

# OPERATION UPDATE

## Zambia Drought Emergency Response

**Emergency appeal №: MDRZM022**

**Glide №: DR-2024-000018-ZMB**

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

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

**Operation update: #2**

**Timeframe covered by this update:**

**Date of issue: 17/10/2024**

**From 03/06/2024 to 22/08/2024**

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

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

**Funding requirements (CHF):**

**DREF amount initially allocated:**

**CHF 8 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal**

**CHF 900,000**

**CHF 11 million Federation-wide**



*Training of 32 lead farmers in climate smart agriculture in Sinazongwe district, Zambia.*



## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

Zambia is undergoing one 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 were in need of 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, Eastern, Southern, Central, and Northwestern Provinces. According to the rapid 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 the majority of 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 to the ZRCS, launched an emergency appeal of CHF 11 million (Federation-wide), to scale-up its operation initially funded by the DREF. To date, a total of **1,525,573 CHF** has been mobilized where interventions have started being implemented in two Districts of Sinazongwe and Chikankata out of the 5 planned Districts.

**In summary, the following are some of the achievements made so far by Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS), with the support of IFRC, Netherlands Red Cross and other partners:**

- ZRCS with technical support from IFRC conducted consultation/ engagement meetings and briefed Sinazongwe district authorities on the drought response operation. The authorities included the District Commissioner, Social Welfare, Community Development, Agriculture and MTN as Finance Service Provider (FSP)
- Mapping was of 8 Wards and wetlands for support of smart agriculture activities including field validation exercise to appreciate the wetlands where the beneficiaries will be planting the crops was carried out.

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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-response-april-2024>

- In collaboration with the district authorities, the team monitored activities such as land preparations and moisture/water availability in selected areas for winter cropping.
- Through the Camp Agriculture Officers and Community Development, 32 lead farmers were identified in 8 wards of Sinazongwe District for smart agriculture training.
- With technical support from the Camp Agricultural Officers based in the field, 32 Lead farmers were trained in climate smart agriculture to help support fellow farmers in their respective locations.
- Continued coordination with other actors through participation in cluster meeting such as WASH, Health, Food security, Cash. Humanitarian Team Coordination meetings as well as Internal movement coordination meetings.

### **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 ) 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, food shortages and rise in food commodity prices 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 diarrhea cases including cholera. Zambia has one of the highest malnutrition and stunting 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).

The operation will keep on monitoring the forecast and adjust the plans accordingly.

## **Summary of response**

Zambia Red Cross Society, mandated to act in emergencies with its network of 60 branches, 66 staff and 7,857 volunteers with coverage countrywide and active offices in 60 out of 116 districts, acted promptly and activated the weekly emergence response coordination mechanism to discuss the response to this crisis. Currently, ZRCS has one PNS present in the country, the Netherland RC, jointly implementing the ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) program and IFRC coordination office.

### **Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response**

To date, the ZRCS, with the support of Netherlands Red Cross and IFRC has been contributing to the government`s response operations as follows:

- The Emergency Appeal was launched for ZRCS to support vulnerable households with emergency relief through multi-purpose cash grants, livelihood support through smart agriculture initiatives, nutrition education and promotion of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). The activities have started being implemented in Sinazongwe and Chikankata Districts
- ZRCS distributed cash to 3,000 households in IPC4 in Sioma district for three months as part of the emergency response under the ECHO PPP project.
- ZRCS is also part of the Agriculture, Food Security and Livelihood cluster, Cash working group, WASH and HTC

activated by the Government through its Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU).

