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## DREF final report Zambia: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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### DREF operation n° MDRZM008 GLIDE n° [FL-2013-000023-ZMB](#) Final Report 29 November 2013

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The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

#### Summary:

CHF 84,691 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 26 February, 2013 to support the Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS) in delivering assistance to some 300 households (1,800 beneficiaries) in Mumbwa District that had been affected by floods.

On 2 April, the budget was revised upwards to CHF 93,951 to cover the unforeseen costs of the deployment of an RDRT for 30 days as well as the engagement for one month of a logistics and a field officer as support staff for ZRCS.

ZRCS distributed relief items to the targeted beneficiaries and carried out hygiene promotion activities. This was aimed at reducing the vulnerability of 300 flood-affected households in Mumbwa district and to reduce the risk of water-borne and water-related diseases. ZRCS also conducted post-distribution monitoring to evaluate the distribution method as well receive feedback from the beneficiaries on the operation.

The three month operation was extended until the end of July to allow for a DREF review of the operation and a lessons learned workshop.

All planned activities were implemented and a balance of CHF 798 remained and will be returned to the DREF. There was an over expenditure on clothing and textiles due to the increased costs of blankets from the time the budget was developed. This was offset by not spending on other budgeted items such as teaching materials and utensils. Transport and vehicle costs increased due to an increase of monitoring activities after the deployment of RDRT. National society staff costs also increased as more staff time was spent in field than anticipated. On workshops and training, costs were higher as a result of the inclusion of a lessons' learnt workshop at a later stage during implementation.

The European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) and the Netherlands Red Cross and Netherlands Government contributed to the replenishment of the DREF allocation made for this operation. Other major donors and partners to the DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian



A ZRCS Volunteer carrying a bag of maize meal for a disabled beneficiary during the relief distributions in Nanqoma. Source: ZRCS

governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, DG ECHO, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the ZRCS, would like to thank all donors to the DREF.

The IFRC would also like to express its appreciation for the support given bilaterally to ZRCS by World Vision Zambia.

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

## The situation

Zambia experienced heavy rains from January 2013, which caused flooding in Mumbwa district and particularly in the constituencies of Nangoma and Kabulwebulwe. The heavy rains caused water logging which ruined crops, destroying infrastructure and property. The floods affected over 300 households in the area of this operation. ZRCS, together with the National Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), carried out a joint assessment in Nangoma and Kabulwebulwe in the second week of February 2013. The assessment found many houses had collapsed, roads and sanitation facilities were damaged, and fields were submerged with drinking water contaminated by flood water.

This rapid assessment identified that the following sectors were adversely affected by the floods:

**Settlement and shelter:** 300 families were homeless after their houses completely collapsed across the two constituencies. Most houses in these two areas were made in the traditional method of mud and poles with thatched roofs, and this made them vulnerable to the heavy rain. The food storage buildings of the families were also destroyed. Some houses had damp floors and this, coupled with poor ventilation, posed a threat of respiratory diseases.

**Water and sanitation:** The majority of the population in the affected Mumbwa district (around 75-100%) were using unprotected water sources. While the contamination of these water sources could not be ascertained due to lack of testing laboratories in the area, there was a 50% increase of diarrhoea cases compared to the previous two years, which indicated that the water could have indeed been contaminated.

**Livelihoods:** Significant hectares of the main staple crops of maize and cassava were inundated. In some cases, maize became stunted and did not mature. The cassava rotted due to water logging in the fields. The water logging of the grazing land led to fears of possible disease outbreaks amongst the animals; namely Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) and haemorrhagic Septicaemia.

**Education:** Given the state of the pit latrines two Basic Schools were closed as a way of safeguarding the health of the school children. Kabulwebulwe Basic School has a total of 950 pupils while Kasalu Basic School has a total of 1,600 pupils. In total, 2,550 children had their education disrupted due to the floods.

**Infrastructure:** The road infrastructure was also damaged and impassable; some bridges collapsed and made it difficult for the people to carry out their day-to-day activities. School children were not attending school due to impassable roads.

Based on the assessment findings, ZRCS planned an intervention to assist the families that had lost their homes, and this included a one-off relief distribution of food and non-food items to all 300 households.

### Lessons learnt workshop

A DREF review and lessons learned workshop was held from 10 to 17 July 2013 in Mumbwa. The review team from IFRC and British Red Cross Society had chance of meeting individual staff at ZRCS and carried out a field trip to Mumbwa and Nangoma. The workshop was attended by 30 ZRCS volunteers and staff

A separate meeting was held for a number of hours with the head of the DMMU, and a further meeting was held with World Vision to discuss the overall operation and the lessons learned for future reference.

