

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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 لجمعية الصليب والهلال الأحمر

ZAMBIA

Appeal No. MAAZM001
4 July 2006

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its 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 183 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 1.

Period covered: January to May 2006.

Appeal target: CHF 8,150,000 (USD 6,212,000 or EUR 5,267,000).

Appeal coverage: 31% [<Click here to go directly to the attached Interim Financial Report>](#)

Outstanding needs: CHF 5,615,000 (USD 4,565,000 or EUR 3,577,000).

Appeal 2006-2007: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/MAAZM001.pdf>

Related Emergency Appeal: Appeal no. 05EA023 – <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/05/05EA023.pdf>
(Southern Africa: Food Insecurity).

The programmes herein are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission:

- *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.*

Programme summary: The Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS) is implementing an integrated food security and HIV and AIDS home-based care (HBC) programme in the semi-arid Southern and Western Provinces. Support for the integrated HIV and AIDS programme is through the Federation regional delegation in Harare under a consortium of donors.

The water and sanitation (WatSan) programme under the European Union – African, Caribbean Pacific (EU-ACP) water facility support focuses on integrated water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Sustainability of the programme is ensured through building community ownership and management of water facilities. The programme is under the planning phase and will be implemented in the second half of 2006.

The national society (NS) responded to the cholera outbreak in Lusaka City and Southern Province by providing water chlorination, health and hygiene education. As a result of the heavy rains that caused flooding in Kazungula, a total of 1,500 people were assisted with relief items by the ZRCS, with funding from the Federation Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). The NS is also prepared to respond to emergencies that might arise during the coming parliamentary elections by training action teams throughout the country.

The ZRCS is the implementing partner for the disaster risk reduction programme funded by the British government's Department for International Development (DFID), through the Federation regional delegation in Harare. The Federation country delegation continues to manage Federation programming and resources in support of the NS's organizational development, integrated health and care programme, food and livelihood security as well as refugee operations in Zambia.

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering quality and accountable assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Operational developments

Despite expectations for improved food security following the 2005/2006 agricultural season, critical vulnerability remains primarily due to imbalances in agricultural production and rainfall deficits in the southern and western parts of the country. Surplus of grain and cereal production in the northern part of the country has not made a significant difference in the lives of food insecure households in Southern Province due to logistical difficulties experienced in transporting food. It is anticipated that food security intervention will continue throughout the year especially in the marginalized and semi-arid Southern and Western Provinces. The ZRCS, supported by the Federation, is implementing an integrated food security and HIV and AIDS home-based care (HBC) programme in these areas.

Provision of food aid to famine stricken households may not be enough to address food insecurity and therefore new approaches to strengthen local capacity through building livelihoods is encouraged. The ZRCS, supported by the Federation, has taken this new approach and is currently implementing a "cash-voucher/transfer" system where selected beneficiaries are provided with cash to support their livelihoods. This innovative way of providing livelihoods support is widely popular with the beneficiaries and is highly cost-effective to implement.

Despite the persistent hostilities experienced in the neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where rebel factions have continued to create havoc and terror, there has been an insignificant level of refugee influxes into Zambia. This is largely due to the forthcoming tripartite elections in the country that is expected to take place in the second half of 2006. In this context, repatriation contingency plans have been prepared and discussed with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the government of Zambia and the DRC.

Repatriation of Angolan refugees residing in settlement camps in Zambia have had to be halted twice in the reporting period due to logistical difficulties and poor funding. It is expected that the remaining 40,000 Angolan refugees will voluntarily repatriate before the end of 2006.

Health and care

In the first half of 2006, the health and care programme focused on cholera prevention and control, HIV and AIDS as well as WatSan activities. Some malaria related activities were also undertaken in the affected areas. The NS recruited a national health coordinator in March 2006; this has enhanced the capacity to implement and supervise health and care activities.

Goal: Sustainable improvement in health and well-being for targeted vulnerable populations.

Objective: The health status of 30,000 vulnerable people in priority health areas of Southern, Eastern, Northern and Western provinces are improved through provision of sustainable health and care services.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Expected result 1: The capacity and resilience of communities to respond to common ailments (tuberculosis, malaria, diarrhoea, among others) is strengthened.

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In response to perennial malaria outbreaks, 15,500 insecticide-treated nets ITN were distributed to 4,000 households in Luanshya district (Copperbelt Province), Chavuma and Zambezi districts (North-Western Province) and Lukulu district (Western Province) in 2005. Beneficiaries were children aged under five years, pregnant mothers and the chronically ill.

As a follow up to the ITN distribution, 16,000 mosquito nets re-treatment kits, funded by the Canadian Red Cross, have been received through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). A total of 3,600 mosquito nets re-treatment kits have already been distributed in Luanshya. The other benefiting districts include Zambezi, Chavuma and Lukulu.