- ZRCS's internal movement coordination mechanism is meeting weekly to discuss the response to this crisis.
- ZRCS participated in rapid assessment coordinated by the Government through the Zambia Food Security Cluster.
- Started activities in two Districts by briefing stakeholders, mobilising branch volunteers and identification of farmers for livelihood support as well as distribution of farm inputs for smart agriculture.
- With technical support from the Camp Agricultural Officers based in the field, 32 Lead farmers were trained in climate smart agriculture to help support fellow farmers in their respective locations. Each lead farmer was assigned 20 farmers who were then trained in climate smart agriculture. Working with the district authorities, the team monitored activities such as land preparations, moisture/water availability and validated the prioritized farm inputs by the beneficiaries and Camp Officers from the government.
- The ZRCS and IFRC have invested in strengthening Community, Engagement Accountability (CEA) capacity as part of the drought response. The feedback database is being used to record and analyze the input received which will be used to guide and improve the response. In addition, the ZRCS, with support from the IFRC, has installed a functional data management dashboard that enhances the work on community feedback and complaints analysis collected through community volunteers during activities in communities, social media platforms, and responses provided through community meetings. The available CEA structure will be used as an integrated system to ensure that the information and feedback flow is well coordinated. The real-time data information flow will further help to ensure the response is integrated.

## Needs analysis.

The drought has not only affected the availability of food for humans but also livestock. The probability of having 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:** The majority of households in Sinazongwe, Shangombo, Siavonga, Chirundu, and Chikankata are among the reported districts with low yields in the 2023/2024 season. The drought situation impacted food production due to poor harvests from distressed farmers thus compromising food security. Likewise, livestock and fisheries have been equally affected due to the drying of water sources, with 44 per cent of surveyed households that keep livestock reporting reduced pasture, especially for cattle, while 39 per cent reported increased distance to water points. 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 lead to an increase in livestock diseases as livestock and wild animals will be drinking from the same water sources. The occurrence of livestock diseases, such as anthrax, is likely to 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. Food insecurity caused by the drought poses a high risk of people eating meat from dead animals that died from such diseases

**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. However, the slow rise or chronic nature of the drought can result in longer-term, indirect health implications that are not always easy to anticipate or monitor. Some expected impacts are compromised food intake resulting in poor nutrition conditions

such as stunting, anemia, protein-energy malnutrition, diarrhea and skin conditions, delayed milestones and lethargy (especially in children below five years of age), and poor hygiene practices, which could lead to more serious health implications like acute watery diarrhea (AWD). Limited access to basic sanitation services and safe drinking water is a major obstacle to achieving improvements in the health and development of children and women in the affected districts

According to the Ministry of Health (MoH) (2022), protein-energy malnutrition figures indicate that 45 per cent of Zambian children are stunted, 15 per cent are underweight, while 5 per cent are wasted. These rates are among the highest in the sub-regions in which most of the targeted districts fall. Children in rural areas (36 per cent) are more likely to be stunted than those in urban areas (32 per cent). At the provincial level, Northern has the highest percentage of stunted children (46 per cent) while Western and Southern provinces are at (29 per cent), ZDHS (2018).

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 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 as a result of the drought.

Inadequate water supply remains a challenge leading to increased incidences of disease outbreaks. The country is still recovering from a cholera outbreak that started in October 2023 and has recorded over 21,000 cases. Decreased access to safe water can lead to outbreaks of diarrheal diseases such as AWD, bilharzia, typhoid, dysentery, and skin diseases, some of which can be exacerbated by poor hygienic practices such as poor handwashing, menstrual hygiene management (MHM), and unsafe disposal of excreta.

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. In Zambia, the impacts of climate change are experienced mostly through water in terms of drought. It is important to note that during drought, both surface and underground water sources are affected, reinforcing the importance of establishing resilient water conservation and harvesting systems through community actions on conservation and preservation measures such as the construction of community weirs, dams, or ponds, and practicing conservation agriculture.

Girls of childbearing age are greatly affected with regards to the menstrual cycle, due to the non-availability of income, as they are unable to access sanitary pads. Access to usual water points may dry up due to insufficient rain, thus causing girls to travel long distances to access water. The rehabilitation of existing water points will, therefore, be crucial to the response.

**Protection, Gender, and Inclusion:** 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 labor. The scarcity of resources during emergencies creates tensions and heightens the risks of SGBV mostly for girls and women. The underlying causes of



violence are associated with attitudes, beliefs, norms, and structures that promote and/or condone gender-based discrimination and unequal power dynamics. In the face of the drought and loss of livelihoods, those entrusted to protect girls and young women can be the ones that endanger their lives and well-being.

