

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

# Final report

## Namibia: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Emergency Appeal</b>  | <b>MDRNA008; Glide n° DR-2013-000062-NAM</b>                                |
| <b>Date of issue:</b> 30 September 2013  | <b>Date of disaster:</b> 17 May 2013  |
| <b>Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA):</b><br>Naemi Heita, IFRC Southern Africa Regional Office   | <b>Point of contact:</b> Bruce Siyambango, Disaster Management Manager NRCS |
| <b>Operation start date:</b> 28 June 2013  | <b>Operation end date:</b> 30 June 2014                                     |
| <b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 1,390,816   |   |
| <b>Number of people assisted:</b> 156,075  |   |
| <b>Host National Society:</b> Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS): 4,500 volunteers, 222 staff, 8 branches  |   |
| <b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross, American Red Cross, British Red Cross   |   |
| <b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The Government of the Republic of Namibia through Office of Prime Minister, US Government (USAID), United Nation International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) and FAO |   |

**Period covered by this Final Report:** 28 June 2013 to 30 June 2014

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 1,390,816

**Appeal coverage:** 80%; [click here to go directly to the final financial report](#), or [here to view the contact details](#)

### Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 28 June 2013 for CHF 1,390,816 to support the Namibia Red Cross Society's response towards 55,000 beneficiaries (11,000 households) in four northern regions (Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Kunene) severely affected by drought for 12 months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 150,000 was allocated from the International Federation's DREF to support the National Society in its initial response.
- [Operations update n° 1](#) and [n° 2](#) were published on 15 July and 31 July 2013 respectively.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was published to include the addition of cash transfer element of NAD 300 (approximately CHF 28) a month, targeting 2,000 households for six months.
- A [six-month update](#) was issued on 28 February 2014.



Children having their daily meal at the Red Cross office in Kunene. Photo: NRCS

Overall the appeal targeted 55,000 people and has reached 156,075 beneficiaries (31,215 households).

**Summary:** A national state of emergency was declared by the Government of Namibia on 17 May, 2013 requesting for international assistance for the estimated 331,000 people in rural communities classified as food insecure representing 14 percent of the total population of Namibia. The Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS)

subsequently launched an appeal to support the government call for emergency assistance and to provide assistance in four of the worst affected regions. Through the response operation, NRCS provided delivered assistance in water and sanitation, food security, nutrition and livelihoods sectors.

During the reporting period, NRCS has undertaken some significant steps in supporting the worst affected populations, by forging partnerships, co-ordination, assessments and direct programme delivery. An in-depth needs assessment of water sanitation and hygiene was undertaken by the WASH cluster's Rapid Assessment Team in four regions and a detailed household food security needs assessment was completed with the support of a British Red Cross Household Economic Security (HES) analyst. This provided important information and guidance on designing a needs-based response.

**Financial situation:** The appeal raised CHF 1,109,369 of which 97% was spent. The remaining balance will be taken to the regional disaster management project and will be used to address one of the main issues identified as part of the food security assessment conducted in July 2014 supporting farmers with training and agricultural input to ensure increased food production.

Due to a cholera outbreak in Kunene, a response was required and additional resources were allocated to prevent loss of lives. The variances between budget and expenditure on the budget line for construction materials was due to the construction of soup kitchens for which only operational aspects were budgeted but not construction activities. An insufficient amount was budgeted for travel, distribution & monitoring, and transport & vehicle costs, as well as the procurement of seeds and plants. This caused variances on these budget lines. The transportation of seed and other inputs was budgeted assuming that these items would be procured locally, which was not feasible. The Namibian Red Cross Society had to do central procurement, which resulted in high transportation costs. Furthermore, cash disbursements were started in October 2013 based on the Household Economic Security Assessment conducted in July 2013 and as such, were not budgeted for at the launch of the Emergency Appeal. These cash distributions were funded by ECHO as part of their contribution to the appeal. In addition, there is variance on the financial charges budget line due to foreign exchange losses that were higher than foreseen. In July 2014, a Food Security Assessment was done in Kunene by an external consultant.