Expected result 2: The Zambia Red Cross Society has contributed to the prevention and control of cholera and measles among 4,000 families.

Cholera outbreak has also been a constant problem in Zambia. Between August 2005 and January 2006, the country recorded a total of 2,415 suspected and confirmed cases of cholera and 21 deaths (10 deaths at the cholera centre and 11 brought in dead). By April 2006, the total number of cases was 7,615, from which, 5,991 suspected and confirmed cases were recorded in Lusaka district alone.

The ZRCS responded to this outbreak in the affected areas, particularly in Lusaka, as it was the most affected. Other activities were carried out to supplement government and other partners. The Federation provided CHF 50,000 from DREF. Please refer to the DREF Bulletin on <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRZM001.pdf>. The DREF funds have been used to implement the following activities:

- Assessments were carried out in Mazabuka, Kapiri Mposhi and Luanshya where cases were recorded. At the time of this assessment, it was found that the cholera situation in this area was under control, with only few cases being admitted. The focus was thus put on Lusaka where the Ministry of Health (MoH) indicated that the capital city was the most affected;
- Disinfection materials for pit latrines and other medical supplies to the value of CHF 16,400 were procured and donated to Lusaka and Luanshya district health management teams (DHMT);
- 15 Red Cross volunteers in Lusaka were trained in first aid with emphasis on cholera prevention. The volunteers helped during the operation by distributing relief items and identifying cholera cases;
- A total of 2,434 households (or 7,389 individuals) were reached through door-to-door sensitization campaigns conducted by Red Cross volunteers on hygiene promotion and cholera prevention;
- Five drama performances on cholera prevention and control were conducted by Red Cross volunteers in market places within the affected communities, reaching a wider population;
- Community sensitization, provision of hygiene materials and clean up of Makeni Refugee Transit Centre in Lusaka was done for the benefit of approximately 800 refugees;
- Collaboration with other actors was ensured through weekly epidemic meetings under the coordination of the Lusaka DHMT.



ZRCS volunteers conducting a clean-up campaign at Makeni Transit Centre, Lusaka.

Impact

There has been improvement in the surroundings of most of the areas where the sensitization has been done. For example, water-points that were kept uncovered are now being secured. Also residents are now boiling water before drinking. Chlorine sales at health centres have increased.

Constraints

- Lack of appropriate transport to handle cholera cases hampered cholera tracing and referral activities. However, other stakeholders, such as the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), were able to provide some transport for the cases identified by Red Cross volunteers.
- The mosquito nets re-treatment kits arrived late due to administrative difficulties. However, the distribution of the kits will generally benefit the target group and help towards achieving malaria prevention in targeted areas.

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HIV and AIDS

The ZRCS developed a five-year strategic plan targeting 15,000 beneficiaries from 17 districts, by the year 2010. These included 10,000 people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) and with tuberculosis (TB) as well as 5,000 orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS (OVC). In 2006, the programme targeted 6,000 beneficiaries (5,000 PLWHA and TB and 1,000 OVC) in ten districts. During the reporting period, activities were implemented in eight districts namely Sesheke, Livingstone, Sinazongwe, Kapiri Mposhi, Mansa, Mporokoso, Mongu and Chipata, reaching 4,907 people (4,267 adults and 640 OVC).

The consortium of donors, which includes the Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)/Swedish Red Cross and the Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI), has been supporting Zambia Red Cross through the regional HIV and AIDS project. The first phase of the programme ends in June 2006 and the progress is being reported under the HIV and AIDS consortium appeal report.

Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

The implementation of the EU-ACP Global WatSan initiative project has been rescheduled to commence in the second half of 2006 due to pending administrative and logistics arrangements to be finalized. During the reporting period the NS's WatSan interventions were under the food security operation in the districts of Choma, Sinazongwe and Sesheke in Southern and Western Provinces. In order to prioritize interventions, a needs assessment was conducted in collaboration with local authorities. The following activities have been identified for 22 communities, targeting 35,000 beneficiaries:

- Rehabilitation of 40 boreholes;
- Construction of 50 ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines;
- Casting and distributing 1,000 sanitary platforms (SanPlats) for household latrines targeting the most vulnerable;
- Conducting hygiene promotion training and community sensitization.

Goal: Establishment of sound, sustainable environmental services for 90,000 vulnerable people in Choma and Sinazongwe districts by year 2009.

Objective: Sound and sustainable environmental services, comprising of safe water supply, functional latrines and sanitation and hygiene promotion, developed for the vulnerable population (90,000 beneficiaries) in Sinazongwe and Choma districts.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Expected result 1: Hygiene promotion/sanitation with volunteers effectively covers target population of 90,000 by the year 2009.

Training of 50 community and WatSan volunteers (34 men and 16 women) in hygiene promotion was conducted in Choma and Sinazongwe districts. The trained volunteers then conducted door-to-door sensitization on hygiene in the affected communities.