The following were identified as some of the lessons learned:

- The need to strengthen the government's early warning system and the dissemination of information to the broader community

- A need for ZRCS to make better use of the government's early warning information, but also the need to strengthen its own systems of collecting warning signals
- The importance of improving the Zambian Red Cross preparedness for disasters and thereby reducing response times during an emergency
- The need for training branches on emergency preparedness and response
- The need to prepare a contingency plan and update it regularly
- The necessity of ensuring that Operations Updates accurately reflect the operation's progress and highlights challenges faced and changes needed, as the operation progresses, to avoid misleading information being reported
- The potential usefulness of ZRCS having an emergency fund earmarked for supporting needs assessments in the wake of a disaster
- One of the strongest aspects of this operation was the coordination and collaboration with other stakeholders, which greatly improved the quality and timeliness of service delivery and coverage of affected communities
- The importance of ensuring relief items are most appropriate for the communities (which relates back to the initial needs assessment), for example, the beans that made up food relief should have been a variety that takes less time to prepare.

## Coordination and partnerships

ZRCS enjoys good working relations with other humanitarian agencies and relevant government departments. The National Society coordinated the field assessment in Mumbwa district with the National Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) and World Vision Zambia. During the launch of the DREF, the District Commissioner was the guest of honour and the area MP and other government officials were present. During relief distributions, ZRCS coordinated the distribution exercise with World Vision Zambia. Logistical support was provided by World Vision Zambia, and World Vision staff also supported the distributions. The DMMU provided trucks to transport relief items from Lusaka to the field. The District Commissioner also participated in monitoring the distribution.

ZRCS worked in cooperation with government ministries and departments throughout the implementation of the DREF. The government took the lead in providing shelter and sanitation facilities to the affected communities. This included the delivery of mobile toilets to the affected four schools, which helped to decrease the risk of disease. ZRCS's planned interventions were shared and agreed upon with authorities before implementation to avoid any duplication and to ensure all urgent needs were planned for.

The local branch structure was involved in coordinating the implementation of the operation. ZRCS volunteers worked with satellite disaster management committees to implement DREF activities, as per agreements with the government and local communities. The National Society participated in all the coordination meetings organized by the government at various levels.

The District Commissioner of Mumbwa district was the guest of honour during the launch of DREF. The launch was also attended by the area MP, World Vision's Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs Manager, ZRCS staff and volunteers, and beneficiaries. In his speech, the area MP noted that the selected beneficiaries were just a fraction of a much larger community that was affected by the floods; he further noted that some places in his constituency were still inaccessible due to the effect of the floods. He appealed to the Zambia Red Cross Society to recruit more volunteers so that other affected communities could be identified and supported.

The District Commissioner, in his opening speech, thanked Zambia Red Cross Society for fulfilling its auxiliary role and the support they planned to give to the affected community. He also noted that there were still many gaps and appealed to other partners to support the affected community.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

A joint rapid assessment was undertaken by the ZRCS and the government immediately after the disaster. ZRCS mobilized and trained 50 volunteers in the affected area as there is no Red Cross branch in the district. The volunteer leaders participated in partnership meetings organized at the district level and provided support for government actions. A local logistics officer was recruited during the implementation of the operation in order to provide logistical support and organise local procurement. ZRCS provided regular updates to IFRC's Southern Africa Regional Office (SARO) on the progress of the DREF.

IFRC provided technical support in the planning of the operation, and assigned an RDRT member (from Uganda Red Cross Society) that supported ZRCS with the start-up and implementing the DREF.

As there was no Zambia Red Cross Branch in Mumbwa district, volunteers were identified and mobilised for DM training. The training was aimed at equipping the volunteers with the necessary skills to execute disaster operation activities. Topics covered: Principles and operations of the Red Cross Movement, Hygiene Promotion, Health Education, Logistics, and Distribution of Relief. The training attracted 50 volunteers, 25 from Nangoma and 25 from Kabulwebulwe. The training lasted for 4 days and was facilitated by staff from ZRCS, World Vision Zambia and the Ministry of Health. The capacity of the volunteers was built through the training and this helped in the efficient implementation of the DREF.

With the assistance of the village committees, village leaders/headmen and the DDMC, 300 displaced households (1,800 persons) were identified during the rapid assessment as needing assistance. The families all came from Nangoma and Kabulwebulwe in Mumbwa District, which was the worst affected district from the floods. Most households in these areas lost their houses, belongings, food stock and livelihood. The selection criteria to identify the most vulnerable was agreed upon with the government authorities and the affected communities.

