

## 6-MONTH OPERATION UPDATE

### Zambia Drought Emergency Response



*A beneficiary receiving Cash assistance in Sinazongwe district, Zambia.*

**Emergency appeal №: MDRZM022**

**Glide №: DR-2024-000018-ZMB**

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

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

**Operation update: 6month update**  
**Date of issue: 23/07/2024**

**Timeframe covered by this update:**  
**From 22/03/2024 to 31/09/2024**

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

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

**Funding requirements (CHF):**  
**CHF 8 million through the IFRC Emergency**  
**Appeal CHF 11 million Federation-wide**

**DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 900,000**

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

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>1</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 were Western, Southern, and North-Western. The report also highlights that many households were 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.

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. According to 2024 IPC report, between April and September 2024, an estimated 4.95 million people (29 percent of the population) are facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This includes about 84,000 people facing critical levels, classified as IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 4.87 million people facing crisis levels, classified as IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). The affected populations require urgent response action to fill their food needs and to protect and save lives and livelihoods. Of the 94 districts analysed, 82 are classified in Phase 3 with the rest of the districts being classified as IPC Phase 2 (Stressed).

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.

The situation is dire, as most of the districts affected did not harvest any yields due to lost crops; therefore, with the loss of crops and livestock, nutrition and survival are getting to a frightening level. With limited resources to respond to the 6.6 million affected population and increasing vulnerability, the current government and humanitarian efforts to respond are almost insignificant; therefore, there is a need for more support. Partners and governments are spread out across the 8 most affected provinces, i.e., districts, in the 84 out of 117 districts 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.

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<sup>1</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 summary, the following are some of the achievements made so far by Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS), with the federation wide and bilateral support from NLRC and Chez republic:**

- ZRCS with technical support from IFRC conducted consultation/ engagement meetings and briefed Sinazongwe and Chikankata 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).
- Carried out mapping of Wards and wetlands for support of smart agriculture activities including field validation exercise to appreciate the wetlands where the beneficiaries planted winter crops.
- In collaboration with the district authorities, the team monitored activities such as land preparations and moisture/water availability in selected areas for winter cropping and supported winter cropping to **532 farmers**.
- 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 meetings such as WASH, Health, Food security, Cash. Humanitarian Team Coordination meetings as well as internal movement coordination meetings.
- With technical support from with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS) conducted consultation and engagement meetings with key district authorities in Sinazongwe. This initiative included briefings with the District Commissioner, as well as representatives from Social Welfare, Community Development, Agriculture, and MTN, the Finance Service Provider (FSP).
- A total of **56 lead farmers** underwent training in water use management to enhance their capacity to manage available water resources effectively, particularly as the region approaches the hotter months of October to December.
- Due to resource constraints during the procurement phase, ZRCS was able to support **575 beneficiaries** of the 800 planned. Each beneficiary received a comprehensive farming input package, which included:
  - Two 50 kg bags of fertilizer (Compound D and Urea)
  - 250 ml of pesticide
  - One sachet of okra seeds
  - 5kg of maize seeds
  - 5kg of cowpeas
  - For every twenty beneficiaries, one lead farmer received a 16-liter sprayer for communal use
- Ongoing monitoring of crop fields revealed a strong stand of maize, cowpeas, and okra, eliciting positive feedback from the community regarding the support provided by the Red Cross. Camp Officers and lead farmers were tasked with further training local farmers to reinforce these initiatives.
- A successful launch of the mobile cash assistance program was witnessed by the District Commissioner, ZRCS President, IFRC country team and other dignitaries. Out of 5,232 households, 4,577 (87%) were validated and registered for cash assistance. Payments were successfully disbursed to **4,478 households** (86%), each receiving K400. Despite MTN's (FSP) initiative for offline registration, challenges in the activation speed of SIM cards have hindered the efficiency of the cash delivery program.
- Through the CEA team ZRCS collected feedback and set up a community feedback mechanism and continued

to collect insights through community meetings in Sinazongwe District and **112 volunteers** were trained in CEA.

