



# ZUBOUMBIA

WASH response for population movement and floods.  
Document for participants



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## 1. THE COUNTRY: Zuboumbia



The Republic of Zuboumbia is located on the mainland of Adria. This is the Zuboumbia flag (left).

Key country data can be found in the table below:

<b>Population</b>	The population is 169 million people. The urban population has continued to grow, reflecting the country's ongoing urbanization trend. 64.81 million people reside in urban areas.					
	<b>Date</b>	<b>Density</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Population</b>	
	2020	1328 people per km <sup>2</sup>	86 M	83 M	169.000.000	
<b>Capital</b>	Lumbara Is a megacity, and has a population of 10.2 million residents as of 2020					
<b>Currency</b>	Zuboumbian Dollar (ZMD) Exchange rate 1 ZMD = 0.11973 € / 1 € = 7.95146 ZMD					
<b>Airports</b>	International airport in Lumbara, domestic airports Sao Zumba, Eveneg, Panzaria					
<b>Economic basis</b>	Zuboumbia is a lower-middle-income country in Adria and, with a population of 173 million, is the eighth most densely populated country globally. Zuboumbia has one of the fastest growing economies in Adria, with a gross domestic product growth rate of 7.2% in 2020, and the country ranks second in Adria in terms of gender parity (World Economic Forum), with women as head of state, leader of the opposition party, and speaker of the parliament.					
<b>Climate</b>	Subtropical in the center-north and tropical in the south. There is a pleasantly warm, sunny winter, slightly cooler in the north and warmer in the south, then there is a short, hot spring between March and May, and a long rainy season from June to December due to the summer monsoon.					
<b>Natural hazards</b>	In the rainy season, flooding is frequent, especially in the valleys and nearby the rivers. Landslides also occur in areas with increased deforestation. Because of its location, it is exposed to the risk of hurricanes and tropical storms, although they do not occur intensely and frequently.					

<b>Health profile</b>	<p>Despite attaining notable progress on most health indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals, Zuboumbia has a high prevalence of diarrhoea, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases.</p> <p>Although the risk factors for infectious diseases, such as insufficient sanitation, are still a threat, the increasing pattern of sedentary lifestyles and unhealthy diets among the population of is adding to the burden of non-communicable diseases.</p> <p>Zuboumbia is considered a cholera endemic country. Not all the country is susceptible to outbreaks, but it is mainly concentrated around lakes and rivers in the fishing villages. It is also a country with a high incidence of malaria, with a mortality rate of 40% in children under 5 years of age. There are sporadic outbreaks of dengue fever and leptospirosis after rains or flooding.</p> <p>The high incidence of diarrhoea in children under 5 and the high incidence of malaria in the country cause many people in the 0-5 age group to suffer from severe malnutrition.</p> <p>Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: high (2020): <b>food or waterborne diseases:</b> bacterial and protozoal diarrhoea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever, <b>vector borne diseases:</b> dengue fever and malaria are high risks in some locations, <b>water contact diseases:</b> leptospirosis, <b>animal contact diseases:</b> rabies</p>
<b>Disabilities and diversity</b>	<p>The population of persons with disabilities is approximately 2.8% of the total population, which translates to 4.7 million individuals. Among them, 2.6 million are male, and 2.1 million are female. These figures were revealed in the National Survey of Persons with Disabilities (NSPD) conducted by the Zuboumbia Bureau of Statistics (ZBS).The survey highlights the importance of addressing various challenges faced by people with disabilities, including issues related to accessibility, stigmatization, and discrimination.</p>
<b>Education</b>	<p>The average number of years in school is 10. In the Village schooling is lower compared to the urban areas.</p>
<b>Map</b>	

