

# **OPERATION UPDATE**

## **Zambia Drought Emergency Appeal**



*Lead farmer training demonstration in Sinazongwe Ward*

**Emergency appeal №: MDRZM022**

**Emergency appeal launched: 27/05/2024**

**Operational Strategy published: 23/07/2024**

**Operation update: #1**

**Date of issue: 30/08/2024**

**Operation timeframe: 22/03/2024 - 30/06/2025**

**Funding requirements (CHF):**

CHF 8 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal

CHF 11 million Federation-wide

**Glide №: DR-2024-000018-ZMB**

**Timeframe covered by this update:**

From 03/06/2024 to 06/08/2024

**Number of people being assisted: 380,160**

**DREF amount initially allocated:**

CHF 900,000

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

Zambia is undergoing one of the driest agricultural seasons in more than forty years, causing major crop and livestock losses and severely affecting the well-being and livelihoods of communities nationwide. According to ongoing reports from the UN, 84 out of 116 districts in the country have been affected by this crisis. The IPC report from August 2023<sup>1</sup> projected an estimated 58,000 people, between October 2023 and March 2024, to be in an Emergency condition (IPC Phase 4) and two million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and requiring urgent humanitarian support.

On 29 February 2024, the President of Zambia declared a national emergency due to the prolonged drought. On 16 April 2024, the joint rapid needs assessment<sup>2</sup> was commissioned by the Agriculture and Food Security Cluster and the National Government Drought Response Appeal indicated that 6.6 million people needed urgent humanitarian assistance (33 per cent of Zambia's total population according to World Bank data). This includes more than three million children under 18 years of age, mostly based in the provinces of Lusaka, Luapula, and the Western, Southern, Central, and Northwestern Provinces. According to the assessment report, the top three provinces with more than 1.3 million people in need are Western, Southern, and North-Western. The report also highlights that many households are struggling to meet their basic needs, including access to food, with many resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

Although most of the surveyed households reported that they cultivated maize and other crops in the 2023/2024 season, projected production levels were minimal, and most households reported total crop failure particularly due to the prolonged dry spells. Likewise, livestock and fisheries are equally affected due to the drying of water sources, almost half of surveyed households that kept livestock reported a reduction of pastures especially for cattle, while 39 per cent indicated that distance to water points increased.

The country continues to recover from a cholera outbreak that began in October 2023, with over 21,000 reported cases. The decreased access to water has also led to outbreaks of diarrheal and other vector-borne diseases, exacerbating the health crisis. The IFRC, in support of the Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS), launched a [Cholera Emergency Appeal](#) in October 2023. Zambia has regions that are also prone to malaria, which could spike once bodies of water and water sources start drying up creating conducive breeding grounds for mosquitoes. In response to the compounding impacts of the drought in Zambia, the IFRC, in support of the ZRCS, is appealing for CHF 11 million (Federation-wide), to scale-up its operation initially funded by the DREF.

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<sup>1</sup> Zambia: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for August - Projection for October 2023 - March 2024

<sup>2</sup> The Agriculture and Food Security Cluster coordinated by the Disaster Management Unit (DMMU), chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, and co-chaired by the WFP and FAO, commissioned a joint rapid assessment <https://reliefweb.int/report/zambia/wfp-zambia-drought><https://reliefweb.int/report/zambia/wfp-zambia-drought-response-april-2024>

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### **Weather Forecast and its impact for the next three months**

According to the latest South African Weather Service Seasonal Climate Watch, there is an increased chance of La Niña conditions developing during the remaining spring months and summer. The latest El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO<sup>3</sup>) diagnostic discussion issued by the CPC; predictions show that a La Niña system can form as early as spring until the end of summer.

Some of associated impacts of the forecast include reduced access to safe water due to the effects of drought which will increase the risk of water borne diseases and food shortages, and lead to a rise in food commodity prices that will hinder vulnerable people's access to food especially in rural areas where the level of poverty remains high. In the absence of safe water and food, hygiene practices are compromised hence increase in Diarrhoea cases including cholera. Zambia has one of the highest malnutrition and stunting levels in sub-Saharan Africa. Reduced access to food due to the failed harvest and high commodity price will increase prevalence of malnutrition in a country were 35% of children under five years are stunted and 4% of children under five years are acutely wasted (Have low weight for height) according to Demographic Health Survey (DHS 2018).