**Lesson learnt:** In July 2014, a Food Security Assessment was done in Kunene by an external consultant with the following objectives:

- To assess the food and nutrition security, livelihoods, coping mechanisms and underlying vulnerabilities of different population groups in Kunene and identify potential risks associated with the failure of the rains;
- To support development of a contingency plan and long-term food and nutrition security strategic plan;
- To assess the capacity of Namibia Red Cross Society in implementation of the proposed food and nutrition security;
- To evaluate previous interventions impact.

The conclusions of the study on the impact of the drought operation implemented by Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS) was that while all households in the affected areas received government led food assistance, a comparison of NRCS beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries indicated total incomes, dietary diversity and Coping Strategy Index indicators were relatively better for Namibia Red Cross Society beneficiaries. This is an indication of a positive project outcome by the NRCS intervention. Recommendations formulated by the external assessment team included the need for a continuation of interventions as they were still relevant and appropriate given the food deficits faced by households. However, they found that Namibia Red Cross Society needs to develop a clear strategy on graduation from emergency phase to recovery and development with the overall aim of ensuring resilience among households to the recurring hazard of drought and other common shocks. The national society itself concluded at the end of the operation that there is need to invest in building local staff capacity in disaster response so that they will be able to provide rapid, timely response to emergencies leading to reduced delays associated with recruitment of international staff/delegates.

The national society appreciates the support of both local and international partners and the contributions made to the Emergency Appeal. Contributions were received from the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government), Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund), Swedish Red Cross, (from Swedish Government), Luxembourg Government, European Commission – DG ECHO, Red Cross of Monaco, USAID, UNICEF and local businesses.

## The situation

The country received below average and erratic rainfall for the early part of the 2012-13 rainy season. The period from January to March 2013 was dominated by very hot and dry conditions over the greater part of Namibia, with patches of moderate rainfall only in the north-eastern parts of the country (Caprivi and Kavango regions). The rainfall over the greater part of Namibia depicts meteorological drought conditions. The low and erratic rainfall season produced insufficient pasture to support the current number of livestock.

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) requested a joint Emergency Food Security Assessment (of which Namibia Red Cross was part), that was conducted in April 2013. The assessment found an overall significant reduction in food and water availability, access and utilization. As a result, about 30 per cent of households had reduced their number of daily meals to one, while dietary diversity was moderate to poor for 46 per cent of the respondents.

Based on the situation and findings of the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), the Namibian Government declared a national state of emergency on 17 May 2013 and asked for international assistance to respond to the drought situation. The Government of Namibia developed a Drought Relief Response Plan in June for the period June 2013 to March 2014.

Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS) was one of the agencies that responded to the government declaration, raising resources to complement government efforts through an integrated emergency response programme. An emergency appeal was also launched on 28 June 2014. The overall goal of the programme was to contribute towards sustainable improvement in the food and nutritional status of at-risk children and households, as well as their recovery from the 2013 drought shock.

The Emergency Appeal sought to enable the National Society to assist 11,000 households (55,000 beneficiaries) representing approximately 30% of the estimated food insecure people in the country. The programme targeted four regions that were declared to be heavily affected by drought (Kunene, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Kavango). The Namibia Red Cross responded by providing hot meals to 2,500 identified beneficiaries at 8 soup kitchens established in three regions. However, the number of targeted beneficiaries of soup kitchens increased to 3,000 as more vulnerable people sought support from Red Cross. The 3,000 beneficiaries were considered to be the maximum number that the soup kitchens could accommodate, however 3,232 was the final number of beneficiaries reached.

In addition to soup kitchens, other response activities as part of the Emergency Appeal included the provision of agricultural support and training support to 4,000 farmers, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions for about 31,215 households in four regions, including the rehabilitation of 5 boreholes in Kunene.

Based on the Household Economic Security Assessment conducted in July 2013, monthly cash distributions were started as part of the Emergency Appeal in October. The distributions were considered an efficient use of resources because the majority of funding would directly benefit affected households. They were particularly aimed at providing the poorest households with the means to cope with any gaps or delays in the food aid distributions.

The cash distributions provided 1,992 households with a monthly cash payment of 300 Namibian dollars (approximately CHF 28) per household. These households were identified following consultation with regional government and targeted villages where food insecurity was considered acute. A decision was made to provide

dry food rations to the value of N\$ 300 (approximately CHF 28) directly to some vulnerable communities rather than providing them with cash transfers due to their remoteness and lack of access to local markets to procure food.