## 1. THE NATIONAL SOCIETY: Zuboumbian Red Cross Society

<b>Official Name</b>	Zuboumbian Red Cross Society (ZRCS)
<b>Foundation</b>	1968, member of IFRC since 1970
<b>Mission</b>	<p>The Zuboumbian Red Cross Society (ZRCS) mission statement is 'to mobilise the power of humanity for improving the lives of the vulnerable in Zuboumbia'. The Society's main goals are set out in its framework for development cooperation. It is now implementing its strategic plan 2020–25, which focuses on programme delivery and financial consolidation. Close cooperation with the authorities is one of the main elements in the Society's strategic plan. It has a positive image with the population, largely through its disaster relief and health programmes. <i>[See the section on NS main programs for more information.]</i></p> <p>It works in the areas of Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Livelihoods, with uneven implementation across the territory for each of the areas. There is also the presence of ZR Youth, with its own activities and activities associated with the previous sectors.</p>
<b>Constituency</b>	<p>Legal status: constitution was adopted by an Act of Parliament in 1968. It was approved by the ICRC the following year and became a member of the International Federation in 1970.</p> <p>It is the largest voluntary organisation in the country with Branches in all 29 provinces. There is a National Council based at the ZRCS's Headquarters in the capital Lumbara.</p> <p>In 2020, ZRCS has 44,000 male, 28,000 female and 7, 000 youth members. They are usually recruited as staff in relief operations. Women are underrepresented in all parts of the Society, and that includes Branch Secretaries (24 out of 29 are men). The National Youth Council now has a representative on the central governing board.</p>
<b>Leadership</b>	<p>The Society is governed by a National Council led by the President, and a central governing board which comprises a chairperson, a vice chairperson, a treasurer, two youth members, three women representatives, four external advisers with specific skills and expertise and nine regional representatives representing the Branches. The Governing Board meets quarterly and is responsible for policy formulation. It reports to the national council yearly. Governing boards exist in each branch and are responsible for branch activities. The Secretary-General is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the organisation, although the President, who has a medical background, has strong contacts with the government, particularly the Ministry of Health, and plays an important role.</p>

<b>Resources</b>	<p>The ZRCS's total income in 2023 was CHF 1.1 million. The main sources of income were from participating National Societies, the International Federation, the ICRC and a few local sources. Some funding (10%) external to the Movement been developing in recent years, including some funding of Longonian refugee programmes by the UNHCR. The Society is now on a firm footing financially and is annually audited by a major international auditing company. The Society continues to rely heavily on external funding, although some modest progress can be seen in local fundraising.</p>		
<b>Human Resources</b>	<p>The ZRCS has 105 employees: 41 at headquarters and the remainder in the Branches. The National Society has cut staff in recent years and is now able to retain professional staff within a streamlined structure. Many departments, for example youth and information, rely heavily on volunteers who receive a modest daily allowance.</p> <p>Branches vary in size significantly with perhaps only 1 staff member in some of the remoter rayons, while the major cities there is a stronger base, with up to 10 staff.</p>		
<b>Volunteering</b>	Country total	80.000	<p>The volunteer base is estimated around 80,000 with a strong community base in the major cities, covering the different areas of intervention. Some of them are active on a regular basis, some are disengaged, and some collaborate sporadically on the basis of specific needs, especially those linked to Relief.</p>
	Youth	20.000	<p>Volunteers are regularly involved in health programmes, sometimes with distributions. There are ZRCS volunteers although they do not have specific activities. There is a group of people who are not currently active but have been active volunteers. They are all multidisciplinary volunteers, who participate in the activities of the different sectors indistinctly. The volunteer base is stronger in the major cities.</p>
	Panzaria province	500	<p>200 are in Panzaria, 210 in Navoria and 90 in Cosme Villages. All of them have been trained in Red Cross and Red Crescent Principals and in First Aid. In Cosme Villages they are strong in community-based health interventions and in community engagement, 85% of the volunteers are women. In Navoria 45% are women and 55% are men, and from the total 60% are in the age between 16-35. In Panzaria the 200 volunteers are not that active, the most active group, around 20 people, are working in the warehouse.</p>
<b>Staff</b>	Country total	105	<p>41 at the head office, the rest spread over the districts, varying between 1-10 employees.</p>