Expected result 2: 370 viable, fully functioning and adequate community managed water supplies in low income villages by 2009.

The NS has so far rehabilitated four out of the 40 planned boreholes in Sinazongwe and Sesheke districts. This was due to the delays in implementation so as to give room for assessments.

Expected result 3: 450 viable and adequate latrines at households affected by HIV and AIDS and at schools and health centres in target area by 2009.

Construction of 50 VIP latrines in Choma and Sinazongwe districts has started with progress at different levels.

Expected result 4: Eight sustainable sanitation promotion (hardware) units are established in target areas which distribute not less than 1,000 sanitary platforms (SanPlats) by 2009.

From the beginning of the year, 80 SanPlats out of the targeted 1,000 have been cast and distributed for family VIP latrines. Some families have started constructing their own latrines, with technical support from the WatSan team.

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Expected result 5: Capacity to respond, (and response if necessary) to disasters requiring water, sanitation and hygiene promotion response.

The WatSan team was involved in emergency assistance to people affected by floods in Kazungula, in collaboration with the disaster management department. The trained volunteers also responded to the cholera outbreak in Lusaka city, working in collaboration with the Lusaka DHMT. The volunteers' activities included health and hygiene promotion and chlorination of water sources.

Expected result 6: Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion projects are efficiently and effectively implemented using demand responsive community managed approaches by 2009.

The NS's WatSan team conducted a rapid assessment in Sinazongwe and Sesheke districts before the start of the project. The results of the assessment led to the current priority areas in the two districts for the project. The project staff also attended the district development coordination committee and the district water, sanitation and hygiene education meetings to share sector knowledge and experiences.

Impact

The active involvement of the WatSan team in service delivery for the floods victims in Kazungula has contributed to the reduction of outbreaks of communicable diseases in the resettlement camp.

Constraints

Unavailability of local construction materials for brick making in Sesheke hampered progress on construction of latrines. The community chose to mould cement block as a substitute material. Hence, the target for latrines will be reduced from 50 to 40 so as to construct more robust latrines using cement blocks.

The WatSan project has been severely affected by poor funding resulting in high staff turnover. The project had staff going without salaries for months. However, with the EU-ACP funding, the problem will be resolved and continuity in human resource services and sustainability of the project will be ensured.

Disaster management

Zambia is not spared from natural disasters such as drought, floods and disease epidemics, which affect an increasing number of people, thereby weakening their coping mechanisms. Through a partnership between the British government's DFID and the British Red Cross, the ZRCS is implementing a three year (2006-2008) disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster preparedness project. The project endeavours to strengthen community/household resilience and building the NS's capacity in disaster reduction. In 2006, as a pilot project, the DRR initiative seeks to reduce the impact of disasters targeting 30,000 beneficiaries in Sinazongwe and Sesheke district. The project also addresses the challenges presented by the HIV and AIDS pandemic to the vulnerable communities. Due to changes in staffing in the disaster management department, the project activities started in the second quarter of 2006 with the setting up of project implementation structures and a vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) in the targeted areas.

According to the UNHCR and the government of Zambia revised statistics, the Mwange and Urban refugee projects are providing care and maintenance assistance to 22,200 and 5,255 refugees respectively. In 2006, the budget was reduced by 20% from that of 2005, and thus making it difficult for the Red Cross to adequately implement programme activities. Furthermore, the UNHCR has requested the Red Cross and other implementing partners to further reduce their respective budgets by 30%, a situation which will negatively affect the implementation of activities according to the SPHERE minimum standards. The reduction in the budget is in response to the appreciation of the Zambian Kwacha where UNHCR lost almost USD 1,800,000 from beginning of 2006.

Zambia's vulnerability assessment committee (VAC) estimated that over 1.2 million people need relief food in Zambia. The Federation food security emergency appeal mobilized resources through which the ZRCS supported 31,100 people. The vulnerability, exposure to natural disasters and the impacts of common disasters need to be addressed in order to build community resilience.

Goal: The quality of life, health and productivity of targeted communities is improved through better disaster management.

Objective: By 2009 the national society has developed mechanisms for empowering and strengthening communities in disaster management so as to reduce human suffering.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Expected result 1: The national society disaster management capacity is strengthened through better disaster management approaches

Disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness

- The operational offices for the DRR programme have been set up and equipped at the headquarters and respective districts, and are fully functional. Two computers for DRR field officers and a field vehicle were purchased.
- The disaster response structures were established in the DRR project areas. However, they are not fully functional yet, as they need more capacity building. The purpose for the formation of such structures (two DRR teams comprising of ten members each) is to create local or community-based mechanisms with a capacity to respond to disasters.
- A total of 11 branch executive committee members, 12 staff and 129 volunteers in Sinazongwe and Sesheke, were trained in basic disaster management with focus on food security activities. The objectives of the training were to enhance understanding and capacity on general disaster management concepts and principles.
- The ZRCS is working closely with the Golden Valley Research Trust (GART) in order to enhance the resilience of small-holder farmers under the HBC project. The initiative is aimed at improving productivity through promotion of indigenous crops, poultry, small livestock such as goats and promotion of conservation farming technologies.
- The disaster management coordinator attended the regional DRR meeting held in Cape Town and took part in the teleconference held on 29 March 2006 aimed at reviewing progress.