A lack of rainfall in North Western Namibia during the remainder of the Emergency Appeal period resulted in continued food insecurity in the region. In Kunene region, boreholes and wells continued to dry up, which forced people to use unclean water and resulted in a cholera outbreak. In response to this cholera outbreak in January 2014, a needs assessment was undertaken in the Kunene region and the assessment team noted a need for three additional wells to be either repaired or outfitted with new equipment. The recommendation to rehabilitate these boreholes was taken on by the Namibia Red Cross Society WATSAN team and five boreholes were rehabilitated to help support communities with a high reliance on livestock in their access to clean water. The assessment also led to an increase in hygiene and sanitation activities conducted at each of the soup kitchens.

The table below gives a breakdown of beneficiary numbers related to the different interventions.

**Table 1: Summary of programme beneficiaries per intervention**

| Region               | Water and hygiene (HH) | Soup kitchens (Individuals) | Seeds and tools (HH) | Cash transfers (HH) |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Kunene               | 10,438                 | 1,469                       | 1,710                | 1,992               |
| Kavango              | 7,684                  | 744                         | 1,670                | --                  |
| Oshana               | 10,033                 | 803                         | 889                  | --                  |
| Oshikoto             | 3,060                  | 216                         | 900                  | --                  |
| <b>Total Reached</b> | <b>31,215</b>          | <b>3,232</b>                | <b>5,169</b>         | <b>1,992</b>        |
| <b>Total Planned</b> | <b>11,000</b>          | <b>3,000</b>                | <b>4,000</b>         | <b>2,000</b>        |

In July 2014, a food security assessment was conducted in Kunene to assess the need and determine priorities for future interventions, as well as assess the impact of the emergency operation in this region. The findings were that the soup kitchens made a significant contribution to the improvement of food security and dietary diversity, while the cash transfers effectively contributed to improving the coping strategies of affected households. The water and sanitation programme, both in terms of infrastructure and hygiene education, scored some positive impact in improving access to clean sources of water and better hygiene practices. However, the infrastructure construction and maintenance aspect of the operation was relatively short. Therefore it is planned to expand the initiative to other constituencies and include strengthening NRCS capacity in implementation of hardware components. Sustained impact of these interventions requires a strategic plan that links short-term operations to medium and long-term development with clearly stated milestones.

The food security assessment also found that the emergency intervention achieved the intended goal – to ensure access to food and basic commodities in order to contribute to food and nutrition security. Withdrawing assistance at a time when households have not recovered will only result in further deterioration of food and nutrition insecurity – as observed during field work in a case study of a child who was initially enrolled in nutrition programmes with low Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements that improved during the operation but is now deteriorating after being removed from programme.

Therefore, humanitarian actors and government should consider a continuation and expansion of long-term programmes to ensure adequate coverage in numbers and intervention packages provided. Such an intervention should target food access through either food provision or cash assistance, in order to enable communities to do their own decision-making on purchasing of goods. NRCS will continue to mobilize resources and work with its partners to develop long-term interventions aimed at contributing to the resilience of affected communities. The

support of Icelandic RC has enabled NRCS to further assist the farmers in these regions with training in agriculture beyond the timeframe of the emergency appeal.

## Coordination and partnerships

The major players that were part of the drought response in Namibia were the Government of Namibia, World Food Program (WFP), Lutheran World Foundation, Council of Churches of Namibia, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF and the Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS). The overall coordination of the drought response rested within the Government's Office of the Prime Minister, through the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and the National Disaster Risk Management Committee. At the regional level, the Regional Governor was the chairperson of the Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee.

The government was leading the food distributions. UNICEF provided technical support to the government on WASH and nutrition sectors. In addition, the Namibia Red Cross Society entered into a partnership agreement with UNICEF Namibia Country Office for the value of US \$570,000. This was possible due to re-programming of existing grants from the Government of Japan and UNICEF Canada. The objective of this partnership was to build NRCS capacity to plan, implement and monitor emergency WASH and nutrition interventions in Ohangwena, Omusati, Kunene and Kavango.

