

DREF Bulletin



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

ZAMBIA: DROUGHT FINAL REPORT

DREF Bulletin no.
05ME015
21 March 2007

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Period covered by this Final Report: 18 March 2005 to 31 August 2005

History of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)-funded operation:

- CHF 50,000 allocated from the Federations DREF on 18 March 2005 to respond to the needs of this operation. (Refer to the [DREF Bulletin](#) for more information)
- DREF Bulletin [update no. 1](#) was issued on 20 September 2005
- This operation was implemented over five months and completed by 31 August 2005.

[<Click here to go directly to the attached financial report>](#)

This operation was aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Background and summary

The 2004/05 agricultural seasons was characterised by erratic weather patterns which hampered good crop development in many parts of the Southern, Western and North-western provinces of Zambia, thus exacerbating food insecurity among most households. The government's Food Reserve Agency (FRA) disclosed that there were only 120,000 metric tonnes (MT) of maize in the state shells countrywide, falling far too short of the country's total maize requirement of 600,000 MT. Some of the factors adversely affecting performance of staple crops were lack of fertilizer and manure, reduced availability and late delivery of seeds, coupled with shortage of labour and animal draught. Due to the HIV and AIDS pandemic, most of the household members who are productive spend time caring for the sick relatives and little on agriculture and other livelihoods skills. In 2005, more than 80% of the Zambian population lived below the poverty datum line. Therefore, with 80 to 100% crop failure, many households had to employ some coping mechanisms such as gathering of wild fruits, selling small livestock, productive and household assets, charcoal burning and skipping some meals.

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It was difficult to determine the actual number of affected people and the extent of the problem because of differences in the findings from the assessments conducted by the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Capacity (VAC) and other non-governmental organizations (NGO). The government reported that there was sufficient food balance, which includes cassava; VAC reported that 1.2 million people required food aid and 50% of the population living in these areas are very vulnerable and rely on subsistence farming; whilst NGOs reported that 2.13 million people required food amounting to 124,000 MT (best case scenario) and 175,000 MT (worst case scenario). The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives estimated that the total maize available in the country fell short of the total requirement, although cassava production would result in a surplus.

As assessment conducted by the VAC found that distance to water sources was generally less than a kilometre, although two thirds of households had no access to safe water. The proportion of children with common illnesses was high in areas where malnutrition was of concern. Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS) identified an emerging trend of an increasing number of households struggling to make ends meet compared to five or ten years ago. It was a clear indication of the degradation of livelihoods security overtime, culminating in what is termed 'chronic household livelihood insecurity'.

The VAC recommended that food security interventions should be implemented in the affected districts from July 2005 to February 2006. In areas prone to recurrent floods and droughts, permanent solutions were sought through integrated water management schemes such as simple irrigation techniques for agriculture and small dams for livestock. Other recommendations were also made regarding establishing or strengthening supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes in selected areas, ensuring safe water consumption, and promoting access to education for girl children. Girls had been found to be spending time doing household chores such as looking for water for several hours of the days, and not going to school.

Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements and impact

In response to the situation, the Federation allocated CHF 50,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to ZRCS. The funds were used to implement the following activities; conducting a crop and needs assessments in the affected areas in collaboration with the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) framework of the government; deploying national society disaster response teams to assist in identifying the most affected households and their needs; conducting early warning and monitoring activities in the risk prone areas previously affected by drought; distributing food to highly vulnerable groups namely ZRCS home-based care clients, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and the elderly. The beneficiaries were provided with high energy protein food (HEPS) procured through DREF; Supporting administration, staff and volunteers costs and incentives and transport during the assessments conducted in collaboration with VAC.

Following high levels of food insecurity in southern Africa region in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe and Zambia the Federation regional delegation in Harare launched a regional food insecurity emergency appeal (05EA023) in October 2005. The food insecurity emergency appeal targeted a total of 1.5 million beneficiaries in the region, out of which ZRCS was targeting 388,800 people. The remaining activities from this DREF operation were integrated into the new nine month emergency appeal. The objective was mainly in two fold that is; to provide food aid to highly vulnerable groups particularly HIV and AIDS infected and affected; and improve on livelihoods by promoting long-term support that build local capacity and enhance community resilience. The activities included general relief food distributions, provision of cash vouchers named "Pilot Cash Transfer"; agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizers, livestock support, water supply and provision of sanitation facilities. The appeal also supported national society's capacity building in disaster response and in promoting community-based disaster management systems. Volunteers were trained in life skills, to assist communities on income generating activities such as livestock rearing, vegetable gardening and sale.

Impact

By the time the DREF operation was closed, outcome of the operation could not be ascertained although initial steps were taken to assess the impact. The food security operation was timely, especially food aid, since most vulnerable groups responded well to food aid. Food aid enabled the beneficiaries to meet their immediate household food requirements, whilst the livelihood support activities consolidated a base for improved household food security and

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general living standards. However, there is still need for continued backstopping and monitoring of the impact of the programme outputs.

The knowledge and skills acquired through trainings of staff and volunteers contributed to efficient and effective implementation of activities. Coordination among ZRCS, Federation country delegation, government local authorities and other NGOs was commendable because duties and responsibilities were well organised, with minimum duplication of effort.

Coordination

With support from the Federation country delegation, Zambia Red Cross Society participated in the assessment missions conducted by the VAC mainly in the southern part of the country. The assessment determined the impact of failed harvest on household livelihoods, food security and that of food shortages on other critical humanitarian sectors such as health, nutrition, education, water supply and sanitation.

Zambia Red Cross Society is a member of DMMU which is the government's primary body for coordinating disaster management activities. The national society hence attended all meetings organized by DMMU towards coordinating activities for the food security operation. The World Food Programme (WFP) participated in the rapid assessment and provided food for distribution during the relief operation.

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

[Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05ME015 - ZAMBIA - DROUGHT

Final financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2006/12
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2006/12
Appeal	M05ME015
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		49'998				49'998
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
DREF		49'998				49'998
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		49'998				49'998
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		49'998				49'998
D. Total Funding = B + C		49'998				49'998

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		49'998				49'998
E. Expenditure		-49'998				-49'998
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		49'998					49'998	
Supplies								
Construction Materials	706		706				706	0
Clothing & textiles	1'222		1'222				1'222	0
Food	25'254		25'254				25'254	0
Water & Sanitation	234		234				234	0
Total Supplies	27'416		27'416				27'416	0
Transport & Storage								
Storage	192		192				192	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	8'145		8'145				8'145	0
Total Transport & Storage	8'337		8'337				8'337	0
Personnel Expenditures								
National Staff	2'397		2'394				2'394	3
National Society Staff	5'297		5'297				5'297	0
Total Personnel Expenditures	7'694		7'691				7'691	3
General Expenditure								
Travel	305		305				305	0
Information & Public Relation	243		243				243	0
Office Costs	916		916				916	0
Communications	375		375				375	0
Professional Fees	978		978				978	0
Financial Charges			1				1	-1
Other General Expenses	484		486				486	-2
Total General Expenditure	3'301		3'305				3'305	-3
Program Support								
Program Support	3'250		3'250				3'250	-0
Total Program Support	3'250		3'250				3'250	-0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	49'998		49'998				49'998	-0
VARIANCE (C - D)			-0				-0	