	Panzaria province	5	Based at the headquarters in Panzaria city are 3 : provincial Secretary, Finance and a community health officer. 1 livelihood officer in Cosme region and 1 new recruitment PGI officer working in the informal refugees camps from Cosme.
<b>NS Cash experience</b>	ZRCS have relatively recent experience in cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and have been trained in CVA. ZRCS have been involved in multi-purpose-cash relief and livelihoods programs via electronic cash, but not in all regions.		
<b>Warehouses</b>	The National Society has 3 warehouses (Lumbara – main, Takoro and Panzaria) where emergency stocks are maintained.		
<b>Volunteer management</b>	ZRCS have a volunteer policy and updated volunteer register. The volunteers receive initial training in the statutes and principles of the movement.		
<b>National programs</b>	<b>society</b>	<b>main</b>	<p><b>Disaster Risk Reduction:</b> Zuboumbia has experienced major disasters frequently, including regular flooding and landslides. ZRCS has an important role in terms of disaster response within the national disaster plan, and regularly responds particularly in the provision of emergency relief (including through CVA), livelihoods, and preparedness. The National Society is a member of the government's national disaster committee.</p> <p><b>Health</b> programs are implemented using the Community based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach, mainly focusing in dengue, malaria and other endemic diseases like cholera and leptospirosis. Through its branch structure and volunteer base at the community level, they work as well in first aid awareness and vaccination campaigns. The National Society work hand in hand with the Ministry of Health staff at national and provincial level.</p> <p><b>WASH</b> is part of the Health department and since 2010 has been integrated into the ZRCS's Strategic Plan. The main WASH activities are water point construction and rehabilitation, household water treatment, handwashing facilities, school, health center and household latrine construction (with CLTS approach) and hygiene promotion (with PHAST). The volunteers' trainings (PHAST and CLTS) were done in 2015 to several staff and volunteers from the provinces together with the Ministry of Water Works.</p>

## 2. PANZARIA PROVINCE BEFORE THE FLOODS

**Panzaria city** is the capital of Panzaria province, with a population of nearly 1.6 million people. Government offices, 2 hospitals, 2 public and 1 private clinic, universities and medical college, some pharmaceutical industries, textile industries and the Panzaria Inland Water Transport Authority's head office are all located in Panzaria city. Panzaria city has a small airport with regular domestic flights.

**Navoria** is the second major city in Panzaria province that lies on the banks of the Iregua river and Lola Lake. Navoria has a population of 380,000 inhabitants and approximately 76.000 families according to the latest census (2020). The city has all basic services, markets, shops, and a banking system. There are several health centres and a hospital. The main income of the city is the fish industry from the lake and agriculture mainly rice plantation. Navoria is connected by road to Panzaria city and also has a River Port.

**Cosme villages** have a population of 16.000 people, who are mainly women, elders, and children, as the young men go to Panzaria and Navoria for long periods of time to work. Many of the elders speak only their local languages. The main source of income is farming, mainly rice and fishing. In the area there is only one health post, which has intermittent opening hours due to the difficulty of access.

### Population movement:

Since September 2023, many thousands of refugees have moved from neighboring country Longon due to the civil war. Many large informal settlement camps have formed in Zuboumbia with makeshift shelters developing. Minimum support is provided by the Government and other organizations.

Many refugees settled in **Cosme region** (bordering with Longon), with approx. 60.000 people in 3 informal settlements. The population size is now generally stable. The **informal refugee camps** have been established between the villages and rice paddies in a low-lying flood-prone area.