During the implementation of the DREF, there was an outbreak of swine flu in the targeted areas, which fortunately did not impact too much on the implementation of activities. ZRCS created awareness among the volunteers on swine flu, tackling topics such as the causes and methods of prevention, and this was incorporated into the hygiene promotion messages disseminated by the volunteers to the communities. Throughout the implementation period, ZRCS monitored the swine flu situation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health initially had provided some face masks for the air-borne disease to the volunteers, but activities were postponed until clearance was officially given. The swine flu that broke out in Mumbwa and Nangoma was mild and not very severe and fortunately, no volunteer contracted the swine flu virus.

## Achievements against outcomes

### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

**Outcome: Reduce the vulnerability of 300 flood affected households in Mumbwa district through food relief for one month, and provision of basic household items.**

**Outputs:** 300 flood affected households have been provided with appropriate food rations for one month, and basic household items that meet the sphere standards.

#### Activities planned:

- Train 50 volunteers in food and relief distribution techniques
- Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.
- Local procurement of 18 metric tonnes of maize meal, 1,080 kg of cooking oil and 3,240 kg of beans.
- Distribute a one-month, one-off food ration to the 1,800 beneficiaries at a ration per person of 10kg maize meal, 0.6kg oil, and 1.8kgs of beans.
- Distribute and control movement of relief supplies from point of dispatch to end user.
- Purchase and distribute 550 mosquito nets, combined with a demonstration for the families in how to use the nets.
- Purchase 900 blankets and distribute to 300 families (3 blankets per households).
- Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on activities conducted.
- Develop and implement an exit strategy.

#### Progress:

- 50 volunteers were trained in hygiene promotion, brief history of red cross and its fundamental principles, food and relief distribution techniques
- 300 most affected households were targeted and registered and received assistance.
- Local procurement of 18 metric tonnes of maize meal, 1,080 kg of cooking oil and 3,240 kg of beans was completed as planned.
- A one-month, one-off food ration to the 1,800 beneficiaries at a ration per person of 10kg maize meal, 0.6kg oil, 1.8kgs of beans was completed.

- Relief supplies from point of dispatch to end user were effectively dispatched and controlled.
- 550 mosquito nets were purchased and distributed, combined with a demonstration for the families on how to use the nets.
- 900 blankets were purchased and distribute to 300 families (3 blankets per household).
- Monitoring of relief activities was done to evaluate relief activities and to provide reports on activities conducted.
- 50 pairs of protective clothing (gumboots and raincoats) for volunteers were procured though not distributed as water had receded by the time ZRCS received them

### Procurement

ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY
Maize meal	Kilograms	18,000
Beans	Kilograms	3,250
Vegetable oil	Litres	1,080
Blankets	Pieces	900
Mosquito nets	Pieces	550
Soap	Tablets	2,700
Jerry cans	Pieces	900
Chlorine	Boxes	300
Gum boots	Pairs	50
Rain coats	Pieces	50

### Distribution of relief items

Distribution in the two sites took over 4 hours and was carried out very well with no disputes. Some 95% of the beneficiaries received relief items on the distribution day while the remaining beneficiaries received their items the following day.

### Relief items distributed

ITEM	UNIT	QTY PERSON	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED	NO OF HH REACHED	TOTAL STOCKPILE D	COMMENT
Maize meal	Kgs	10	18,000	300	nil	100% distributed
Beans	Kgs	2	3,250	300	nil	100% distributed
Vegetable oil	Millilitres	750	1,080	280	nil	100% of the procured oil was distributed, ZRCS had to recalculate amount procured based on 750ml containers, not 650ml as per estimates. Therefore, there was a shortfall of 20 households reached
Blankets	Pieces	3 per household	900	300	nil	100% distributed
Mosquito nets	Pieces	1	550	91	nil	When it became apparent that the government had already distributed nets, ZRCS focused on those households that it could ascertain had not received any
Soap	Tablets	In accordance with SPHERE	900	300	20 tablets of soap	9 for hh of 5&6, 8 for hh of 4, 6 for hh of 3, 4 for hh of 2 and

		standards				3 for hh of 1 Balance stockpiled
Jerry cans	Pieces	3 per household	900	300	nil	Calculated on water consumption requirements per person
Chlorine	Boxes				300	Not distributed as the government had already distributed sufficient quantities. Stockpiled for future use
Gum boots	Pairs				50	Not distributed; waters had receded and decision was made that ZRCS should stockpile for future use
Rain coats	Pieces				50 pieces of complete rain suits	Not distributed; waters had receded and decision was made that ZRCS should stockpile for future use

### Post-distribution monitoring

A post-distribution monitoring tool was developed, which included a write up for orienting the volunteers on how to conduct such monitoring and analysis forms.