The government set up a coordination mechanism for the drought response in Windhoek. Three sector groups were formed and were led by line ministries - Food-for-work, Health and Nutrition, and WASH. During the entirety of the drought response, Regional Disaster Coordination Committee meetings were held on a fortnightly basis to provide a forum for feedback, coordination and planning. These meetings were attended by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Regional Councils and local NGO's, including Namibia Red Cross Society.

For Namibia Red Cross Society, support for the implementation of the drought response was received from various international partners and local businesses. These activities were covered by three separate agreements; two were bilateral with USAID and UNICEF and the third is the Emergency Appeal through IFRC.

NRCS, Pick n Pay (PnP) a subsidiary of the Ohlthaver & List Group of Companies, and the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) launched the "Namibians Helping Namibians" Campaign in July 2013, a social welfare initiative to assist vulnerable people in the country. Through this initiative, food donations were made that complemented the funds received from the external partners. The position of a National Disaster Coordinator was created to provide management support for both the Emergency Appeal activities and the UNICEF funded activities at the operation level. This ensured that a high level of coordination was achieved between project staff working on a broad range of drought related activities and head office where the entire response was being managed. With IFRC support, an Operations Manager was appointed for the appeal to oversee the field operation, advise the response team and provide updates and feedback on the progress and emerging needs to NRCS and IFRC on a weekly and monthly basis.

Throughout the Emergency Appeal period, the IFRC Southern Africa Regional Office provided support to NRCS as required. The Regional Finance Team and Regional Programme Coordinator from IFRC in Botswana undertook two support visits to Namibia to provide training, guidance and technical support to regional managers on finances, procurement and reporting. During this visit a review of Namibia Red Cross financial activities was undertaken to support streamlining of systems and procedures which had been delaying the provision of funds to the field. Three vehicles were hired with the support of IFRC Southern Africa Regional Office for the period of six months.

NRCS was an active member of the Emergency Operations Centre set up in the Office of the Prime Minister to coordinate the drought response in the whole of Namibia. The centre brought together many stakeholders ranging

from government ministries, NGOs and United Nations (UN) agencies, such as OCHA. This ensured that NRCS drought response was well coordinated and supported by both government and other stakeholders.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The lack of rainfall in North Western Namibia remained for the duration of the Emergency Appeal period, resulting in continued food insecurity in the region. The NRCS response started with the establishment of 8 soup kitchens in Kunene, Kavango, Ohangwena and Oshikoto, providing hot meals to 2,500 beneficiaries. The targeted number of beneficiaries was increased to 3,000 due to high demand and three additional kitchens were established. Based on the Household Economic Security Assessment conducted in July 2013, monthly cash distributions were started as part of the Emergency Appeal in October. The distributions were considered an efficient use of resources because the majority of funding would directly benefit affected households. The cash distributions provided 1,992 households with a monthly cash payment of 300 Namibian dollars per household (approximately CHF 28). The assessment also led to an increase in hygiene and sanitation activities conducted at each of the soup kitchens. In addition, a decision was made to provide dry food rations to the value of N\$ 300 (approximately CHF 28) directly to some vulnerable communities due to their remoteness and lack of access to local markets to procure food.

In July 2013, the IFRC also supported an inter-agency Rapid Assessment Team for WASH whose report and recommendations were used to develop the current drought response activities in terms of WASH interventions. The NS with the support of Belgian Red Cross-Flanders pre-positioned WatSan kits. The appeal covered the promotion and provision of material support for safe drinking water and hygiene through trained volunteers and the rehabilitation of water points. As part of the recovery, it was recommended to include livelihood interventions, such as provision of seeds and capacity building in gardening as a recovery for drought affected communal subsistence farmers in all four regions.

Challenges encountered during the operation included a late start to the emergency response activities, a month after the emergency was declared by head of state. NRCS had limited experience and expertise in drought response therefore, the technical expertise for the operation relied heavily on the support received through deployed staff and delegates. Due to the process involved in sourcing this type of technical support, this contributed to the delay in the implementation of emergency activities and hampered the monitoring and tracking of activities, particularly the WASH activities and cash distributions in Kunene. The national society therefore identified the need to invest in building capacity for local staff in disaster response to be able to provide rapid technical support in emergencies and minimize any delays. As a result of the emergency response activities, the implementation of other long-term development projects was hampered as staff capacity was overstretched.