Detailed map Panzaria October 2023 Population movement



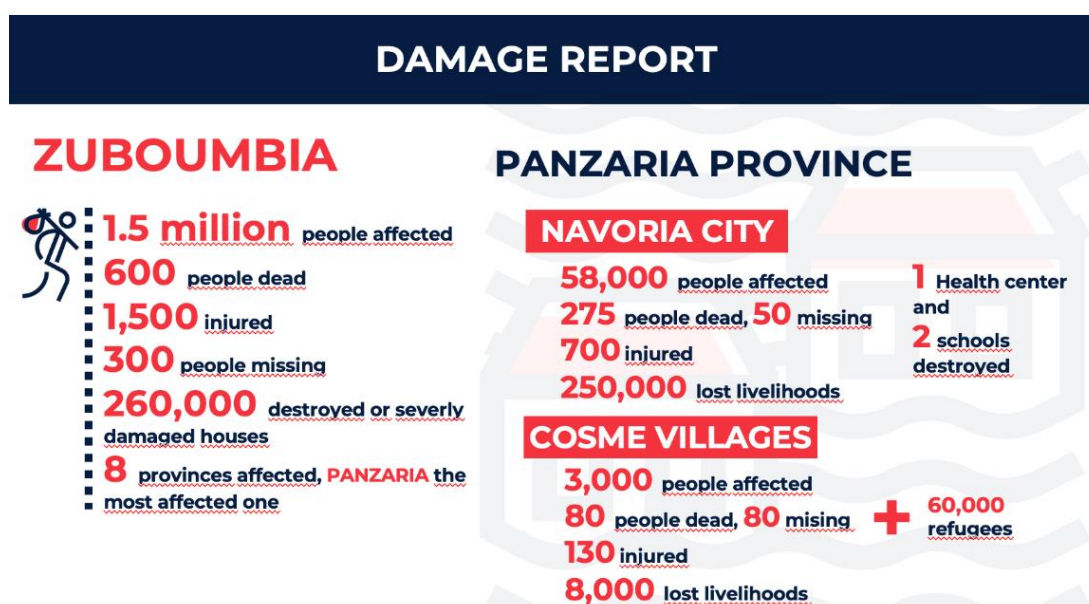
### 3. THE DISASTER: Population movement and floods

- Since September 2023: population movement
- 29 January 2024: Floods
- 13 February 2024: 332,000 CHF allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF)
- 05 March 2024: Government declaration of national disaster
- 25 March 2024: IFRC issues a Rapid Response Alert for a preliminary assessment of the situation.
- 21 April 2024: First Rapid Response team deployment preliminary assessment
- 23 April 2024: Emergency Appeal

#### Floods:

Torrential rains started in Dec 2023 throughout the country, leading to rivers and dams overflowing and widespread flooding in central and southern parts of Zuboumbia. A total of 8 provinces have been affected. Zuboumbia's National Disaster Management Institute (ZNDMI) indicates that around 1.5 million people have been affected to date in the whole country. More than 600 people are confirmed dead, around 1.500 have been injured and more than 260.000 houses have been destroyed or severely damaged. 300 people are reported missing. There is extensive damage to infrastructure such as roads and bridges. The most affected province is Panzaria, with the flooding exacerbating the existing challenges with the ongoing population movement. The damage in areas where access has been possible is:

**Damage report - preliminary figures** (Source: Zuboumbia government authorities):



Panzaria province has been severely affected. In addition to the heavy floods, several landslides have affected villages and cities. Navoria city and Cosme Region are the most affected areas. No major damage has been reported in Panzaria city.

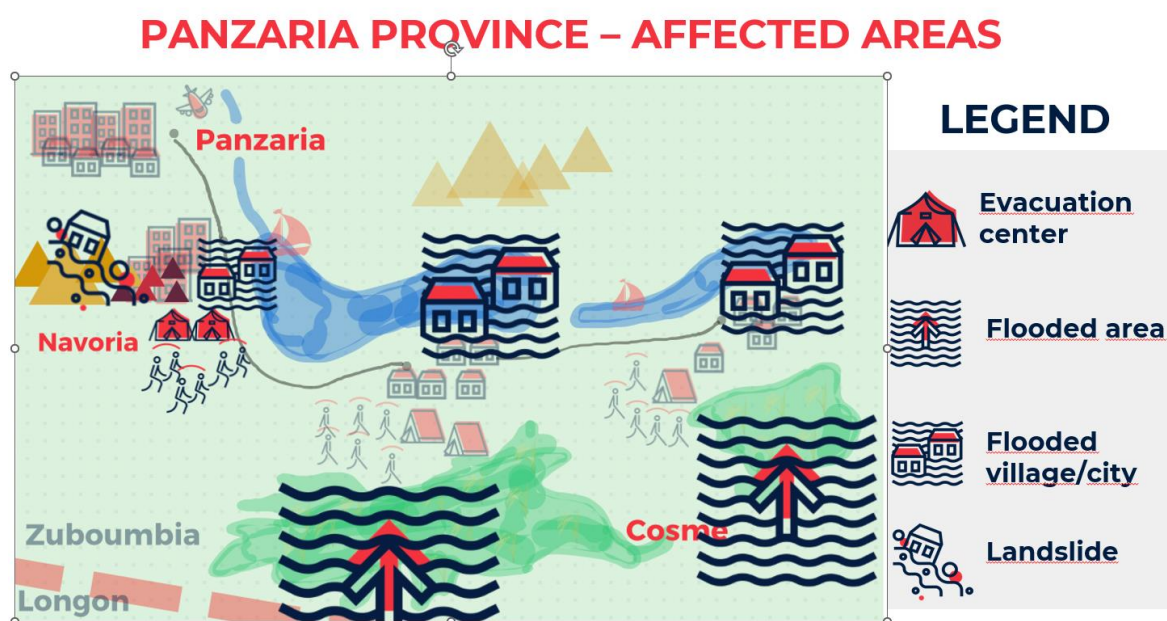
In **Navoria** city 275 people are confirmed dead, 50 missing, and 700 injured. 250.000 have lost their livelihoods. 58,000 residents are estimated to be affected with badly damaged or destroyed housing.

