottlenecks caused by seasonal flooding and sandy roads compromised the efficiency of the operation as 40% of the operation areas were cut off completely and could only be accessed using water transport such as Loke East, Mulinga, Sishekanu, Libonda, Mishilundu, Lumei, Kalolo and Ikatulamwa wards.

COVID 19 Pandemic

The outbreak of COVID-19 during the operations derailed several planned activities. Firstly, the restrictions on movement and new restrictions on gatherings above 50 persons meant making appropriate but costly adjustments on the running programme. Activities that involved training of volunteers and communities were also curtailed. Additional running overheads were incurred with budget adjustments to accommodate COVID-19 response activities and items.



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: 57,064

Male: 26,249

Female: 30,815

Requirements (CHF): 121,000

Outcome 2 Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Output 2.1 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	57064	1250
# of volunteers trained in hygiene and sanitation promotion	90	30
# of water points rehabilitated/Constructed (after assessment of water points)	15	5

Progress towards outcomes

In the initial plan of the operation, this component targeted to establish five (5) water points in each of the planned 3 Districts implying a total of 15 water points. Meanwhile, due to the worst-case scenario funding where one District was settled for, only five (5) water points were re-targeted. Therefore, five (5) water points were drilled in 5 selected wards of Kalabo District in Mapungu (1), Liumba (1), Sishekanu (2) and Buleya (1). Selection of wards for drilling of water points was done under the guidance of the key stakeholders who shared a database of the areas that needed new boreholes, that is, National Rural Water Supply Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP). Since the water points were also planned to be used multi purposively for irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture through the technical service board was triangulated and consulted in line with the recommendation from NRWSSP. Other considerations in line with agriculture were agricultural productivity, population dynamics, demography, community vulnerability and viability of the affected communities. The boreholes were installed with solar system and have been providing safe water to at least 1300 people for domestic use and 3600 families for irrigation activities.

Following water point assessments through the National Rural Water and Supply Sanitation Programme, ZRCS drilled an additional of six (6) water points in Kalabo District in Ndoka, Yuka, Lutwi, Kandambo, Buleya, and Salunda wards with support from Netherlands Red Cross in addition to the five (5) already drilled boreholes under the IFRC funding. Additionally, the bilateral support also complemented the equipping of all the 11 boreholes (5 drilled under the IFRC Appeal and 6 under the NLRC bilateral support) with solar powered equipment for domestic, livestock and irrigation activities. The solar propelled boreholes have the capacity to produce an average of 5,000 litres of water per hour. To help store water sufficient for the targeted communities, ZRCS through the IFRC support additionally procured and installed 10,000 litres tanks per borehole.

To further support irrigation activities of the communities, IFRC procured irrigation materials for all the five (5) sites with an additional six (6) sites for the already drilled and solar equipped boreholes under the NLRC support. In total, 11 sites have been equipped with solar powered irrigation systems each with a total of 35 taps for irrigation and domestic purposes per site, that is, 32 taps for irrigation and 3 taps for domestic uses.



Figures above showing boreholes equipped with solar and tank for effective, sufficient and all year-round water supply

Protection Gender and Inclusion



People reached: 24,000

Male: 9,600

Female: 14,400

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 staff and volunteers trained in PGI/CEA	90	30
# Of Complaints and Feedback Mechanism set	11	11
# Of Communities engaged on protection, gender and inclusion issues	11	11

Narrative description of achievements

In this component ZRCS envisaged to integrate PGI considerations into CEA approaches and activities to ensure the participation of minority, vulnerable and less privileged groups such as female-headed households, child-headed households, and households with chronically ill people.

ZRCS envisaged to integrate PGI based on the understanding that due to varying reasons such as cultural and religious considerations, 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 are the worst effected by crises. This operation, therefore, designed the targeting criteria based on vulnerabilities leveraging on diversity factors like age and gender. The intervention sought to engage at-risk groups such as the elderly and people living with disabilities so that they gain equitable access to the assistance. Inclusion was also considered when deciding on distribution points or strategies used in community engagement to ensure accountability.