As Kunene was the most affected region, most of the activities implemented targeted the nomadic and pastoral communities. Therefore, the implementation of activities such as cash transfer, distribution of WASH materials, and hygiene promotion faced challenges in accessing the communities due to bad roads, communication difficulties and low literacy rates in the communities. Due to the nomadic nature of pastoral households it was difficult to register all beneficiaries in a single period. With each monitoring visit, some villages saw the addition of new families to the list. Verification of these names was done by visiting the households and asking a series of questions that revealed an informal structure of a household, which was defined as “those who share meals from a single cooking pot”.

## Achievements per outcome

| Food security, nutrition and livelihoods   |   |
|--|---|
| Outcome 1: At least 2,500 orphan and vulnerable children, disabled and elderly people have improved access to sufficient nutrition food in the targeted areas of Kunene, Kavango, and Oshikoto for up to six months                            |   |
| Outputs (expected results)   | Activities implemented  |
| <p>1. Integrated needs assessment and baseline completed</p> <p>2. Provide cooked meals for 2,500 of the most vulnerable individuals for six months (one meal a day, 6 days a week).</p> <p>3. 3 regions, 8 kitchens feeding 2,500 persons</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 soup kitchen were established in Kunene (5 kitchens), Kavango (3 kitchens), Oshikoto (1 kitchen) and Ohangwena (2 kitchens). In the Revised Emergency Appeal, only 8 kitchens were planned to feed 2,500 beneficiaries. However, at the time of the six month update for the Emergency Appeal in February 2014, the targeted number of beneficiaries was adjusted to 3,000 as additional people could be reached at kitchens in Kunene, Kavango and Ohangwena, and a kitchen was opened in Oshikoto as well.</li> <li>• A total of 3,232 beneficiaries benefited from the feeding programme. The number of beneficiaries registered at the start of the programme was 2,837, which was comprised of 917 children under 5 years, 314 pregnant women, 833 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), 351 elderly and disabled, 209 NRCS PLHIV and TB clients, and 213 malnourished clients. The identification of beneficiaries was done by NRCS volunteers or people were referred to the programme by the health clinics. A successful referral system was developed for the malnourished clients from the kitchens to the clinic and vice versa. Using identification cards, beneficiary attendance was tracked and a follow up system was put in place for the beneficiaries who missed meals for three consecutive days.</li> <li>• A total of 161,935 meals were prepared to feed the beneficiaries from 1 March onwards. A varied meal plan was developed to ensure a variety of nutritious food was provided to beneficiaries focusing on providing a nutritionally balanced diet. The kitchens provided one meal per day, six days a week, except in December during the festive public weekends.</li> <li>• 80 volunteers were mobilized in total to run and manage the soup kitchens, and 20 served as statisticians responsible for keeping inventories and daily registers of soup kitchen beneficiaries.</li> <li>• One region (Oshikoto) established a vegetable garden at the soup kitchen site, while the other three regions supported 20 community groups with vegetable seeds and gardening tools.</li> </ul> |

### Achievements:

The rolling out of the soup kitchens resulted in the preparation of 161,935 meals between March and May 2014 (see table 2 below). In the six month report, the number of meals prepared between the start of the operation and the end of February 2014 was reported to be 236,400. This was based on an estimate and more appropriate measures to count the number of meals prepared were implemented from 1 March 2014. The targeted beneficiaries included children under the age of 5 years, orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), people with disabilities, pregnant and breast feeding women, elderly people and HIV/AIDs and TB patients who are under treatment. All referrals from health clinics and hospitals were accepted into the program. Volunteers followed up with families who did not attend and they were encouraged to regularly participate in the feeding scheme. Beneficiary feedback showed that the kitchens significantly increased the food security of people in the affected communities and people were very appreciative of the support provided. This was reflected in the soup kitchen

surveys that indicated that on average over 70% of beneficiaries felt that the soup kitchen meals were vital for their wellbeing and also felt that serving meals should have continued after May 2014.

According to the Household Economic Security Assessment (HEA) in Kunene, the NRCS driven soup kitchens proved to be a strategic intervention that did not only lead to improvement of dietary diversity among the beneficiaries, but also acted as a life saver in terms of the nutrition of the under-fives. This case study was confirmed during the field visits to Khorixas as one child, a soup kitchen beneficiary who had 11.2 cm Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements when he started on the program and at the close of the programme his MUAC measurements had increased to 15.2 cm.