In the current drought situation, the affected and vulnerable groups adopt negative coping mechanisms, resulting in increased cases of early/child marriages, school dropouts, early pregnancies, poor school attendance, increased crimes, and sex work, all of which have been reported.

According to Newton Sibanda (23 May 2024), Webster Ntambo from Ntambo village in chief Liteta's area in Chibombo district indicated that since the onset of the drought, there have been increased cases of theft in the areas, "They steal anything, even chickens, in some cases, they break into homes to steal food. We are also hearing of cases of marriages frequently being strained due to the circumstances, and parents are struggling to control their daughters due to hunger in homes."

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, together with support for school feeding programmes to enhance school attendance and the training of teachers in protection issues, the involvement of local leaders in dealing with protection cases, and supporting protection events including commemoration of child labour days.

**Community Engagement and Accountability:** The response operation will ensure that community engagement is a major component which will ensure that communities are consulted and involved at every level from the initial stage. Identifying and addressing the needs of specific populations within the affected communities that are facing these challenges is essential for accessing needed support. The interventions will incorporate marginalized populations, such as children, women, vulnerable adults, and people living with disabilities, who are more likely to experience adverse outcomes during drought emergencies.

Communities need information as much as they need services from the response operation. The response will ensure that communities are well-informed about the operation's plans, progress, activities, selection criteria and distribution processes, delays and challenges, and their rights and entitlements. Preferred two-way communication and community feedback systems will be established to deliver interventions with higher quality and impact. The drought response will ensure that communities understand and translate risks into locally appropriate ways to address the needs as per the pillars of the operation.

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. Community engagement will build the backbone for enhancing effectiveness and sustainability, as well as response actions

## **Operational risk assessment**

This operation has aligned itself with the IFRC Risk Management Framework where risks are identified, analyzed, monitored, and managed to minimize their associated impacts. The already developed cholera risk management register has been updated to incorporate drought response risks. The operations team for the two emergencies are meeting every month to monitor the identified risks and discuss mitigation measures. The National Society dedicated Risk Management Focal person is chairing the risk management meetings where IFRC cluster and regional risk management focal persons are also invited. The integrity line is being used to collect all sensitive complaints, which are channeled to the independent teams by the ZRCS for resolution. No sensitive feedback has been received so far since

the inception of the response.

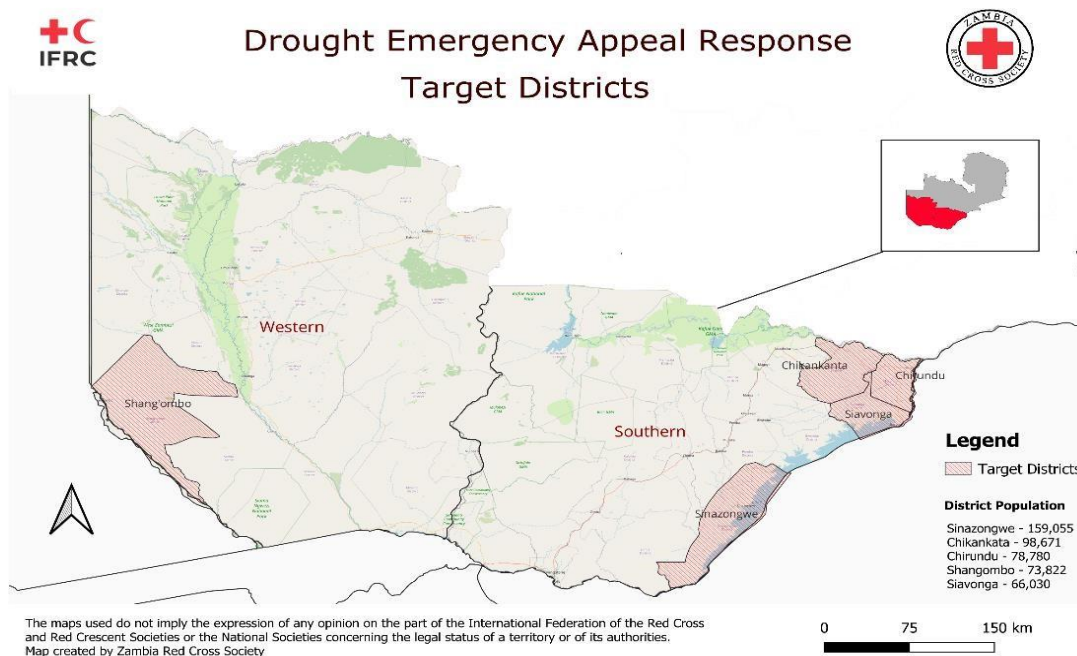
The rollout of the mitigation measures is under the responsibility of the Secretary General in liaison with the Country Delegation Head. The following are some of the risks discussed and agreed on mitigation measures during the reporting period:

- Delayed cash transfer to affected population due to limited network by financial service provider for mobile money transfer – The ZRCS with IFRC held meetings with MTN to agree on the best way possible.
- Government bureaucracies – this was seen through the delay in agreeing on the cash transfer value for the drought response as well as the allocation of operational sites by the Government partners. This contributed to the delay in starting the cash transfer program.

## B. 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 districts and the target population from 160,000 to 380,160 which is 80% of the 476,448(79,418 <sup>7</sup>)affected. 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. 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 operation has currently started in two districts of Sinazongwe and Chikankata where part of support to Chikankata district comes from the Chez Republic.



*The map above shows the ZRCS targeted districts*


## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT


The following is an analysis of key interventions conducted by ZRCS in the targeted districts. The communities are



being supported in different sectors with the aim of mitigating the impacts of the drought. To ensure community involvement and engagement, the CEA plays a role on this. The following is the detailed operational plan with key achievements made with the operation being upgraded to an appeal and covering 5 most affected districts in Zambia. The intervention includes livelihood with multi purposed cash, climate smart agriculture, WASH, Health and Care interventions.

## STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	<b>Health and Care</b>	Female > 18: TBC	Female < 18: TBC
		Male > 18: TBC	Male < 18: TBC
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>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.</i>		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>		<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# 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 Community based health and first aid (CBHFA), RCCE, and Community-based surveillance (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
<b>Priority Actions:</b>			
No activities have been implemented under this sector in the reporting period.			

	<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</b>	Female > 18: TBC	Female < 18: TBC
		Male > 18: TBC	Female < 18: TBC
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Promote community managed WASH services for the targeted populations to reduce health risks.</i>		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>		<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</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		111,750	0

points		
# 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	63360	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
<b>Priority Activities:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WASH assessment is planned for the two districts and will involve the engagement of the district authorities, IFRC WASH coordinator and ZRC WASH coordinator. WASH interventions will commence after the assessment.</li> </ul>		

		Female > 18: TBC	Female < 18: TBC
	<b>Livelihoods and Basic Needs</b>	Male > 18: TBC	Female < 18: TBC
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>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.</i>		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>		<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households reached with farm inputs		800	530
# of farmers trained in smart agriculture technologies		800	32
# 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 MoA to provide extension services	15	1
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**Priority Actions**

- Procurement and distribution of assorted farm inputs (5kgs maize seeds, 2 bags of fertilizers, 5kg cowpeas, 250ML Okra, 1 Liter of insecticides and sprayers) done. A total of **530 farmers** received the farm inputs and started planting.
- ZRCS with technical support from Ministry of Agriculture and Community Development conducted a training for the lead farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies prior to the actual distribution of the farm inputs. A total of



*Staff and volunteers preparing farm inputs distribution*



*Distribution of farm inputs in progress*

**32 lead farmers** trained as TOTs who will roll out to

all the 800 targeted households with climate smart agriculture technologies. . ZRCS is planning to expand its interventions to Chikankata district.

- Working with the district authorities, the team monitored activities such as land preparations, moisture/water availability and validated the prioritized farm inputs by the beneficiaries and camp Officers from the government.

**Multi-Purpose Cash**

Indicator	Target	Actual
% 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


**Priority Actions:**


The operation initiated CVA activities in Sinazongwe district out of the five (5) originally planned districts. The following activities were conducted:


- Briefed the district authorities on cash assistance for 3 months with a top-up of K400 targeting government enumerated list of beneficiaries. The K400 was a top up to the K800 per household

provided under the government through the social protection program to help households meet their immediate needs.