The ZRCS trained staff and volunteers on CEA and PGI and identified two focal persons to support this component of the operation. With support from the IFRC Southern Africa Country Cluster Delegation, the team managed to develop a CEA strategy that was used throughout the Emergency Appeal operation. The CEA focal person for NS was part of the feasibility assessment team to ensure that the right messages were developed and delivered to the affected communities. This also involved checking the type of feedback mechanisms that could be used for targeted communities. This process found that communities could easily express their concerns through a toll-free number. Suggestion boxes were also adopted as one way of getting feedback from the communities and these were set up in almost all the cash distribution sites. During the distribution, a helpdesk was set up for community members to interact with ZRCS staff and volunteers and get assistance. This assisted the National Society to integrate the views of the beneficiaries and other community members to improve implementation of the operation. An example was during the validation of beneficiaries, some community members indicated unfairness by volunteers in registering ineligible people, this was followed up by the project team and managed to remove some people on the list and replace them with the right beneficiaries. Key messages for communities were developed, printed, and used during the cash disbursements.

The NS planned to have 30 Volunteers per district but because we were only focusing only on one district a total of 30 volunteers were oriented on CEA and PGI and were instrumental in supporting the appeal activities. One Committee for Community Feedback and Complaints submissions was formed in each of the 11 wards where the cash transfer programme was implemented. The Committee comprised of ZRCS volunteers and Community Welfare Assistance Committee (CWACs) from Social Welfare Department.

Challenges

- Sending feedback to the communities was not frequently done by both staff and volunteers due to a number of reasons such as poor access to communities, lack of suggestion boxes in distribution sites and hence some of the questions and concerns raised by targeted populations were not addressed in a timely manner. However, this was addressed through volunteers and staff engagement with communities during distribution days, and placing suggestion boxes at each distribution site on each day of distribution

Lessons Learned

- Protection, gender, and inclusion issues are important aspects to consider in selecting beneficiaries and volunteers signing of code of conduct at the beginning of the operation. In addition, this operation brought forth a lesson that public selection and validation of beneficiaries minimizes bias and increases chances that the marginalised populations in communities will be identified and selected to benefit from humanitarian assistance.
- Feedback collection mechanisms and ensuring a process of listening to and incorporating insights from all types, of feedback, including complaints and compliment, are important tools in cash transfer projects.
- Multiple modes of feedback are important as they provide opportunities to beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to take part in improving the project strategies for improved implementation. Red Cross actors can also use these different streams of information to triangulate feedback and identify the most critical to apply to improving the response.

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
<i># of NS policies include provision of volunteer's insurance and protective equipment</i>	4	1
<i># of RC volunteers insured</i>	90	0
<i># of salaries contributed</i>	15	10
<i># of BOCA assessments conducted</i>	3	1
<i># of Volunteers and staff trained in Level 1 CBI</i>	20	18
<i># of Volunteers and staff trained in Level 2 CBI</i>	20	18
<i># of volunteers and beneficiaries trained in Agriculture</i>	90	3600
<i># of volunteers trained in Conservation farming, irrigation and winter cropping</i>	90	3600

Narrative description of achievements

In line with this component, ZRCS recruited new staff for the implementation of the Appeal namely, the Response Officer, Assistant PMER officer and 1 Driver at Headquarters, District Project Officer, Field Officer, and a Project Driver for Kalabo District. Additionally, some key positions at Headquarters received their monthly emoluments and contributions from this operation.

A total of 18 ZRCS staff were trained in level 1 and level 2 cash-based intervention (CBI) within the operation tenure. Besides, the ZRCS received various other capacity building trainings in CEA, PSEA, Monitoring and Evaluation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management necessary for prospective operations. BOCA training was conducted on 30 volunteers.

In addition to trainings, volunteers and staff were provided with PPEs for COVID 19 prevention in form of face masks, hand washing equipment and sanitizers, however we were unable to insure the volunteers because the process of getting them insured was tedious and by the time we received the go ahead it was already towards the end of the project. We received bilateral support from Netherlands Red Cross to train 3510 more in Agriculture.

The National Society's capacity was also built in the process of implementing the Appeal. ZRCS worked with different stakeholders among others Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), Department of Social Welfare, Community Development, Ministry of Agriculture, National Rural Water Supply Sanitation through the council and Ministry of Health. Collaboration with key stakeholders throughout the project cycle in identification of the communities and selection of beneficiaries build synergies between the NS and the respective key stakeholders imperative for future similar operations.

Challenges
During the implementation phase, the advent of COVID 19 adversely affected the programmed trainings which were aimed at building the capacity of the Volunteers and Staff and ultimately the National Society.
Lessons Learned
Through implementation of the Emergency Appeal operation, it was learnt that coordinated collaboration with all key stakeholders is fundamental to effective project implementation to avert duplication and misapplication of support. Additionally, it was learnt that engagement of key stakeholders in the project cycle from start to finish is an important ingredient to successful project implementation.