Expected result 2: Improved community resilience to risks and build local capacity.

With support from a consultancy firm, the NS conducted a VCA exercise in Sesheke and updated the 2003 baseline for Sinazongwe. The preliminary report showed that the most frequent and common hazards are drought, livestock diseases, flash floods and HIV and AIDS. Therefore, the DRR programme provides opportunities for a sustainable integration of the current food security operation to address the calamities.

Expected result 3: The national society provides effective and efficient services to 24,000 rural Congolese refugees in Mwanze and 5,000 urban refugees of mixed origin in Lusaka, in accordance with accepted standards and agreements.

Urban refugee project

- The focus of the project is to provide assistance and protection to 5,255 officially recognised urban refugees (with electronic cards) mainly staying in Lusaka. This includes refugees under resettlement and medical referral cases from the camps. The assistance provided include education allowance for primary and secondary school pupils, monthly subsistence allowance for the most vulnerable refugees, funeral grants, medical assistance, counselling as well as professional advice on relocation and resettlement. The ZRCS is also responsible for managing a transit centre in Makeni and provides health services at the Chilenje transit home.
- The community-based outreach programme has been welcomed by the urban refugee community, with participation from almost everyone in all the six outreach centres. The thrust of the programme is to serve the beneficiaries in areas they reside in, as opposed to them travelling long distances to access services.
- From 1 January to 31 May 2006, 250 protection cases of detained refugees, asylum seekers, refugees under resettlement and under repatriation among others, cleared by the Ministry of Home Affairs were relocated to designated camps.

Mwanze refugee project

- The planned repatriation of the first 5,000 Congolese refugees from Mwanze could not take place due to continued skirmishes and instability in Eastern DRC as well as the pending parliamentary elections. Furthermore, the tripartite repatriation agreement between UNHCR, Zambian and DRC governments is not yet signed.
- The NS continues to provide assistance in health care and nutrition, relief distribution, water supply, sanitation and camp management. The camp population stands at 22,200 (as of end of 2005) of which 4,933 are children aged under five years. The crude mortality rate is 0.1/1,000/month while for the children under

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five is 0.2/1,000/month. Malaria, which has a prevalence rate of 38.5%, remains the major cause of morbidity followed by non-pneumonia respiratory tract infections, with a prevalence rate of 16.2%. Water consumption stands at 21.2 litres per person per day. Generally there were no reported outbreaks of diseases in the camp during the reporting period.

Table 1: Demographic data by beneficiary group in Mwanze Refugee Camp (as at January 2006)

Age-group	Female		Male		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
0-4	2,631	53.33	2,302	46.67	4,933
5-17	3,415	44.22	4,308	55.78	7,723
18-59	4,907	55.98	3,859	44.02	8,766
60 and >	511	65.68	267	34.32	778
Total	11,464	51.64	10,736	48.36	22,200

Source: UNHCR- Zambia

Since the signing of a separate sub-agreement with World Food Programme (WFP) for food distribution and UNHCR for non-food items in August 2005, camp management has become more effective. From January to 15 June 2006, a total number of 123,474 food rations were distributed based on the SPHERE standards.

Table 2: Summary of food distribution in Mwanze Camp from 1 January to 15 June 2006 (in kilograms)

Food	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Mealie Meal	183.025	241.175	230.832	233.022	236.55	117.8	1,242.404
Sorghum	5.9	0	0.98	0.2	0	0	7.08
Pulses	71.998	70.875	67.17	67.623	70.11	34.764	382.54
Vegetable oil	6.644	11.628	12.326	12.237	12.401	6.399	61.635
Salt	3.856	5.049	5.612	5.940	5.652	3.006	29.115
HEPS*	1.420	0	7.921	4.545	4.73	4.725	23.341
DSM (milk)	0	0	0	0	0.23	0.274	0.504
Total	272,843	328,727	324,841	323,567	329,673	166,968	1,746.619
Beneficiaries	21,913	20,216	20,283	20,331	20,381	20,350	

* High Energy Protein Supplement

In addition to the 2006 sub-agreements, a proposal for a continued scale up of HIV and AIDS activities in Mwanze camp and the surrounding villages, focusing on voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) as well as promotion of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) is being developed in partnership with UNHCR and the International Organization of Migration (IOM). Apart from trying to contain the prevalence rate of HIV and AIDS in Mwanze camp (below 2.4% in 2005) and in preparation for the voluntary repatriation of the Congolese refugees in the last quarter of 2006 or in 2007, the implementation strategy will also include cross border activities. The total initial budget for 2006 is USD 65,000.