These people are currently accommodated in community halls, churches, and schools. Others are staying with relatives and neighbors (estimated to be approx. 18.000 people). The government's plan is to set up 2 evacuation centers to accommodate the families.

There have been reports of damage to the main water treatment plant, which serves not only Navoria city but also a wider catchment area including the Cosme villages. The areas on the outskirts of the city are the most affected. The central commercial area has been less affected and there is talk of reopening the markets, both food and produce.

In the **Cosme region** an estimated 80 people are dead, 10 missing, and 130 injured. 600 houses have been destroyed and an estimated 8.000 people have lost their livelihoods. Flooding has destroyed roads and made vehicle access very difficult.

In the **Informal Refugee camps**, there is no clear reports of damage or estimates of the affected population. However as the camps are located in flooded areas the Government has requested continuing support to the 60.000 refugees.



## 4. THE RESPONSE: The Red Cross Movement

The Zuboumbian Red Cross Society mobilised its teams from the first moment of the emergency, collaborating with the authorities in activities such as warning the population, first aid and referrals to health centres, monitoring river flooding, supporting preventive evacuations and providing non-food items, and reinforcing its emergency stock in the warehouses in Panzaria.

3 HQ staff from Lumbara were temporary deployed to Navoria to support emergency coordination (1 Operations Coordinator, 1 public health surge coordinator and 1 PSS officer). There were 3 staff already based in Panzaria city (1 Provincial Secretary, 1 admin & finance officer, 1 livelihood officer,

1 CBHFA officer. 1 Livelihoods Officer and 1 PGI Officer are based in Cosme, working with ICRC in the informal refugee camps.

**Summary of the NS staff and volunteers in each location:**

	Panzaria	Navoria city	Cosme region
<b>Staff</b>	1 Provincial secretary 1 admin & finance officer 1 project officer CBHFA  3 HQ emergency staff deployed (1 Operations coordinator, 1 public health surge coordinator and 1 PSS officer)	-	1 PGI officer working with ICRC in the refugee's camp.  1 project officer livelihood
<b>Volunteers</b>	200 – Panzaria HQ 500 – total province	210	90

**IFRC membership**

IFRC provided technical support to ZRCS for rapid assessment, communication, resource mobilization, design, and implementation of the response, in close coordination with other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners such as the Camerian Red Cross, Mandavian Red Cross and Saneke Red Cross and the ICRC. ICRC has presence in the country, although it maintains close communication with the National Society, which it is supporting in developing its capacity in restoring family links for the Longon refugees from its regional office in Lumbara.