## **Summary of response**

The Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS), mandated to respond to emergencies through its extensive network of 60 branches, 80 offices, 66 staff, and 7,857 volunteers across 60 districts, has launched a robust response to the ongoing severe drought crisis affecting Zambia. The drought, which is one of the worst in over four decades, has severely impacted 84 out of the country's 116 districts, leaving 6.6 million people, including over three million children, in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

In response, the ZRCS, with technical and financial support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC), has activated weekly emergency response coordination mechanisms to ensure a well-coordinated and effective response. Key activities initiated include consultation and engagement meetings with district authorities in Sinazongwe, mapping of eight wards and wetlands, and field validation exercises to prepare for crop planting in support of affected beneficiaries.

To date, the ZRCS has identified, validated, and registered 3,000 households in Sioma District, classified as IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), for cash assistance. These households received cash grants for three months, as part of the emergency response funded by the ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP). This intervention is critical in addressing the immediate food and livelihood needs of the most vulnerable populations.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/blogs/enso/what-el-ni%C3%B1o%E2%80%93southern-oscillation-enso-nutshell>

The IFRC initially released CHF 750,000 from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to support 32,000 households (160,000 people) with multi-purpose cash grants, smart agriculture initiatives, nutrition education, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) interventions. This effort was later scaled up through an Emergency Appeal with an additional CHF 900,000 loan to broaden the reach and impact of the operations.

ZRCS has aligned its interventions with the revised Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) plan of action, prioritizing activities that support immediate relief and long-term resilience. The creation of the ZRCS Resource Mobilization Unit and the Mobile Emergency Operational Centre (EOC) has further strengthened the organization's capacity to respond effectively.

The ongoing operation is focused on supporting 79,418 households (476,448 people) across the Southern and Western provinces through multi-sectoral interventions including livelihoods, WASH, Health and Care, and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI). The operational strategy emphasizes community engagement and accountability, ensuring that affected populations are actively involved in the response efforts.

Although some progress is being made, particularly in initiating interventions in the most affected districts, the ZRCS continues to face funding challenges, having received only 4% of the total funding required. Additional resources are urgently needed to scale up the response to meet the critical needs of the drought-affected communities across Zambia.

## Needs analysis

The country faces one of the worst droughts in decades, exacerbated by El Niño weather conditions during the 2023/2024 rainy, the prolonged dry spells have been heavily impacting the food security situation in the country. The drought has not only affected the availability of food for humans but also livestock, and this calls for immediate support.

The increased food prices and scarcity of food commodities in the market is very high as the whole southern half of Zambia has been affected, which accounts for 60 per cent of the total food production of the country. The scarcity of food in Zambia may also contribute to the exacerbation of other problems, such as Cholera and Anthrax, which have been some of the epidemics the country is struggling with.

**Food Security and Livelihoods:** Most households in Sinazongwe, Shangombo, Siavonga, Chirundu, and Chikankata are among the reported districts with low yields in the 2023/2024 season. The drought has also affected overall food availability, as revealed by an assessment of local food markets, which shows significant shortages of key commodities.

Low water levels in rivers and the drop in groundwater levels in the southern part of the country are likely to result in increased interactions between wild animals and livestock. These interactions are expected to increase livestock diseases as livestock and wild animals will be drinking from the same water sources. Livestock diseases, such as Anthrax, will likely further erode the coping capacity and livelihoods of the population within the drought-affected areas. Human and animal conflict over water has led to the outbreak of zoonotic diseases, such as Anthrax.



**Health:** The health implications of the current drought are numerous and far-reaching. Some drought-related health effects are experienced in the short-term and can be directly observed and measured. Some expected impacts are compromised food intake resulting in poor nutrition conditions such as stunting, Anaemia, protein-energy malnutrition, diarrheal and skin conditions, delayed milestones and lethargy (especially in children below five years of age), and poor hygiene practices worsened by reduced safe water capacity could lead to more serious health implications like Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD).

There is a likelihood for limited access to health services, such as child immunization, antenatal care, family planning, and continued care for chronic illnesses like tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS as affected families may focus on spending their limited income on food alone at the expense of seeking health care services. Given the drought situation that the country is currently experiencing, the impacts highlighted are likely to be exacerbated, underscoring the urgent need for coordinated efforts to avert and address these public health challenges.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** The drought has resulted in the lowering of the groundwater table, leading to the drying up of water sources (boreholes, and shallow and deep wells). Surface water availability has also been affected, with water levels in rivers, streams, and dams continuing to decrease and dry up, resulting in insufficient clean and safe water for domestic, livestock, and agriculture use.