Kazungula floods: In March 2006, a DREF allocation of CHF 60,000 was granted to the ZRCS to support response activities to floods in Kazungula, in southern Zambia. The NS provided emergency assistance to alleviate the suffering of 1,500 who were the most affected out of the 4,000 floods victims. For more information on the DREF operation, please refer to the DREF Bulletin on <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRZM002.pdf>

The in-county regional disaster response team (RDRT) conducted a second damage assessment based their activities on the findings. The NS will use the balance from the DREF allocation to support rehabilitation/reconstruction of the community school WatSan facilities in the most affected community, Kasaye, to benefit at least 250 pupils.

The NS implemented WatSan activities in the main resettlement camps, where 850 beneficiaries were hosted by the district council. Under the coordination of the district disaster management unit (DDMU), 16 temporary pit latrines and four bathing shelters were constructed; three water-points were developed by extending the pipes which reduced congestion at the sources. The Red Cross volunteers conducted community-based hygiene promotion, sprayed vector control chemicals and distributed 850 mosquito nets as well as 500 water containers.

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Food Security interventions

Following the Southern Africa food security appeal launched in response to the 2004/05 drought that affected mostly seven countries in the region, the ZRCS initiated an integrated food security programme in Sinazongwe, Choma, Livingstone and Sesheke districts. The main areas of intervention have been food assistance, cash transfer, livelihood support, water supply and sanitation to benefit up to 31,100 beneficiaries. A total of 27,500 beneficiaries have been reached so far.

Based on the recommendations of the VAC and the NS participated in the distribution of relief food provided by the government. A total of 90,000 beneficiaries were targeted in Southern, Western and North Western Provinces. The ZRCS signed a memorandum of agreement with the WFP for the implementation of a food-for-asset project in North Western Province, covering Chavuma and Zambezi districts. The WFP project targets 23,700 beneficiaries.

Impact

- The DRR project is still in its early stages. However, the training helped the participants to appreciate disaster management and enhanced their ability to implement disaster related activities. The trained volunteers are currently involved in the identification of beneficiaries and distribution of food relief.
- Food security interventions have greatly helped to improve food security of the targeted households during the deficit. Additionally, the food-for-assets distribution helped in the implementation of a number of projects beneficial to the target community.

Constraints

- The fact that the project document and budget had to undergo a number of revisions, delayed the implementation of core activities. The intervening administrative procedures also added to the delay.
- The 30% reduction imposed by the UNHCR as a result of the appreciation of the Kwacha has created a gap in the implementation strategy of the refugee projects. It is important to mention that it has been necessary to reduce the scope of the outreach components of the urban refugee project, resulting in scaling-down of the HBC activities. Also some key staff members were laid off and the current team is overstretched in terms of capacity.
- To reduce the negative impact of the appreciation of the Zambian Kwacha, a substantial part of U.S department of state, bureau of population, refugees and movement (PRM) contribution is being used to cover the gaps in UNHCR funding. As a result, it will be necessary to get additional funds from outside UNHCR in order for the national society to maintain the SPHERE standards and contribute to the reduction of HIV and AIDS prevalence at the Mwangwe refugee camp.

Humanitarian Values

The information and promotion of the Humanitarian Values and Fundamental Principles activities are supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and technically by the Federation regional delegation in Harare. The NS has defined its position as the credible humanitarian agent in Zambia and hence, has increased collaboration with the government department at all levels. There is also a greater understanding of Humanitarian Values and Fundamental Principles within The ZRCS.

Goal: Promotion of the Fundamental Principles and dissemination of Humanitarian Values to bring about a change in the behaviour of the Zambian people.

Objective: The Zambia Red Cross Society capacity to promote the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values by 2010, and its image and visibility through effective advocacy and information dissemination is enhanced.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Expected result 1: Understanding of Humanitarian Values and Fundamental Principles within the Zambia Red Cross Society is improved.

Information dissemination workshops were held in conjunction with the food security team during volunteer training in Choma, Livingstone, Sinazongwe and Sesheke branches. Over 100 volunteers involved in the food security operation were sensitized on Red Cross Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values. The training renewed volunteer's commitment to the ideals, values and principles of the Red Cross Movement

Expected result 2: The profile, image and visibility of the Zambia Red Cross Society countrywide is increased.

The resource development and public relations manager coordinated various training on Red Cross's, 'who we are and what we do'. The training targeted the police, army, NS staff and volunteers working in various projects and branches.