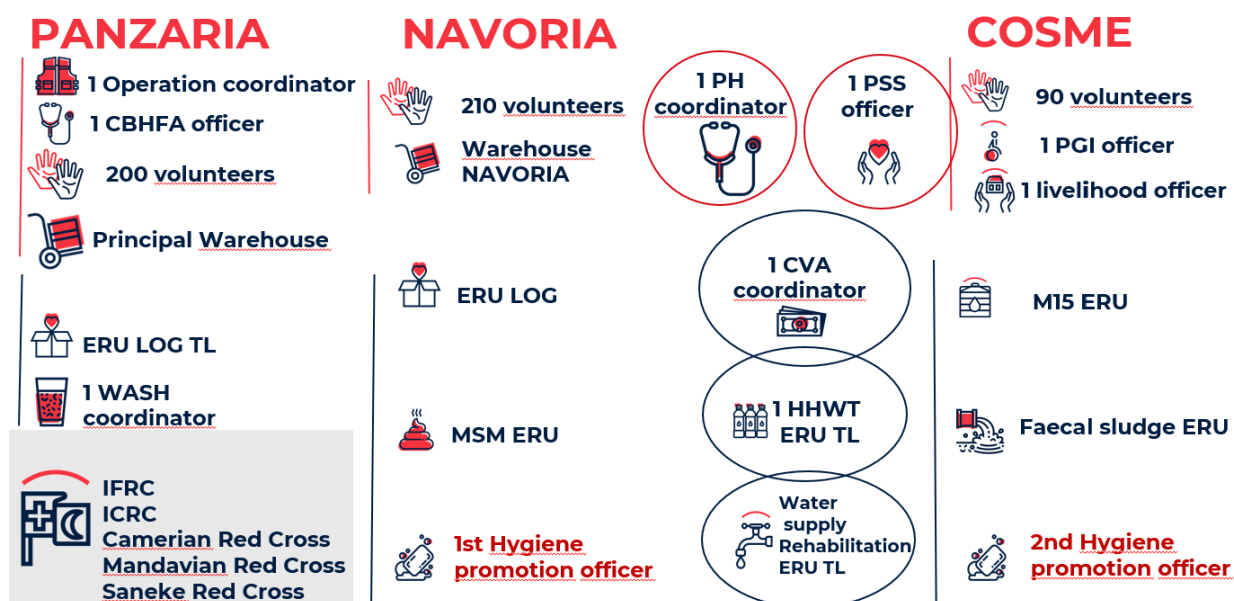
IFRC is planning to launch an Emergency Appeal. The operation will most probably include activities in the sectors of Shelter, Livelihoods, Health and PSS, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

Given the level of needs, **IFRC have requested the following Rapid Response Profiles** to support the Zuboubian RCS.

- **1 x CVA Coordinator:** for 3 months, although shorter availability will be considered, based in Navoria with travel to Cosme.
- **1 x WASH Coordinator:** for 3 months, although shorter availability will be considered, based in Panzaria city.
- **1 X HHWTS ERU – TL:** initial deployment of a Team Leader to Navoria to support the National Society and delegation to assess and determine the further resources to be deployed. Based on the assessment findings the configuration of the ERU i.e., equipment and team composition will be confirmed.
- **1 x ERU WASH Water Supply and Rehabilitation (WSR) TL** initial deployment of a Team Leader to Navoria and Cosme to support the National Society and delegation to assess and determine the further resources to be deployed. Based on the assessment findings the configuration of the ERU i.e., equipment and team composition will be confirmed.
- **2 X Hygiene Promotion Officers** for 3 months Navoria and Cosme region.

- **1 X Logistics ERU for 3 months.** Team members to split between Panzaria and Cosme region.
- **1 X Water Module 15 ERU** to Cosme
- **1 X Mass Sanitation Module 20 ERU** to Navoria
- **1 X FSM ERU:** Refugees camps in Cosme

## PANZARIA MOVEMENT INTERVENTION



### Coordination:

National and international organizations based in Zuboumbia have started relief operations. Several organizations without offices in Zuboumbia are deploying experts into the country to assist with their operations.

The UN Office for the Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) have taken the lead in coordinating UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations for which the cluster approach has been activated in Panzaria city.

The WASH cluster is led by UNICEF and the Health cluster by Ministry of Health. The Shelter and Protection clusters have also been activated. The defense authorities are providing the 2 evacuation centers in Navoria city. WSI, a local NGO, is in charge of sanitation and hygiene promotion. The main organisations working in WASH are OXFAM, World Vision, UNHCR, and IOM.