Currently, only 49 per cent of the rural population has access to safe drinking water, while only 28 per cent have access to improved sanitation (ZDHS, 2018). The 2024 Food Security Cluster Rapid Assessment in 27 districts found that 31.1 per cent of households had already changed their main water sources due to water scarcity resulting from the drought.

Communities will need to be supported with improved water supply sources, WASH items, hygiene promotion, menstrual hygiene management, the formation of water point committees, household water treatment, rehabilitation, and the upgrading of water points. The water sector is vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

**Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI):** The impact of the drought affects different social groups in various ways. Increased economic hardships due to the drought, which can lead to food insecurity, have the potential to affect sub-groups (women and children, people with disabilities-PWD) through social exclusion and marginalization, Sexual and Gender Based violence (SGBV), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), including child labour.

The scarcity of resources during emergencies creates tensions and heightens the risks of SGBV mostly for girls and women. Sensitization and awareness sessions of affected families will be conducted to safeguard vulnerable groups, such as young girls. The operation will support the formation and strengthening of community protection structures like victim support units, referral pathways, integrity lines, the establishment of one-stop centres, and school committees to report cases.

**Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** The operation will ensure that community engagement is a major component so that communities are consulted and involved at every level from the initial stage. A joint rapid assessment will ensure the response is based on a thorough understanding of community needs, priorities, and the sociocultural context, including preferred

ways to receive information, participate, and give feedback.

This will support the effective mainstreaming of CEA approaches to strengthen and/or establish mechanisms that enable communities and key stakeholders to participate in planning and guiding the response.

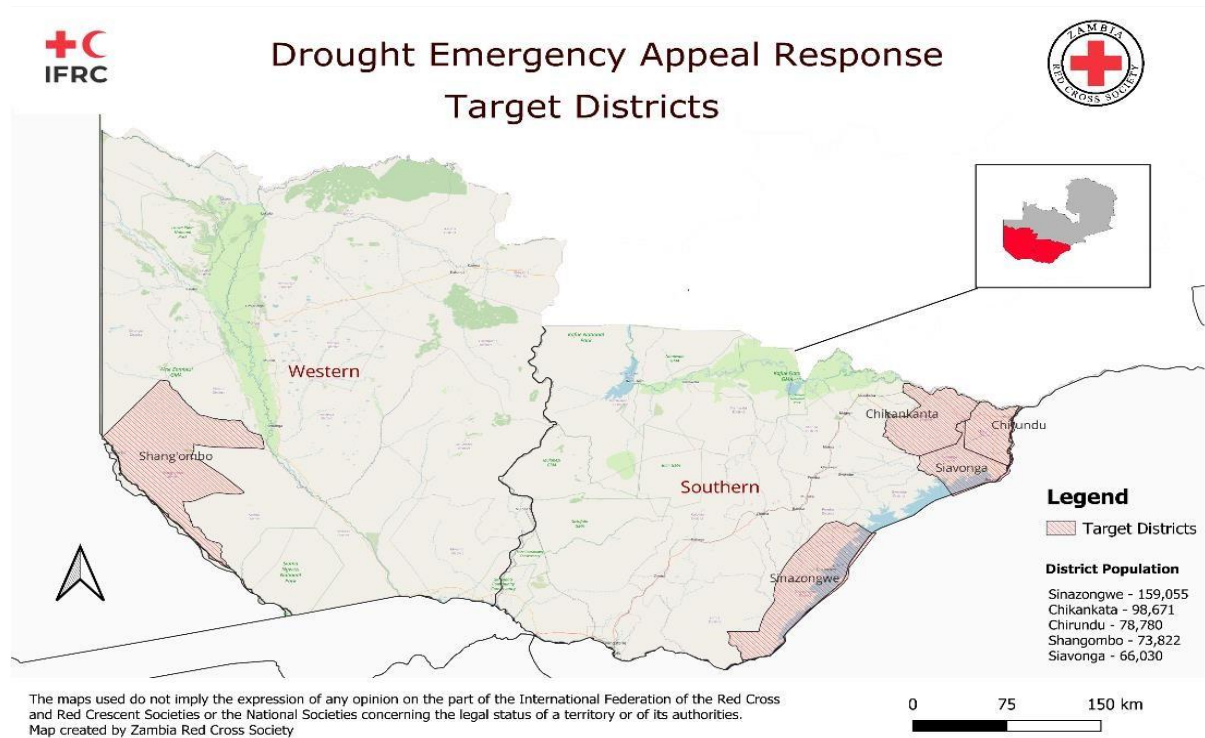
## Operational risk assessment

This operation has aligned itself with the IFRC Risk Management Framework where risks were identified, analysed, and mitigation measures developed as indicated in the operation strategy. The national risk management focal person working with the operation team and management will continue to monitor and update the risk register.