During the commemoration of the 40th Anniversary/World Red Cross day, activities that offered a platform for promotion of Humanitarian Values were carried out. The event was attended by stakeholders, partners, general public and media agencies and. They had the following activities:

- Various public place cleaning exercises targeting the most vulnerable communities;
- Donating cleaning materials, food, blankets, groceries and clothes to the elderly at Matero after Care Centre in Lusaka, patients at Liteta Leprosarium in Chibombo and to people living with disabilities at Kangonga in Ndola. Over 1,000 individuals benefited from the donations.

A total of 50 media coverage events were carried out to promote Red Cross activities, involvement in emergency rescues, food distribution, 40th Anniversary celebration, among others. For the food security operation in Sinazongwe and Sesheke, 15 stories were done by local media organizations. They form part of a documentary on the ZRCS to be aired both on national, private radio, television and print media. A total of 1,000 news letters were produced and distributed to volunteers, partner national societies (PNS), local and international donors.

Expected result 3: Capacity of the Zambia Red Cross Society to promote the ideals and values of the Movement is increased

No specific activity has been implemented towards this result due to lack of direct funding. However, many branch executive members and volunteers have acquired more knowledge and skills in information dissemination techniques from various training workshops. The components of information dissemination and promotion of Humanitarian Values are always included in training programmes.

Impact

- The ZRCS increased its visibility and strengthened its relationship with the media organizations in the country.
- The various media coverage and information dissemination activities highlighted the Red Cross activities to the general public and created an increased interest by the media personnel to cover Red Cross activities and events and to follow in the field. As a result, the NS is profiled as a key humanitarian actor and advocate in the country with the added advantage of a network of Red Cross branches capable to deliver services at community level.

Constraint

- There is need for specific funding to support the promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values, which will in turn afford the sector to have a wider dissemination countrywide.

Organizational development

The OD focused on strengthening the capacity for the implementation of the recovery process and long-term initiatives. In accordance with the Algiers Plan of Action (APA), much work has been done to improve and strengthen governance at all level, enhance volunteer management, strengthen branch structures and improve financial management capacity.

Goal: Implementation of characteristics of a well-functioning national society has improved the Zambia Red Cross Society in the three key areas of foundation, capacity and performance.

Objective: By 2007, the national society has increased its capacity to design and implement strategic directions and is clearly heading towards becoming a well-functioning institution.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

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Expected result 1: Management and governance: Zambia Red Cross Society has a legal foundation, effective and efficient leadership and management that support the effective implementation of programme activities.

New governance board has been put in place and sub-committees have been formed.

Expected result 2: Branch development: The branch structure capacity of the national society is strengthened to improve service delivery.

The following activities were conducted aimed at enhancing governance at branch level:

- Elections have been held in Sesheke, Chilubi, Mwense and Luanshya branches and the new committees have been orientated on branch management, roles and responsibilities, Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values;
- Consultations on the branch development policy framework commenced at the headquarters. When finalized, this tool will assist in realigning branch development to the goals of the Federation Global Agenda and the APA;
- A total of 40 branch executive committees members were trained in Sinazongwe, Choma, Livingstone and Sesheke, which was supported by the food security, DRR and HIV and AIDS programmes.

Expected result 3: Volunteer management: Zambia Red Cross Society has in place effective volunteer and youth management system at all levels to support branch development and service delivery.

The volunteer policy has been finalized and adopted by the governing board. The policy will be operationalized by the third quarter of 2006. This policy will address volunteer recruitment, development, placement and general motivation to curtail the high volunteer turnover that is currently being experienced by the NS.

Expected result 4: Youth development: Youth structure is developed as a resource for effective service delivery on health and care, disaster preparedness and response.

Mobilization of youths is an ongoing activity in all the Red Cross branches. The youth programmes are focusing on HIV and AIDS prevention through peer education activities. These programmes are particularly significant in Livingstone, Kapiri Mposhi, Ndola, Chingola and Mporokoso Red Cross branches, through an operational alliance with the international youth foundation (IYF). The ZRCS is one of the five youth-based affiliates that IYF is funding on HIV and AIDS prevention in Zambia.

During the reporting period, 20 trainers of trainers (ToTs) for peer education were trained, with technical support from the United Nations Volunteers (UNV). These trainers later trained 100 peer educators in the five project sites. There are plans to scale up on this activity through integration with the HIV and AIDS programme.

Expected result 5: Finance development: The Zambia Red Cross Society has in place effective financial and logistics procedures to support programme implementation.

A new and updated version of navision accounting software has been installed and training of accounts staff at the headquarters was carried out. The finance and administration manual has been reviewed and updated with support from the Federation regional delegation in Harare. The final draft is awaiting adoption by the governing board.

Expected result 6: Resource mobilization: The Zambia Red Cross Society has increased its resource base in both value and diversity.

The resource mobilization policy was developed and adopted by the governing board. The policy guides the development of resource mobilization plans which are being implemented.