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

The Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) indicates that the current neutral phase of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is expected to transition to a weak La Niña phase during the 2024/2025 rainfall season. This weak La Niña, characterized by below-normal sea surface temperatures in the tropical eastern Pacific, typically results in normal rainfall patterns across Zambia. The forecast for the 2024/2025 rainfall season includes normal rainfall for most regions, with potential episodes of heavy rainfall and flooding in flood-prone areas. The onset of rains is anticipated in October for parts of Western Province and the northern areas of Luapula and Northwestern Provinces, while most regions will likely see rain by the end of November. However, a delayed onset is expected in the extreme northeastern districts, such as Luangwa and Chirundu, possibly until mid-December. The rains are expected to cease in March 2025 for the southern half of the country, with parts of Eastern Province and the northern areas of Luapula and Northern Provinces seeing cessation by the end of April.

The anticipated weather patterns for the 2024/2025 rainy season in Zambia, influenced by a weak La Niña phase, could have significant impacts on agriculture and livelihoods. Normal rainfall is expected to benefit crop yields, but heavy rainfall and flooding in susceptible areas may damage crops and disrupt communities. Delayed onset of rains in the extreme northeastern and southern regions could hinder timely planting, while early cessation of rains in March may negatively affect late-season crops, leading to food shortages and exacerbating malnutrition among vulnerable populations. Increased rainfall also raises the risk of waterborne diseases and can strain local health systems. Overall, while some areas may experience beneficial rainfall, the associated risks necessitate proactive measures for disaster preparedness to protect livelihoods and health.

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

### **Summary of response**

ZRCS, mandated to act in emergency with its network of 60 branches, 66 staff and 7,857 volunteers with coverage countrywide and active offices in 60 out of 116 districts. The NS acted promptly and activated the weekly emergence response coordination mechanism (Incident Management System, IMS) that discusses the response to this crisis. Currently, ZRCS has one PNS present in the country, the Netherland RC, jointly implementing ECHO PPP program and IFRC supporting the coordination.

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

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

- 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 **2,000 households** in IPC4 in Sioma district for three months as part of emergency response under the ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) project.
- ZRCS is also part of 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.
- In Sinazongwe District, ZRCS has successfully provided both cash assistance and farming inputs for smart agriculture. Meanwhile, in Chikankata, stakeholder consultative and engagement meetings have been initiated to facilitate the effective implementation of project activities

- With technical support from the Camp Agricultural Officers based in the field, **56 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 NS is planning to roll out similar interventions in Chikankata District in the coming month.
- 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 is being 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 grappling with.

The NS conducted a baseline survey in the two targeted Districts highlighting several challenges.

- A significant 58% of respondents lack access to weather forecast information, which affects their ability to conduct anticipatory and early actions.
- Proper nutrition for children under five is also a major concern, with 80% of respondents unable to provide a balanced diet.
- Key Informant interviews indicate that both districts have experience with cash distribution through Social Cash Transfer and Emergency Cash Transfer. The impacts of drought have forced community members to resort to selling livestock, reducing household dairy consumption, removing children from school, engaging in piecework, and migrating to other areas.
- 77% of respondents have access to health services for regular check-ups and vaccinations for children under-five years while 23% do not have access.
- 66% have access to toilet facilities while 34% do not have access.
- The findings indicated that children, the disabled, and aged people were the most affected or represented groups, while categories like lactating mothers and the mentally diseased are the least affected
- Majority of the respondents (63%) indicated that both wives and husbands are involved in decision-making with regards to the use of cash. This was followed by 17% of households where the wife alone makes such decisions.

Addressing these challenges will require a multi-faceted approach that includes strengthening health promotion activities, improving access to essential services such as healthcare especially for under five children, pregnant and lactating women, enhancing communication and promoting sustainable agricultural practices through trainings. Additionally, supporting vulnerable populations, particularly children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, is key in building resilient communities. Implementation of project activities must mainstream protection gender and inclusion.

The survey highlights the need for comprehensive strategies to improve community preparedness in Chikankata and



Sinazongwe districts. The ongoing food shortage, water scarcity, crop failure, livestock and income loss among community members in the two districts, along with the gaps in access to health services and hygiene facilities, highlight the need for targeted interventions that provide both short and long-term solutions.