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

The [Operations Strategy](#) was scaled up from the DREF to an appeal, increasing the coverage from one to five (5) districts and the target population from 160,000 to 380,160(63,360<sup>7</sup>). Overall, 84 districts across the country are currently affected but due to limited financial resources, the ZRCS is, focusing its response on complementing actions already provided by the Zambian Government and its partners by supporting five districts of Sinazongwe, Chikankata, Chirundu, Siavonga, and Shangombo with Food Security and Livelihoods, Health, and WASH interventions.



### New targeted districts


Additionally, the strategy has integrated community engagement and accountability/RCCE, as well as

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across all sectors, for the overall operational timeframe of 18 months. The EA aims at supporting 79,418 households (476,448 people) affected by the drought in the Southern and Western provinces.

ZRCS will ensure optimization of the human resource in the implementation of the two EAs, particularly around cross-cutting areas such as CEA, PGI, etc. The use of coordination mechanism will ensure integration of the two EAs to avoid duplication of efforts and utilization of the available resources.

## B. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Pillar 1: Food Security and livelihoods		
Key indicators	Target	Actual	
<b>Objective: Contribute towards helping households ‘bounce back’ from the shock through the provision of cash and climate-smart agriculture interventions, enabling the affected population to meet their food and livelihood needs.</b>			
# of households reached with farm inputs	800	0	
# of farmers trained in smart agriculture technologies	800	0	
# of households trained on post-harvest handling, processing, and management	800	0	
# of households trained in plot layout and water management under irrigation activities	800	0	
# of farmers trained in food preservation	800	0	
# of monitoring visits conducted involving the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to provide extension services	15	0	
<b>Multipurpose cash transfer</b>			
% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households	90	0	
# of households that successfully received cash	22,000	0	
# of volunteers, partners, and staff trained on CVA	1,200	0	

# of market assessments conducted	2	0
# of new FSPs procured	2	0
# of staff and volunteers using PDM data collection tools	1,200	0
# of post-distribution monitoring conducted during the response	4	0
# of PDM reports produced	4	0

### Narrative on progress

For livelihood interventions:

- Suppliers were identified for assorted farm inputs (5kgs maize seeds, 2 bags of fertilizers, 5kg cowpeas, 250mg okra, 1 litre of insecticides and sprayers) and initiated the procurement process for farm input for 800 HH in Sinazongwe District.
- A total of 32 lead farmers and 778 farmers were Identified for training in climate smart agriculture practices including importance of using early maturing crop varieties, crop husbandry practices, pest/ disease control and field plot layout.
- Selected 15 volunteers in the 8 Wards to support the drought response. They were oriented on their roles in mobilization, sensitization and distribution activities.
- Livelihood activities will be intensified and reported in the next operation update

For multipurpose cash

- The operation initiated CVA activities in Sinazongwe district out of the five (5) originally planned districts. Activities implemented included.
- Briefed the district authorities on cash assistance for 3 months with a top-up of K400 targeting government enumerated list of beneficiaries. The K400 is a top up to the K800 per household provided under the government through the social protection program to help households meet their immediate needs
- Engaged the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) and District Social Welfare authorities to obtain the list of government enumerated list to be supported with cash assistance

The process of engaging MTN as a Finance Service Provider was initiated and expected to be concluded in July. This will lead to validation and registration of beneficiaries, establishment of the necessary structures and execution of encashment.



## Pillar 2: Health and Care


**Key indicators**

**Target Actual**

**Objective: Support 80% of the affected people in the five districts of Sinazongwe, Siavonga, Chirundu, Shangombo, and Chikankata with health and nutrition interventions that are useful for improved well-being.**




# of people in the target communities reached with health promotion messages	380,160	0
# of volunteers in the affected communities who are trained	1,150	0
# of Branch Transmission Interruption Trainings (BITTs) established in the target communities	5	0
# of volunteers trained in CBHFA, RCCE, and CBS	1,150	0
% of children reached for growth and nutrition monitoring	900	0
# of backyard gardens established and supported with farm inputs	900	0
# of cooking demonstrations conducted (monthly basis)	18	0
During the period under review no health-related activities were implemented and therefore the sector progress will be reported on in the next operations update.		