- The process of re-engaging of MTN as a Finance Service Provider has been initiated and will lead to validation and registration of beneficiaries, establishment of the necessary structures and execution of encashment.
- The process of sensitization, validation and registration is ongoing.
- The NS is working with district social welfare to follow up on the beneficiary list of the wards and populations from each Community Welfare Assistance Committee (CWAC) for effective planning.

	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	Female > 18: TBC	Female < 18: TBC
		Male > 18: TBC	Male < 18: TBC
<b>Objective:</b> <i>Promote a community-centred approach and meaningful participation to address the diverse needs, priorities, and preferences of the affected population.</i>			
<b>Key Indicators:</b>		<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of community meetings to discuss issues related to CEA/PGI/RCCE		20	0
# of staff and volunteers trained on CEA		1,150	100
# of response activities integrating CEA approaches in their activities		0	0
% of people surveyed who feel their opinion is taken into account 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	0
<b>Priority Actions:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ZRCS has a toll-free line in place. This is being disseminated to the community in addition to community agreed feedback channels. ZRC trained 100 community volunteers in addition to project staff to collect and provide feedback to the communities with support from CEA officers at the head office.</li> <li>▪ Feedback mechanisms and referral pathways have also been planned for both cash-based interventions and climate smart agriculture.</li> </ul>			


	<b>Protection, and Inclusion</b>	<b>Gender,</b>	Female > 18: TBC	Female < 18: TBC
			Male > 18: TBC	Male < 18: TBC
<b>Objective:</b>		Promote equitable access by all to quality basic services by considering basic needs based on gender and other diversity factors.		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>		<b>Targets</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	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The National Society participates in protection cluster meetings as well as strengthening the referral pathways for GBV.</li> <li>▪ No PGI activities were implemented during the reporting period.</li> </ul>				

	<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery</b>			
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>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.</i>			
<b>Key Indicators:</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The operation has been promoting climate smart agriculture activities to ensure climate adaptation resilience, recovery, and CEA/PGI integration.</li> <li>▪ 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, his 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.</li> <li>▪ No activities were implemented during the reporting period.</li> </ul>				

### Enabling approaches

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>
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<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the National Society's capacity to deliver humanitarian Objective:		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>		<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers recruited		1,150	100
# 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
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100volunteers were mobilized, trained and insured after signing the code of conduct. This will be replicated in Chikankata and all the 5 implementing districts.</li> <li>• The NS conducted an orientation meeting with the Branch Executive Committee (BEC) during the project introductory meeting in Sinazongwe district.</li> </ul>		

	<b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>		
<b>Objective:</b>	Enhance coordination and partnerships among Movement and non-Movement partners to support stronger and more localized implementation approaches and effective response delivery		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>		<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of Movement and non-Movement partners supporting the ZRCS in the response		10	0
# of regular coordination meetings conducted involving partners (monthly)		24	4
# of assessments (baseline, midterm, and endline evaluations) conducted		3	1
# 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
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal and external coordination and planning meetings were held on a weekly basis to update on progress, plan and monitor the evolving drought situation and respond appropriately.</li> <li>• ZRCS is a member of FSL and WASH clusters and have been well represented with support from IFRC. The SG and the Operation delegate participates in the HCMs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Membership Coordination:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Membership coordination has been ongoing through IMS meetings</li> </ul> <p><b>Engagement with External Partners:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ZRCS, in coordination with the IFRC and NLRC, continues to participate in UN cluster coordination meetings (Health, WASH and RCCE, Food Security, and Livelihoods), Humanitarian Team Coordination</li> </ul>		




(HTC) in order to share updates and progress in the response operation.

- The ZRCS also continues regular discussions and coordination with the national authorities.

**Human Resource:**

- The National Society has engaged an Operations Coordinator responsible for the overall coordination and four project officers responsible for all response activities. The response will further recruit district field officers who will work closely with the volunteers and carry out day-to-day activities in each of the five targeted districts.
- ZRCS will also recruit the following support staff: driver’s logistics officer, PMER officer, health promotion officer, WASH officer and accountant.