The NS is integrating the interventions for a comprehensive response to the drought.

More details on deed analysis can be found operations [Ops Update #2](#)

## 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 incorporated 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.

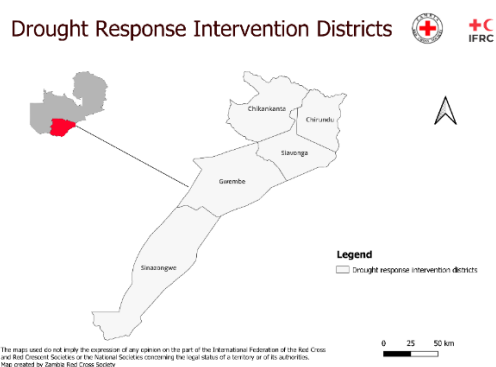
The rollout of the mitigation measures is under the responsibility of the Secretary General in liaison with the Country Delegation Head. The following are some of the risks discussed and agreed on mitigation measures in the reporting period:

- Delayed cash transfer to affected population due to Limited network by financial service provider for mobile money transfer – The ZRCS with IFRC support broadened the number of FSP from one-to-four 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 to partners. This contributed to the delay in starting 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 7) affected(Zambia Drought response strategy 2024). 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 Gwembe 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 and ECHO PPP.




*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 in 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

	Health and Care	Female > 18: TBC	Female < 18: TBC
		Male > 18: TBC	Male < 18: TBC
Objective:	<i>Support 80% of the affected people in the five districts of Sinazongwe, Siavonga, Chirundu, Gwembe, and Chikankata with health and nutrition interventions that are useful for improved well-being.</i>		
Key Indicators:		Targets	Actual
# 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	100
# of Branch Transmission Interruption Trainings (BITTs) established in the target communities		5	0
# of volunteers trained in CBHFA, RCCE, and CBS		1,150	100
% of children reached for growth and nutrition monitoring		900	0
# of backyard gardens established and supported with farm inputs		900	0
# of demonstrations on food preservation conducted to reduce waste , extend long term shelf life (drying, curing and safe packaging of stable foods & vegetables)		18	0
Priority Actions:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted the health sector assessment to understand the sectoral needs in the targeted districts.</li> <li>Trained 100 volunteers in CBHFA, CBS and RCCE, GMP PFA and CEA.</li> <li>The procurements of food supplements for 500 targeted malnourished under 5 children is underway.</li> <li>Deployment of volunteers to carry out community activities, including case finding for malnutrition, promotive initiatives such as breastfeeding support and nutrition education, as well as hands-on training in preparing nutritious meals to effectively combat malnutrition. Additionally, volunteers will engage in preventive activities, such as hygiene promotion.</li> <li>Production of IEC material on nutrition and disease prevention.</li> </ul>			

		Female > 18: TBC	Female < 18: TBC
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	<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</b>	Male > 18: TBC	Female < 18: TBC
Objective:	<b><i>Promote community managed WASH services for the targeted populations to reduce health risks.</i></b>		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>		Targets	Actual
# 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 hand washing 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
<b>Priority Activities:</b>			
A stakeholder engagement meeting was held to discuss the WASH assessment, which evaluated 97 water points across 10 wards of Sinazongwe district, of these 64 were found to be functional, while 33 were nonfunctional. 90% of the functional boreholes are prone to frequent breakdowns due to old parts. The plan includes rehabilitating 40 boreholes and mechanizing 6 with a solar powered water system. Procurement of 40 hand pumps is in progress and the contract awarding for pumping tests on 10 boreholes for solarization is pending.			