	<b>Pillar 3: Water and Sanitation</b>	
<b>Key indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Objective: Promote community managed WASH services for the targeted populations to reduce health risks.</b>		
# of people reached by WASH assistance	380,160	0
# of new water points constructed per district	25	0
# of boreholes rehabilitated or upgraded per district	422	0
# of people accessing safe water from the drilled and rehabilitated water points	111,750	0
# of handwashing facilities constructed by the community in the response period (Tippy Tap)	17,600	0
# of HHs supported in constructing their own sanitation facilities	17,600	0
# of active WASH action teams in targeted schools, health facilities, and public places	285	0
# of volunteers conducting advocacy communication and social mobilization on hygiene promotion	1,150	0

# of APMs trained and equipped with operation & maintenance (O&M) tool kits (20 per district)	100	0
# of households reached with effective water treatment materials, and promotion in the recovery period	63,360	0
# of water points committees formed/activated	447	0
# of D and V WASH committees trained/reactivation (five D-WASH=100) (447 V-WASH)	547	0
During the period under review no WASH activities were implemented and therefore the sector progress will be reported on in the next operations update.		

## Cross-cutting sectors

	<b>Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)</b>	
<b>Objective: Promote equitable access by all to quality basic services considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</b>		
<b>Key indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of staff, partners, and volunteers oriented on PSEA, GBV, PGI, the code of conduct, and child safeguarding	1,200	0
# of volunteers trained on basic psychological first aid (PFA)	100	0
# of volunteers and staff that have signed the code of conduct	1,200	0
# of GBV cases recorded and resolved (30 per district)	150	0
# of referral pathways established (one per district)	5	0
No protection activities have been carried out to date however, the national society initiated the process of recruiting a focal person to support PGI activities.		



## Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

**Objective: Promote a community-centred approach and meaningful participation to address the diverse needs, priorities, and preferences of the affected population.**

Key indicators	Target	Actual
# of community meetings to discuss issues related to CEA/PGI/RCCE	20	0
# of staff and volunteers trained on CEA	1,150	0
# of response activities integrating CEA approaches in their activities	0	0
% of people surveyed who feel their opinion is considered in decisions about services, programmes, and operations	80%	0
# of help desks set up in communities	20	0
# of methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the organization/programme/operation, including selection criteria if these are being used.	3	0
% of individuals who trust the authorities and Red Cross Red Crescent leading the response	100	

The operation is working closely with the CEA focal persons and planning is under way to integrate the community engagement activities in the planned intervention at community level. Achievements will be shared in the next update



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery

**Objective: Communities in the drought affected areas adopt climate risk-informed and environmentally responsible values and practices, gaining enhanced resilience to the impact of the drought.**

The operation has been promoting climate smart agriculture activities to ensure climate adaptation, resilience, recovery, and CEA/PGI integration.


The ZRCS has developed early action protocols for drought currently under review to facilitate the implementation of early actions in the coming season in case of prolonged impacts of the drought, this will be supplemented by the flood early action protocols in anticipation of La Niña weather conditions that may cause floods in the coming rainy season.

## Enabling approaches

 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>		
Key indicators	Target	Actual
<b>Objective: Strengthen the National Society's capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance to affected households.</b>		
# of volunteers recruited	1,150	15
# of volunteers insured	1,158	0
# of Branch Offices renovated	2	0
# of Branch leadership oriented on the RCRC Movement and ZRCS policies and guidelines	50	0
# of staff and volunteers trained in BOCA	200	0
# of regional warehouses supported for stock prepositioning	3	0
ZRCS, through the Branch Development Department, identified and recruited 15 volunteers out of the planned target of 100 volunteers for Sinazongwe District.		

 <b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>		
Key indicators	Target	Actual
<b>Objective: Enhance coordination and partnerships among Movement and non-Movement partners to support stronger and more localized implementation approaches and effective response delivery</b>		
# of Movement and non-Movement partners supporting the ZRCS in the response	10	0
# of regular coordination meetings conducted involving partners (monthly)	24	0
# of assessments (baseline, midterm, and endline evaluations) conducted	3	0
# of assessment reports submitted including data quality	4	0
# of monitoring visits including data quality audits on the response	8	0