	<b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b>		
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide leadership and policy guidance to the National Society, donors, and partners on programme operations.		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
#of global and regional surge	5	5	
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	1	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>			
<p><b>IFRC Secretariat services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the IFRC surge system, the deployment of key personnel, including an Operations Manager, WASH Coordinator, PGI Coordinator, Finance Coordinator, and Food Security and Livelihoods Coordinator, was done to support the National Society in implementing the interventions.</li> <li>• A risk register was developed and is being monitored on a monthly basis. Some of the risks identified and discussed include the unavailability of network for mobile money transfer in some communities where options to address the challenges are under discussion with Financial Service Provider. There is also a risk of Cholera cases increasing due to drying up of water sources .</li> </ul> <p><b>Communications:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media profiling for the operation of the farm input distribution and validation of cash beneficiaries was done.</li> </ul> <p><b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TheM&amp;E strategy for this response will adopt a systematic approach to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and outcomes of the interventions.</li> <li>• A baseline survey is underway in the two targeted districts and data collection and reporting tools will be developed and shared with the operations team.</li> </ul> <p><b>Security:</b></p>			

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

### C. FUNDING

To date, ZRCS has received **22 %** of the total funding requested for the Federation Wide Appeal. This funding will significantly contribute to meeting the needs of the drought affected population.

The following table shows an overview of the Federation Wide response:

Donor	Modality/ Area of Intervention	Provinces	Pledge (CHF)	Remarks
Bi lateral and Domestic – ask CHF 3,000,000				
Chez Republic			<b>184,656.00</b>	
IFRC Secretariat – ask CHF 8,000,000				
DREF loan			900,000.00	
Canadian Red Cross			162,895.00	
Japanese Red Cross			28,736.00	
ECHO			194,353.00	
Italian Government			486,251.00	
Total Federation Wide – ask CHF 11,000,000				
		<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	

### Contact information

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

#### Cross Society:

- Secretary General: Cosmas Sakala, [Cosmas.sakala@redcross.org.zm](mailto:Cosmas.sakala@redcross.org.zm) +260963724899
- +2650963724899
- Disaster Management Manager: Wina Wina, [wina.wina@redcross.org.zm](mailto:wina.wina@redcross.org.zm), phone: +260977526690

#### IFRC Zimbabwe Country Cluster Delegation:

- Head of Cluster Delegation: John Roche, [john.roche@ifrc.org](mailto:john.roche@ifrc.org), +263772128648
- Cluster Operations Coordinator: Vivianne Kibon, [Vivianne.KIBON@ifrc.org](mailto:Vivianne.KIBON@ifrc.org), +265986803234
- Operations Delegate Zambia: Gloria Kunyenga, [Gloria.KUNYENGA@ifrc.org](mailto:Gloria.KUNYENGA@ifrc.org), +260764169828

### IFRC Regional and Geneva Office:

- IFRC Regional Office for DM coordinator: Rui Alberto Oliveira, Regional Operations Lead, [rui.oliveira@ifrc.org](mailto:rui.oliveira@ifrc.org), +254 780 422276
- IFRC Geneva: Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination, [santiago.luengo@ifrc.org](mailto:santiago.luengo@ifrc.org), 41 (0) 79 124 4052

### IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledge support:

- IFRC Regional Office for Africa: Louise Daintrey, Head of Strategic Engagement and Partnerships; [Louise.Daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:Louise.Daintrey@ifrc.org), +254 110 843 978

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

- Manager, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Africa Region: Allan Kilaka Masavah, [allan.masavah@ifrc.org](mailto:allan.masavah@ifrc.org).

### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries):

IFRC Regional Office for Africa Beatrice Atieno OKEYO, Head of PMER & QA, [beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org](mailto:beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org), +254732 404022

#### Reference documents



Click [here](#) for:

- [MDRZM022 Emergency Appeal](#)

### How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to Principles of Humanitarian Action and IFRC policies and procedures. 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.