The tool was used to carry out a survey in Nangoma and Kabulwebulwe two weeks after the relief distribution. The survey involved conducting household interviews as well as analysing the data collected.

A sample size of 75 households in Nangoma and 91 households in Kabulwebulwe took part in the survey, representing 55% of the targeted households. The results of the survey were analysed and the findings will be used for programming future relief interventions, this will help in improving implementation of relief activities.

Overall, beneficiaries were very happy with the operation. Not unexpectedly, when questioned, the communities asked for greater quantities of food and over an extended period. Of importance for ZRCS for future operations is that the variety of beans distributed were not the most appropriate because of their long cooking time. This important information will be recorded for future reference.

An exit strategy was developed and used, existing government staff were incorporated in hygiene promotion activities and these initiatives will continue after the end of this DREF response.

### Challenges:

- The supplier delayed delivery of some items, which resulted in goods arriving at night.
- The truck loaded for Kabulwebulwe developed mechanical problems on the way and as such, it was off loaded in Nangoma and the truck for Nangoma was sent to Kabulwebulwe.
- The truck for Kabulwebulwe got stuck before it could reach the planned point for distribution; however, distribution was done at the point where it got stuck as it was close to the planned distribution site.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Outcome:** The risk of water-borne and water-related diseases is reduced through the provision of chlorine, soap and complementary hygiene promotion to 300 families (1,800 people) affected by floods.

**Outputs:** 300 affected families have access to clean water, soap and knowledge on hygiene.

#### Activities planned:

- Orient 50 volunteers in water treatment, health education (including cholera prevention) and hygiene promotion, and PHAST methodology.
- Distribute to each of the 300 families with 2,000 x 250 ml liquid chlorine for water treatment
- Affected families got information on correct use of liquid chlorine for water treatment.

- Procure 900 jerry cans and distribute to the 300 families (3 jerry-cans per family)
- Procure 2,700 bars of 250g soaps and distribute to the 300 families (three bars per family per month)
- Carry out health education, including cholera prevention, and hygiene promotion for 300 families using PHAST methodology.
- Monitor and evaluate the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.

#### **Progress:**

- 50 volunteers were oriented in water treatment, health education (including cholera prevention) and hygiene promotion, and PHAST methodology.
- The government distributed 2,000 x 250 ml liquid chlorine for water treatment to 300 families.
- Affected families were educated on correct use of liquid chlorine for water treatment.
- 900 jerry cans were procured and distributed to the 300 families (3 jerry cans per family – see tables on procurement and distribution in the objective above)
- 2,700 tablets of 250g soap were procured and distributed to the 300 families (3 tablets per family per month – see tables on procurement and distribution in the objective above).
- Health education was conducted, including cholera prevention, and hygiene promotion for 300 families using PHAST methodology.
- Monitoring was done to evaluate the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.

#### **Hygiene promotion**

Volunteers promoted hygiene in Nangoma and Kabulwebulwe. Over 5,200 people were reached in Nangoma, this comprised of 2,387 males and 2,911 females; in Kabulwebulwe, the volunteers reached 5,310 people (2,764 male and 2,546 female).

Topics covered in hygiene promotion sessions included cholera, malaria, preventive measures of swine flu (H1N1), dysentery and typhoid. The volunteers informed the beneficiaries on how these diseases were transmitted and sensitized them on prevention methods. The volunteers also informed the beneficiaries on how to treat their water sources and domestic water, and how to use impregnated mosquito nets. Emphasis was made on the importance of the above topics and how they relate to the floods situation.

All the above were implemented in accordance with the government standards with full support from government health personnel. ZRCS's exit strategy for the operation was also agreed to by the Ministry of Health, whereby all the trained volunteers will continue to work with the government after end of the DREF operation. The knowledge and skills gained by the volunteers will not be lost, and can be used generally to support the communities in the future.

The support provided by ZRCS to the community was greatly appreciated by the government. The government recognized that the health support has resulted in a greater number of people being reached with hygiene and health education. This is a great achievement for ZRCS as well as for the Red Cross Movement, and the crucial role of the volunteers is acknowledged.

#### **Challenges:**

The outbreak of the H1N1 flu in Mumbwa district impacted on hygiene promotion activities especially in Kabulwebulwe constituency.