However, post-operation monitoring visits reported that his MUAC has been going down ever since the closing down of the Doenkerhoek kitchen in May 2014. This was a clear indication that the feeding programme had potential of increasing dietary benefits to the community. MUAC measurements were continued at all soup kitchens and surrounding areas confirming the improvement in the condition of the beneficiaries.

Cooked meals were provided to all registered beneficiaries, and the decision was made that unused food could be provided to unregistered individuals on the day. These people had not met the strict criteria set by Namibia Red Cross Society. However, they were considered to be vulnerable and in need. It was felt that this was a practical means of ensuring all food supplies were utilized and waste kept to a minimum. On average soup kitchens fed an additional 30 people on top of the registered beneficiaries. In total 558 people benefited from dry food distribution during soup kitchen feeding and upon the closure of the kitchen.

Kitchens in Kavango, Oshikoto and Ohangwena continued to provide food beyond the anticipated end date as beneficiaries were identified within the local community who would benefit from remaining food stocks. This activity was delivered in conjunction with increased hygiene promotion activities and basic training in small scale agricultural production. Beneficiaries were regarded as being vulnerable and lacked basic hygiene and sanitation information. It was therefore felt that utilization of remaining food stocks could encourage poorer community members to engage in hygiene activities and increase their knowledge on small scale vegetable cultivation.

Focus group discussions were conducted in the supported communities and feedback from these indicated that planting and agriculture was being re-established. However, many people felt that there was a continued need for support as harvest was not expected to be undertaken until June 2014. The focus groups reflected that they had benefitted from the wet feeding and this had allowed them to return to agricultural activities, although many people retained a concern that the harvest may not be adequate for their needs due to prevailing climatic conditions.

The national society has strengthened its collaboration with partners such as the Ministry of Health, local businesses and UN agencies through various initiatives. These partnerships are foreseen to continue beyond the emergency phase into long-term recovery programmes.

**Table 2: Soup kitchen coverage and total meals served**

| Region    | Kitchen site   | Target Beneficiaries | No of people benefitted | Meals prepared from 1 March 2014 |
|-----------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Kunene    | Opuwo office   | 200                  | 435                     | 20,693                           |
|           | Okondaunue     | 200                  | 200                     | NOT AVAILABLE                    |
|           | Katutura       | 200                  | 232                     | 16,820                           |
|           | Khorixas       | 350                  | 376                     | 20,442                           |
|           | Outjo          | 200                  | 226                     | 14,553                           |
| Kavango   | Rundu office   | 200                  | 215                     | 20,442                           |
|           | Omega Clinic   | 300                  | 315                     | 14,553                           |
|           | Nkurenkuru     | 200                  | 214                     | 7,990                            |
|           | Nyionda        | 200                  | SUSPENDED               | 0                                |
| Ohangwena | Eenhana office | 300                  | 345                     | 13,862                           |
|           | Elakalapwa     | 450                  | 458                     | 23,496                           |

|              |        |              |              |                |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Oshikoto     | Oniipa | 200          | 216          | 9,084          |
| <b>Total</b> |        | <b>3,000</b> | <b>3,232</b> | <b>161,935</b> |

### Challenges

The establishment of soup kitchens took more time than expected due to the delay in securing the locations where the kitchens would best serve the beneficiaries as well as the need to do construction works in order to open certain kitchens. Out of the final 11 kitchens established, one only opened two months before the end of the operation due to delays in the construction of the soup kitchen. This was opened in Kunene region at Okondaunue that was able to provide hot meals to 200 beneficiaries. The food for the soup kitchens was procured locally through contracted suppliers and local markets.