Impact

- During the reporting period, the ZRCS maintained its credibility as a stable and reliable organization delivering humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable communities through its continued efforts to improve its financial discipline.
- Good governance is central to national society's ability to adapt to change and respond to both future needs and challenges.

Zambia: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAAZM001; Programme Update no. 1

Constraints

Despite the encouraging development of the ZRCS during the recovery process in the period 2002-05, the NS faces considerable challenges, not only in meeting the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country, but also its own development as a leading humanitarian organization. Although supported by a number of PNS and donors, the NS continues to face challenges typical to humanitarian organizations in the context of a developing country. This includes:

- Finance management and resource development capacity;
- Development and retention of staff and volunteers;
- Funding of the core budget (including branch costs);
- Alignment of partner agendas with the organization's own priorities;
- Strengthening management / leadership and governance at headquarters;
- Better integration of programmes with branch development.

While steps have been taken towards addressing these factors, commitment by the ZRCS leadership to realize its organizational development objective will remain critical for the future of the organization.

To this end, the NS has agreed that the Federation maintains presence in the country to continue supporting the recovery process during the period 2006-07, based on priorities identified by the ZRCS in their strategic development plan and cooperation agreement strategy (CAS). With direct support from the Federation country delegation, the NS will strengthen external relations and expand funding base. The Federation will also continue to seek programme funding for disaster risk management including population movement and refugees, HIV and AIDS, primary health care as well as hygiene promotion.

Implementation and coordination

The implementation and coordination of this Appeal is governed by the Federation's Framework for Action which will orient capacity-building actions over the next five years, with the aim of building a well-functioning Federation network. The framework is a clear set of actions to reform and renew the Federation to ensure that it remains relevant and effective as an organization. This calls for collective leadership and accountability at all levels of the International Federation to succeed.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

Goal: Improved Federation systems and procedures to ensure effective implementation of Federation objectives in the country and increased capacity building of the national society. Promotion of greater partnership and coordination built to support Federation and national society programming and service delivery in the core areas.

Objective: The Zambia delegation provides technical support to the national society through the facilitation of a range of cooperation models and effective coordination of the Federation resources, effective and efficient Federation systems and procedures.

Expected result 1: The Zambia delegation has become an in-country fully functional business centre.

The Federation country delegation continues to interact with the regional delegation in Harare, the United Nations (UN) agencies and other stakeholders. This process has greatly contributed to the harmonization of efforts and the effective utilization of available resources in support to the NS.

During the reporting period, the Federation delegation supported coordination of disaster response, effective coordination of in-country partners and in the development of strategic partnerships with key stakeholders.

For the cholera intervention activities, the ZRCS partnered and worked in collaboration with several organizations, including the government (through the Lusaka DHMT), Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-Greece and the Society for Family Health. Resource, experience and information sharing between the different organizations were crucial to the operation and greatly contributed to its success.

Below is a table reflecting the activities undertaken by Red Cross/Red Crescent partners in Zambia

Zambia: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAAZM001; Programme Update no. 1

Movement Partners	Summary of activities (during the reporting period)
ICRC	Information and promotion of Humanitarian Values and Fundamental Principles.
Federation	Technical support to all projects, coordination and management, finance management and control, monitoring and evaluation.
British Red Cross	WatSan, HIV and AIDS.
Canadian Red Cross	Health and care (malaria).
Netherlands Red Cross	HIV and AIDS/nutritional support.
Spanish Red Cross	WatSan.
Swedish Red Cross	WatSan, disaster management, HIV and AIDS, organizational development, coordination and management.
Other Partners	
Consortium (Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)/Swedish Red Cross Society and Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI)	HIV and AIDS
DFID	Disaster risk reduction
UNHCR	Refugees and food security
USAID	Refugees
WFP	Refugees and food security
Government	Disaster management policy, health and food security

Expected result 2: The Federation coordination and the facilitation of strategic planning and CAS processes have increased the impact of the Movement support to the Zambia Red Cross Society.

The in-country coordination and cooperation mechanism for the Movement partners (CCM) ensured dialogue between partners. This forum has been and will continue to be the vehicle to provide feedback and addressing challenges on national programmes, governance and issues of common interest and concern. The CCM will help strengthen coordination, cooperation and collaboration amongst Movement partners in order to achieve a greater level of impact. Harmonization of planning with the ICRC and other bilateral partners has been well implemented and continue to be the key to the successful integration and implementation of all programmes.

A draft of the CAS was developed but not endorsed, owing to a demand by the partners for a review in the memorandum of understanding (MoU). Once CAS is finalized and the MoU is negotiated with partners, it will be the key tool in the efforts to coordinate the programming of the NS and its various partners.

Whilst the NS has been the primary implementing agency for the programmes, the Federation continued to provide project management support, financial management and procurements of relief items. The Federation has also been responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the projects and provide narrative as well as financial reports to the donors.