# of international forums and meetings participated in	5	0
<p>Internal and external coordination and planning meetings have been held weekly to update on progress, plan and monitor the evolving drought situation and respond appropriately. As well, ZRC is a member of FSL and WASH clusters and have been well represented with support from IFRC. The SG and the operation delegate participate in Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCTs) meetings.</p> <p>In terms of membership coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The IFRC promoted one operational plan for the drought response by working with the National Society from the initial stages to the end of the operation.</li> <li>The roles and responsibilities of the ZRCS, NLRC, and IFRC is as follows throughout the operation: The IFRC coordinating the response by making sure that every partner is involved in planning, implementation, and coordination while avoiding duplication of efforts. The NLRC is providing resources and technical guidance to the operation well as managing bilateral support to NS. The ZRCS is leading on the complete implementation of the planned activities while liaising with the IFRC and NLRC for guidance.</li> </ul> <p>In terms of engagement with external Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ZRCS, in coordination with the IFRC and NLRC, will continue to participate in UN cluster coordination meetings (Health, WASH and RCCE, Food Security, and Livelihoods) in order to share updates and progress in the response operation.</li> <li>The ZRCS will also continue regular discussions and coordination with the national authorities.</li> </ul>		

 <b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b>		
<b>Key indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Objective: Provide leadership and policy guidance to the National Society, donors, and partners on programme operations.</b>		
#of global and regional surge	5	0
Federation-wide reporting set up by Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)	1	0
Risk registers are set up, mitigation measures identified and monitored once per month.	12	0
#of global and regional surge	5	0
<p>In terms of IFRC Secretariat services, through the IFRC surge system, regional and global alerts have been issued for several profiles: Operations Manager; WASH Coordinator; PGI Coordinator; and Finance Coordinator Risk Management: During the period under review, 2 surges have been deployed to the operation i.e. Food security and livelihood and logistics surge.</p>		



The Harare Cluster Delegation provides full support across Operations Coordination, WASH, Finance, Logistics, PMER, Security, NSD, and technical sectors. Additional support will also be provided by focal points at the regional level (as needed).

For risk management, in accordance with the IFRC Risk Management Framework, the operation continues to monitor the risks as identified in the operation strategy and monthly updates will continue across the seven IFRC risk categories: Strategic, contextual, operational, programme delivery, fiduciary, safeguarding, and reputational with the objective of maintaining a safe workplace, minimizing losses, maximizing opportunities, and developing appropriate risk treatment options for informed decision-making.

The risk management register was developed and shared with the Harare cluster. operational risks will be outlined within it. In July 2024 the register was reviewed and updated accordingly. The team will continue to monitor these risks monthly through the National Society's Risk Management focal person, with support from the IFRC regional risk manager and the Operation Delegate, Zambia.

The risk management register integrated drought and cholera response to ensure a comprehensive risk monitoring plan in the operation.

For security, currently, there are no security concerns in the country, but the situation is continuously being monitored.

## C. FUNDING

To date, ZRCS has received 8% of the total funding requested for the Federation Wide Appeal. This funding will significantly contribute to meeting the needs of the drought affected population.

So far, the following pledges, approximately CHF 387,811 (4%) have been received as part of the secretariat funding ask:

- DG-ECHO-EUR200,000
- Japanese RC (JPY5,000,000),
- Canadian RC (CAD250 000)
- Monaco RC (EUR 15,000).

As well, the following resource mobilization activities are lined up:

- In order to enhance support for emergency responses, ZRCS, with support from the IFRC, is engaging various stakeholders, including the private sector, embassies, and multilateral organizations to seek funding support.
- In efforts to enhance support for the response and bolster domestic fundraising efforts, ZRCS is planning donor engagement breakfast which is scheduled for September 2024. The event aims to attract local organizations and highlight the ZRCS's drought response efforts. The focus will be on the urgent need for increased support as the region approaches the lean season.
- In October, the IFRC Harare Delegation will host a discussion featuring influential individuals to address the impacts of drought and the necessity for cross-border humanitarian efforts. This event is intended to engage stakeholders interested in Zambia who may be based in Harare.
- These initiatives reflect a strategic approach to mobilize resources and raise awareness about the critical humanitarian needs arising from the ongoing drought conditions in Zambia.

## Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

### Zambia Red Cross Society:

- **Secretary General:** Cosmas Sakala, Phone: +260963724899/ +2650963724899; email: [Cosmas.sakala@redcross.org.zm](mailto:Cosmas.sakala@redcross.org.zm)
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### In the Africa Region

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### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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### For Quality Assurance, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting support:

- **Regional Head, PMER and Quality Assurance:** Beatrice Okeyo, Phone: +254732 404022; email: [beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org](mailto:beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org)

### Reference documents

Click here for:

- [MDRZM022 Emergency Appeal](#)
- [MDRZM022 Operational Strategy](#)