Recording the number of meals served proved to be a challenge and was not done appropriately until 1 March 2014. Measures were put in place after the writing of the six month report to ensure the number of meals could be reported on accurately from then onwards.

| <b>Outcome 2: At least 2,000 households (10,000 individuals) have met their basic food needs for a duration of six months by having increased access to cash</b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Outputs (expected results)</b>  | <b>Activities implemented</b>  |
| Cash transfers are provided to households to purchase food   | <p>A total of 1,992 households from 34 villages in three constituencies (Opuwo, Epupa and Seisfontein) benefited from the cash transfer programme. Each household received NAD 300 (approximately CHF 28) for six months as a top up to meet their daily food needs.</p> <p>558 households were provided with dry rations to the value of N\$300 (approximately CHF 28) rather than a cash transfer due to the remoteness of their communities and the lack of access to local markets to procure food.</p> <p>NRCS trained 19 volunteers and 6 staff members in cash transfer mechanisms and was fully involved in the implementation of the programme. Furthermore, a cash transfer delegate was deployed by American Red Cross to provide support to NRCS for a period of 8 weeks.</p> <p>The post-distribution monitoring assessment that was conducted after two months of distribution was used to establish whether communities had spent cash on food as intended.</p> |

### Achievements

A significant increase in beneficiaries of the operation was achieved through the addition of a cash transfer programme, providing vulnerable families with N\$300 (approximately CHF 28) payment to support access to locally purchased food. The cash transfer programme was implemented based on the recommendations from the Household Economic Security Assessment completed in July 2013. Monthly cash distributions were started as part of the Emergency Appeal in October and a Revised Emergency Appeal was published to include the cash transfer element. The decision to start cash transfers was also made to support the affected communities who were not reached by the soup kitchens as there were no soup kitchens in their area. Certain households were provided with dry rations to the value of N\$300 (approximately CHF 28), rather than a cash transfer, due the remoteness of their communities and the lack of access to local markets to procure food. In addition to the soup kitchens and targeted dry food distributions, the provision of cash payment to families in targeted communities significantly increased the number of beneficiaries reached by the emergency response operation.

American Red Cross provided support to this part of the operation by deploying a cash transfer delegate in January 2014 for a period of eight weeks who was based in Kunene region. The delegate supported the national society in conducting awareness sessions on cash transfer to NRCS management; drafting guidelines and tools for cash transfers based on the local context; working with the finance team to ensure that the cash transfer

programme had appropriate systems and controls for delivery mechanisms in place; building the capacity of NRCS staff and volunteers to implement the cash programme through training work, on-the-job training and mentoring; evaluating the criteria for beneficiary selection, registration and beneficiary communications work, and making suggestions for improvement. The support from the cash transfer delegate has proved to be pivotal in implementing the cash transfer programme as part of the appeal, and has built the capacity of the national society on this type of interventions.

In total 1,992 households benefited from the cash transfer against the target of 2,000. This variance occurred due to the verification of registered households as many household were removed from the list when they were found to not meet the beneficiary criteria. After cash distribution, a post-distribution monitoring assessment showed that about 80% of the beneficiaries indicated that the 300 NAD (approximately CHF 28) received every month had contributed to the increased supply of food to the household.

**Table 3: Cash transfer programme registration and results**

| No           | Name of village                   | Number of registered Households | Number of households benefited |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1            | Okapara                           | 51                              | 51                             |
| 2            | Ovijere                           | 34                              | 34                             |
| 3            | Otutati                           | 206                             | 205                            |
| 4            | Ondore                            | 77                              | 75                             |
| 5            | Ohungumure                        | 163                             | 162                            |
| 6            | Omanduu                           | 17                              | 17                             |
| 7            | Okozongombe                       | 24                              | 19                             |
| 8            | Okavahene                         | 11                              | 11                             |
| 9            | Onguta                            | 47                              | 47                             |
| 10           | Ovinjange                         | 114                             | 113                            |
| 11           | Oukongo                           | 143                             | 137                            |
| 12           | Otjomatamba                       | 53                              | 52                             |
| 13           | Warmquelle                        | 147                             | 143                            |
| 14           | Khowarib                          | 65                              | 64                             |
| 15           | Otjamaungu                        | 7                               | 7                              |
| 16           | Ohangonga                         | 5                               | 5                              |
| 17           | Orokapare                         | 71                              | 70                             |
| 18           | Okarukoro                         | 179                             | 176                            |
| 19           | Oruvandjai                        | 50                              | 50                             |
| 20           | Sesfontein                        | 158                             | 152                            |
| 21           | Okatapati                         | 40                              | 39                             |
| 22           | Okavasiona                        | 29                              | 29                             |
| 23           | Okombako                          | 7                               | 7                              |
| 24           | Ehomba                            | 74                              | 74                             |
| 25           | Otjaparakaha/<br>Omutati/ Otoroha | 86                              | 84                             |
| 26           | Arizona                           | 24                              | 24                             |
| 27           | Orumue                            | 30                              | 30                             |
| 28           | Omuravarava                       | 46                              | 45                             |
| 29           | Otjozonguari                      | 28                              | 26                             |
| 30           | Otjindakui                        | 18                              | 18                             |
| 31           | Ozombare                          | 12                              | 12                             |
| 32           | Okotjitenda                       | 6                               | 6                              |
| 33           | Otjisemaombo                      | 6                               | 6                              |
| 34           | Otjikondavirongo                  | 2                               | 2                              |
| <b>Total</b> |                                   | <b>2,030</b>                    | <b>1,992</b>                   |