		Female > 18: 2,769	Female < 18: 299
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	<b>Livelihoods and Basic Needs</b>	Male > 18: 276	Female < 18: 299
Objective:	<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		1300	575
# of farmers trained in smart agriculture technologies		1300	575
# of households trained on post-harvest handling, processing, and management		1300	575
# of households trained in plot layout and water management under irrigation activities		1300	575
# of farmers trained in food preservation		1300	0
# of monitoring visits conducted involving the MoA to provide extension services		15	1
<b>Priority Actions</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procured and distributed assorted farm inputs (5kgs maize seeds, 2 bags of fertilizers, 5kg cowpeas, 250ML Okra, 1 Liter of insecticides and sprayers) done. A total of <b>575 farmers</b> received the farm inputs and started planting and training in Smart agriculture</li> <li>• 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 <b>56 lead farmers</b> trained as TOTs who will roll out to all the <b>778 lead farmers</b>. ZRCS is planning to expand its interventions to Chikankata District.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• <b>56 lead farmers</b> were trained on water use management to help farmers to manage the available water well as low water table reduces moving into hotter months of October to December.</li> <li>• Conducted crop growth monitoring to appreciate the crop field stand on maize, cowpeas and okra.</li> </ul>			

		Female > 18: 1,142	Female < 18: 1,142
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	<b>Multi-Purpose Cash</b>	Male > 18: 1,097	Male < 18: 1,097
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>		

Indicator	Target	Actual
% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households	90	80
# of households that successfully received cash	5232	4,478
# of volunteers, partners, and staff trained on CVA	1,200	130
# of market assessments conducted	2	0
# of new FSPs procured	2	2
# of staff and volunteers using PDM data collection tools	1,200	130
# of post-distribution monitoring conducted during the response	4	1
# of PDM reports produced	4	1
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		
<p>The operation initiated CVA activities in Sinazongwe district out of the five (5) originally planned districts on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Briefed the district authorities on cash assistance for 3 months with a top-up of K400 targeting government enumerated list of beneficiaries. The K600 is a top up to the K400 per household, per month provided under the government through the social protection program to help household meet their immediate needs.</li> <li>The process of re-engaging of MTN as a Finance Service Provider was initiated and will lead to validation and registration of beneficiaries, establishment of the necessary structures and execution of encashment.</li> <li>The process of sensitization, validation and registration is ongoing.</li> <li>The NS is working with District Social welfare to follow up of the beneficiary list of the wards and populations from each Community Welfare Assistance Committee (CWAC) for effective planning.</li> <li>Successfully launched the cash assistance program where the District Commissioner, ZRCS President and other dignitaries witnessed the occasion.</li> <li>4,577 households (87%) out of 5,232 were successfully validated and registered for cash assistance.</li> <li>4,478 households (86%) out of 5,232 have successfully been paid with K400 after being registered</li> <li>MTN initiated offline registration to areas where there was limited network though the speed of activating sim cards remained very slow hence affecting the cash delivery program.</li> <li>The first cash distribution is still ongoing for the areas registered offline.</li> <li>The cash transfer value from K400 to K600 was based on the market assessment conducted by the WFP recently.</li> </ul>		


- The NS commenced the second cash distribution in September only to those who already received the first payment, a total of 3,233 beneficiaries received a k600 for their second installment. Second cash distribution process is still ongoing.




*Beneficiaries during cash distribution in Sinazongwe*

	<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>		Targets	Actual
# of community meetings to discuss issues related to CEA/PGI/RCCE		20	0
# of staff and volunteers trained on CEA		1,150	130
# of response activities integrating CEA approaches in their activities		0	1
% of people surveyed who feel their opinion is considered in decisions about services, programmes, and operations		80%	80%
# of help desks set up in communities		20	52
# 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	2
% of individuals who trust the authorities and Red Cross Red Crescent leading the response		100	100
<b>Priority Actions:</b>			


- Consultative feedback meetings were held in 10 areas, with 37 communities in Sinazongwe district. Feedback showed that farming inputs and cash transfers helped reduce hunger and improve nutrition, though issues like poor germination of okra seeds and pest infestations were noted. Preferred communication channels included toll-free lines, CWACs, field officers, and radio calls. Community members suggested earlier input distribution, replacing okra with beans, and providing financial management training to reduce conflicts over funds. The feedback will help guide the drought response.
- A total of 52 help desks were established in the 52 cash distribution points to collect feedback from the communities during cash distribution in Sinazongwe district. Most complaints received were around families who were not included in the programs.