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		
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
Operation is provided with surge support for quality implementation	4	3
<i># of surge capacity deployed</i>	2	2
<i>Timely Logistics and supply chain support provided throughout the operation</i>	1	1
<i>Movement coordinated response plan and strategies in place</i>	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The IFRC deployed an Operations Delegate based in Lusaka to oversee the implementation of the overall response and provide the technical guidance to ZRCS. In building the capacity of the National Society, two Cash and Voucher rapid response member were also deployed from December 2019 to March 2020. These officers internally supported the National Society in planning, implementation and monitoring of the operation. The rapid response Cash officers stayed the initial period of cash readiness of 3 months and operations delegate remained to support the NS throughout the operation. Besides, there was good collaboration within the National Society among key staff in the Disaster Management department. With support from IFRC, the NS procured a four-by-four vehicle that was used by the operation throughout the operation period in the field. The logistics department of the NS played a crucial role in the Cash service provider procurement processes. In addition, there was in-movement coordination among ZRCS, IFRC and NLRC in ensuring that there is no duplication of efforts in the emergency appeal operation. NLRC provided bilateral support to the NS to complement the IFRC efforts in the appeal where support was provided to the same targeted areas.</p>		
Challenges		
Despite successful deployment of the two surge support members who supported the NS at two different intervals, the NS was challenged by the COVID 19 pandemic which led to the unforeseen premature return of the second surge support member amidst the operation.		

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

Narrative description of achievements

ZRCS and IFRC worked hand in hand with UN agencies in the drought response in Zambia since its 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 also provided bilateral support to ZRCS reaching out to 2,000 beneficiaries in the same wards with cash transfers for a period of 4 months and drilled 6 additional water points which were later equipped with solar and irrigation systems with support from IFRC. ZRCS and IFRC attended various coordination meeting at National level where response plans were shared among different partners and lessons learnt for the whole response. ZRCS and IFRC also participated on the National Cash Working Group

Challenges

There were no major challenges

Lessons Learned

Stakeholder collaboration is key to project success, in this operation, ZRCS worked hand in hand with the Government including structures at community level, this helps in sustainability of the interventions.

D. Financial Report

The operation received **CHF 1,092,044** cash funding; CHF **1,070,335** (98%) was spent.

As per the Financial report attached, this operation closed with a balance of CHF 21,710. The International Federation of the Red Cross seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to the Harare Cluster MAA63001 to support the Zambia Red Cross with assessments of food security and livelihood situation, monitoring of the solar powered irrigation system and its activities (smart agriculture activities) and refresher trainings for the Branch and volunteers, fencing of the water points. Partners/donors who have any questions in regard to this balance are kindly requested to contact Didintle MONNAKGOTLA within 30 days of publication of this final report. Past this date, the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

Contact information

Contact information

Reference documents

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact: For Zambia Red Cross Society

Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- 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.

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**.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/10-2021/9	Operation	MDRZM012
Budget Timeframe	2019-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Oct 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRZM012 - Zambia - Drought (Food Insecurity)

Operating Timeframe: 25 Oct 2019 to 31 Jul 2021; appeal launch date: 25 Oct 2019

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2,585,000
AOF4 - Health	329,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	121,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	20,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	331,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	138,000
Total Funding Requirements	3,524,000
Donor Response* as per 20 Oct 2021	1,092,044
Appeal Coverage	30.99%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	9,842	9,842	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	669,337	669,337	0
AOF4 - Health	2,667	2,667	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	21,569	21,569	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	3,683	3,683	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	5,609	5,609	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	106,493	106,493	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	42,557	42,557	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	208,578	208,578	0
Grand Total	1,070,335	1,070,335	0

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/09

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,092,044
Expenditure	-1,070,335
Closing Balance	21,710
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	21,710

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	250,000	Reimbursed :	250,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/10-2021/9	Operation	MDRZM012
Budget Timeframe	2019-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Oct 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRZM012 - Zambia - Drought (Food Insecurity)

Operating Timeframe: 25 Oct 2019 to 31 Jul 2021; appeal launch date: 25 Oct 2019

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	196,647				196,647		
Japanese Red Cross Society	89,555				89,555		
On Line donations	540				540		
Red Cross of Monaco	10,695				10,695		
Swedish Red Cross	157,178				157,178		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	118,350				118,350		
The Netherlands Red Cross	171,748				171,748		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	347,333				347,333		
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,092,044	0	0	0	1,092,044	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,092,044	0	