#### **Logistics**

**Outcome: Appropriate and suitable relief food and items are made available in a timely and effective manner for the emergency operation**

**Outputs: Relief food and items in adequate quantities are bought (mobilised) delivered, properly stored and distributed.**

#### **Activities planned:**

- Procurement of food and non-food items locally in line with national procurement guidelines.
- Transportations of the food and non-food (quantities as above) items from Lusaka to Mumbwa
- Monitoring and distribution reports

**Progress:**

Procurement of food and non-food items locally was completed in line with national procurement guidelines. Some goods had to be purchased internationally due to lack of availability in Zambia.

- Transportation of the food and non-food items from Lusaka to Mumbwa was completed with no major setbacks or delays.
- Monitoring was done and distribution reports were prepared and shared.
- The relief operation reached the targeted beneficiaries and all items have been distributed.

Procurement of relief items was done using the Federation's standard procurement procedures and quotations were called for from potential suppliers. Most items were available within Zambia except jerry cans, which were ordered from an international supplier. The bids were assessed by a tender committee comprised of the IFRC Disaster Management Coordinator and the Finance officer from Zambia Red Cross Society. Although bids were not received for supplying food items, ZRCS approached individual food suppliers to garner interest.

The quantities of relief items procured reflected SPHERE standards. In some cases, the quantities exceeded SPHERE standards when it became apparent that the government had undertaken distributions of some items. In these cases, ZRCS has stockpiled the procured goods, for use in future emergencies.

**Challenges:**

- Minor delays due to road conditions and supplier delivery schedules were experienced, but the operation ultimately achieved its goal.

## Contact information

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

- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Alexander Matheou Regional Representative for Southern Africa; Gaborone; phone: +267 3712700, mob: +267 71395340, fax: +267 3950090; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: [daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of zone logistics unit; Tel: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC regional representation:** Diana Ongiti, Senior RM Officer; phone +254 20 2835 276; email: [diana.ongiti@ifrc.org](mailto:diana.ongiti@ifrc.org)

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

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731067277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

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

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.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
  2. Enable healthy and safe living.
  3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRZM008 - Zambia - Floods

Timeframe: 26 Feb 13 to 31 Jul 13

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Feb 13

Final

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2013/2-2013/	Programme	MDRZM008
Budget Timeframe	2013/2-2013/	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Funding**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		93,951				93,951	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		93,153				93,153	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		93,153				93,153	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		93,153				93,153	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		93,153				93,153	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0	
<b>C. Income</b>		93,153				93,153	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-93,153				-93,153	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		0				0	

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## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>93,951</b>			<b>93,951</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Clothing & Textiles	9,345		18,909			18,909	-9,564	
Food	18,905		16,483			16,483	2,423	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,876		2,256			2,256	619	
Teaching Materials	3,413						3,413	
Utensils & Tools	3,510						3,510	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>38,048</b>		<b>37,647</b>			<b>37,647</b>	<b>401</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	975		639			639	336	
Distribution & Monitoring	2,340		192			192	2,148	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,290		5,945			5,945	-1,655	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>7,605</b>		<b>6,776</b>			<b>6,776</b>	<b>829</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	7,136		784			784	6,351	
National Staff	1,560						1,560	
National Society Staff	5,733		7,797			7,797	-2,064	
Volunteers	10,633		6,112			6,112	4,521	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>25,061</b>		<b>14,693</b>			<b>14,693</b>	<b>10,368</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants			1,418			1,418	-1,418	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>			<b>1,418</b>			<b>1,418</b>	<b>-1,418</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	7,040		16,883			16,883	-9,842	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>7,040</b>		<b>16,883</b>			<b>16,883</b>	<b>-9,842</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	8,000		6,912			6,912	1,088	
Information & Public Relations	683		137			137	545	
Office Costs			755			755	-755	
Communications	780		975			975	-195	
Financial Charges	1,000		1,271			1,271	-271	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>10,463</b>		<b>10,051</b>			<b>10,051</b>	<b>412</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	5,734		5,685			5,685	49	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>5,734</b>		<b>5,685</b>			<b>5,685</b>	<b>49</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>93,951</b>		<b>93,153</b>			<b>93,153</b>	<b>799</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>799</b>			<b>799</b>		

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MDRZM008 - Zambia - Floods

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	93,951	0	93,153	93,153	93,153	0	
Subtotal BL2	93,951	0	93,153	93,153	93,153	0	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>93,951</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93,153</b>	<b>93,153</b>	<b>93,153</b>	<b>0</b>	