	<b>Protection, Gender, and Inclusion</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>		Targets	Actual
# of staff, partners, and volunteers oriented on PSEA, GBV, PGI, the code of conduct, and child safeguarding		1,200	130
# of volunteers trained on basic psychological first aid (PFA)		100	111
# of volunteers and staff that have signed the code of conduct		1,200	100
# of GBV cases recorded and resolved (30 per district)		60	0
# of referral pathways established (one per district)		2	1
<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>• As part of the ongoing commitment to strengthen community engagement and protection mechanisms, a targeted training program on protection, Gender and inclusion (PGI) will be conducted in October for volunteers and staff. This initiative aims to equip them with necessary knowledge and skills to ensure that PGI principles are effectively integrated into all aspects of the operation. Other planned activities under PGI include stakeholder forum, IEC materials, and the establishment of a referral pathway in Sinazongwe in addition to the Chikankata.</li><li>• With support from IFRC, the NS conducted Focus Group Discussions to identify the community needs and coping mechanisms. The team found that there was an increase in the negative coping mechanisms such as child labor, prostitution, early marriages and excessive beer drinking. Based on the outcomes, the NS developed key messages and have been sensitizing the communities.</li><li>• A total of 130 volunteer volunteers were oriented on what RC Movement is including fundamental principles and ZRCS drought response operation, these as well signed the <b>code of conduct</b></li><li>• Basic psychological first aid (PFA)- As part of the drought response, 111 volunteers were trained in Psychological First Aid (PFA) to provide emotional support to individuals and families struggling with food shortages and displacement. The volunteers offer a listening ear and help people</li></ul>			


manage the stress, anxiety, and emotional strain caused by the ongoing drought. Their role is crucial in providing immediate, accessible support during a time of crisis, helping families cope with the emotional toll of losing their homes or livelihoods. By offering this support, the volunteers help create a sense of stability and hope, ensuring that people not only receive essential resources but also the emotional care needed to overcome the challenges of the drought.

	<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>No new activities were implemented in the reporting period.</li> <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, 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.</li> </ul>			

## Enabling approaches

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>		
<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	120
# of volunteers insured		1,158	120
# of Branch Offices renovated		0	0
# of Branch leadership oriented on the RCRC Movement and ZRCS policies and guidelines		20	10
# of staff and volunteers trained in BOCA		200	0
# of regional warehouses supported for stock prepositioning		3	0
<b>Priority Actions:</b>			

- **120 volunteers** mobilized and trained as well as ensured after signing the code of conduct. The volunteers have been insured as well.
- **200** volunteers have been insured with IFRC
- **10** Branch Executive Committee (BEC) members in Sinazongwe were oriented in their roles and responsibilities as BEC as well as the drought response operations in terms of the key sectors involved and response strategy. The orientation was aimed at equipping them with skills and knowledge to be able to fully know how to fit in the office and drought response operation.
- ZRCS through branch development will continue to mobilize more volunteers in Chikankata district.
- Renovation of the Sinazongwe branch office was removed from the budget due to low funding scenario which could not accommodate the activity.
- Conduct BOCA training in Sinazongwe and Chikankata under the current operation planned for the next quarter. The target has been revised from 50 to 20. The initial plan was looking at 5 targeted districts but currently the operation is in 2 districts, and each has 10 translating to 20.

	<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>	Targets	Actual	
# of Movement and non-Movement partners supporting the ZRCS in the response	10	4	
# of regular coordination meetings conducted involving partners (monthly)	24	6	
# of assessments (baseline, midterm, and endline evaluations) conducted	3	1	
# of assessment reports submitted including data quality	4	1	
# 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>• The NS is responding to the impacts of drought with <b>support from Movement and non-Movement</b> partners. Currently, <b>ECHO</b> through the PPP project, donation from <b>Czech</b> Republic through their embassy, <b>IFRC</b> under the Emergency Appeal and Dutch Government through <b>NLRC</b> are supporting the drought response operation.</li> <li>• Internal and external <b>Coordination</b> and planning meetings have been held on a weekly basis to update on progress, plan and monitor the evolving drought situation and respond appropriately.</li> <li>• ZRC is a member of FSL, RCCE and WASH clusters and have been well represented with support from IFRC and NLRC. The SG and the Operation delegates participate in HCMs.</li> <li>• The NS with support from internal Data, Planning, Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (Data PMER) conducted a <b>baseline study</b>. The broader objective of the study was to contribute to increased accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Drought Appeal. The report generated information</li> </ul>			



which is guiding ZRCS in terms of planning, implementation, M&E processes, and results tracking