[Interim financial report below;](#)
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAZM001 - ZAMBIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAZM001
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	2'960'266	4'244'898		294'000	650'000	8'149'165
B. Opening Balance	86'359	62'319		52'156	21'730	222'563
Income						
Cash contributions						
Swedish Red Cross	132'150	66'200		53'788	20'688	272'825
UNHCR (UN Agency)		324'380				324'380
WFP		39'505				39'505
C1. Cash contributions	132'150	430'085		53'788	20'688	636'710
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Red Cross		299'941				299'941
PRM		-6'293				-6'293
Swedish Red Cross	-31'503	67'996		55'247	21'249	112'989
UNHCR (UN Agency)		1'067'116				1'067'116
WFP		201'226				201'226
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-31'503	1'629'986		55'247	21'249	1'674'978
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
Swedish Red Cross	0					0
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)	0					0
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	100'647	2'060'071		109'034	41'936	2'311'688
D. Total Funding = B + C	187'006	2'122'390		161'190	63'666	2'534'252

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	86'359	62'319		52'156	21'730	222'563
C. Income	100'647	2'060'071		109'034	41'936	2'311'688
E. Expenditure	-45'291	-897'736		-83'570	-248'491	-1'275'088
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	141'715	1'224'654		77'619	-184'825	1'259'163

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAZM001 - ZAMBIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
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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)		2'960'266	4'244'898		294'000	650'000	8'149'165	
Supplies								
Shelter	16'942		825				825	16'117
Construction	25'556		47'935				47'935	-22'379
Clothing & textiles	13'492		5'001				5'001	8'491
Food	43'472	4'411	7'322				11'733	31'739
Seeds,Plants			2'020				2'020	-2'020
Water & Sanitation	1'475'556		7'712				7'712	1'467'844
Medical & First Aid	525'578		21'044				21'044	504'534
Teaching Materials	198'458		17'564				17'564	180'894
Other Supplies & Services	57'332		2'321				2'321	55'011
Total Supplies	2'356'386	4'411	111'745				116'156	2'240'230
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	279'000		689				689	278'311
Computers & Telecom	30'000		9'010		6'363	1'570	16'943	13'057
Office/Household Furniture & Eq			681				681	-681
Total Land, vehicles & equipme	309'000		10'380		6'363	1'570	18'314	290'687
Transport & Storage								
Storage	7'112	1'618	6'616				8'234	-1'122
Distribution & Monitoring			17'592				17'592	-17'592
Transport & Vehicle Costs	373'218	15'612	71'727		3'210	16'998	107'546	265'673
Total Transport & Storage	380'330	17'229	95'935		3'210	16'998	133'371	246'959
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	501'600		24'165			74'050	98'215	403'385
Delegate Benefits	391'200		17'566		446	53'132	71'144	320'056
Regionally Deployed Staff	24'000							24'000
National Staff			48'254		1'084		49'339	-49'339
National Society Staff	1'781'448	14'565	330'330		7'025	21'922	373'843	1'407'605
Consultants	39'760		8'808		23'215		32'023	7'737
Total Personnel Expenditures	2'738'008	14'565	429'123		31'770	149'105	624'564	2'113'444
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	729'622	-6'153	9'897		14'069	810	18'623	710'999
Total Workshops & Training	729'622	-6'153	9'897		14'069	810	18'623	710'999
General Expenditure								
Travel	265'607	316	11'824		6'126	24'518	42'784	222'824
Information & Public Relation	206'908		2'022		1'016	816	3'853	203'055
Office Costs	181'125	1'524	30'895		4'576	9'096	46'091	135'034
Communications	91'682	-241	5'364		-122	19'829	24'830	66'852
Professional Fees	48'462	837	2'292			8'036	11'165	37'297
Financial Charges	9'108	10	25'505			-2'025	23'490	-14'382
Other General Expenses	303'231	326	353		129	1'231	2'039	301'192
Total General Expenditure	1'106'123	2'773	78'254		11'724	61'500	154'251	951'872
Depreciation								
Depreciation			1'571			524	2'094	-2'094
Total Depreciation			1'571			524	2'094	-2'094
Program Support								
Program Support	529'696	2'944	58'353		5'432	16'152	82'881	446'815
Total Program Support	529'696	2'944	58'353		5'432	16'152	82'881	446'815
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		9'522	102'478		11'003	1'833	124'835	-124'835
Total Operational Provisions		9'522	102'478		11'003	1'833	124'835	-124'835
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	8'149'165	45'291	897'736		83'570	248'491	1'275'088	6'874'076

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAZM001 - ZAMBIA

Interim financial report

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	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)		2'960'266	4'244'898		294'000	650'000	8'149'165	
VARIANCE (C - D)		2'914'975	3'347'163		210'430	401'509	6'874'076	