**Membership Coordination:**


- Membership coordination has been ongoing through IMS weekly meetings. Meetings are joined by IFRC, NLRC and the NS

**Engagement with External Partners:**

- 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), Humanitarian Team Coordination (HTC) in order to share updates and progress in the response operation.
- The ZRCS will also continue 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 has further recruited District project and assistant project officers who will work closely with the volunteers and carry out day-to-day activities in each of the five targeted districts. PGI focal person has also been engaged to support the NS programmes.
- ZRCS has also recruited the following support staff: Drivers, logistics officer, PMER officer, health promotion officer, project officers, assistant project 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>	Targets	Actual	
# of global and regional surge	5	5	
Federation-wide reporting set up by Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)	1	3	
Risk registers are set up, mitigation measures identified and monitored once per month.	12	5	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>			
<b>IFRC Secretariat services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the IFRC surge system deployed Operations Manager; WASH Coordinator; PGI Coordinator; Finance Coordinator and Food Security and Livelihood who are supporting the NS implementing the interventions.</li> <li>• A risk register has been developed and is being monitored on monthly basis.</li> <li>• Deployed 4 vehicles to support the operation through the vehicle rental programme</li> </ul>			
<b>Communications:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media profiling for the operation was done in the farm input distribution and cash and farming distribution in Sinazongwe.</li> </ul>			
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) strategy for this response has adopted a systematic</li> </ul>			

approach to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and outcomes of the interventions.

- A baseline survey was conducted in the two targeted Districts and data collection and reporting tools have been developed and shared with the operations team.
- A post distribution monitoring was conducted for both CVA and farming inputs.

**Security:**

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

## C. FUNDING

To date, ZRCS has received **19.69%** 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 financial report below shows an overview of the Federation Wide response.

## Contact information

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

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**IFRC Zimbabwe Country Cluster Delegation:**

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**IFRC Regional and Geneva Office:**

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**IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledge support:**

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**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):**

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## Reference documents



Click [here](#) for:

- [MDRZM022 Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operations Strategy](#)
- [Ops Update #1](#)
- [Ops Update #2](#)

## 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.

# Emergency Appeal

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/3-2024/9	Operation	MDRZM022
Budget Timeframe	2024-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23 Mar 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRZM022 - Zambia - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 22 Mar 2024 to 30 Jun 2025; appeal launch date: 14 May 2024

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 23 Mar 2025</b>	<b>1,507,269</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	

### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	45,809	9,038	36,770
AOF2 - Shelter	0	0	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	719,537	326,195	393,343
AOF4 - Health	37,292	6,293	30,999
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	124,105	242,399	-118,294
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	21,951	6,239	15,712
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	277,051	21,607	255,444
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0	0	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	49,050	0	49,050
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	192,641	17,280	175,361
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,467,437</b>	<b>629,052</b>	<b>838,385</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/09

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,405,569
Expenditure	-629,052
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>776,517</b>
Deferred Income	481,475
Funds Available	1,257,992

### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,049,541	Reimbursed :	149,541	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>900,000</b>
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
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Budget Timeframe	2024-2024	Budget	APPROVED

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MDRZM022 - Zambia - Drought

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V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance					0	
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
DREF Response Pillar				900,000	900,000	
Italian Government	0				0	481,475
Japanese Red Cross Society	57,027				57,027	
Other	-220,398				-220,398	
Red Cross of Monaco	42,845				42,845	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	326,238				326,238	
The Netherlands Red Cross	299,857				299,857	
Total Contributions and Other Income	505,569	0	0	900,000	1,405,569	481,475
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,405,569	481,475