### Challenges

The distribution process was not easy as the verification of registered household had to be done thoroughly and involved NRCS staff visiting households to confirm the existence of registered families. Although local leaders were consulted and informed of the process, the list of beneficiaries was increasing every day, a situation that

called for close monitoring by Namibia Red Cross Society and hence the review of the beneficiaries' registry was conducted frequently as a means of verification.

The cash transfer programme only benefitted nine villages per constituency. Even though the selection was done involving community leaders, communities, on some occasions, demanded the same benefits for all households in Kunene region. Traditional leaders attended the Red Cross offices with lists of households they had hoped could benefit. Relatives of people in the benefiting villages were adding their names on the lists even if they were not residents of the selected villages. Due to these challenges, NRCS had to delay the distribution for some months and conducted house to house verification looking at the evidence on the ground. This exercise was expensive and had logistical implications as it took about two weeks every month to complete before the actual distribution.

Implementing a cash transfer programme proved to be a challenge for the national society as staff had insufficient knowledge and capacity in this area. Support from the American Red Cross delegate in January and February 2014 was highly appreciated and contributed to building staff capacity. Furthermore, IFRC Southern Africa Regional Office is planning to implement cash transfer programme training in February 2015 through the recently started ECHO project on disaster preparedness and response in southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region.

| <b>Outcome 3: Reduced food insecurity among 4,000 affected rural households through inputs, support and training</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Outputs (expected results)</b>   | <b>Activities implemented</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,000 households provided with seeds and tools used in cultivation</li> <li>• Train 150 lead farmers in good farming practices that will pass the knowledge onto the community informally</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All four regions trained lead farmers in best farming practices and conservation agriculture. Kavango region trained 40 farmers, Ohangwena 25, Kunene 18 and Oshikoto trained 40 farmers, totalling 123 lead farmers.</li> <li>• The training covered topics such as climate change, pest control, principles of dry crop production and use of cultivators, conservation agriculture, improved animal draught power and simple irrigation methods. The 123 trained lead farmers were also supported with agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, hoes for tillage and seeds.</li> <li>• A total of 5,169 farmers received 72 kg of Mahangu seeds and maize per farmer (Ohangwena 889; Kunene 1,710; Kavango 1,670; and Oshikoto 900).</li> <li>• The support for 10 gardens in each region that was initially planned for soup kitchen beneficiaries was shifted to community groups with gardening initiatives, because the soup kitchen beneficiaries were not showing interest in the establishment of gardens. Therefore, 40 garden groups trained in basic horticultural methods received vegetable seeds and gardening tools.</li> <li>• The gardening tools provided include wheelbarrows, watering cans, wire mesh, diamond mesh, small rakes, sprinklers, wonder connectors, drip irrigation systems, shade nets, hoes, axes, large rake, spade, farm gate, seedling tray, and water pipes. Beneficiaries of the gardens were introduced to key-hole gardening, trained in land management and tillage, soil fertility management, seed adaptation and explored the indigenous knowledge in pest control.</li> <li>• A farmer co-operative association was established in Kunene to support other farmers and coordinate their activities. Five simple irrigation systems using water from springs were installed for Kunene community garden beneficiaries. Five gardens were established, of which each benefitted 15 households, which meant a total of 75 households was reached with this activity.</li> <li>• Post-seed distribution monitoring was conducted to check the appropriateness and timeliness of the support given, as well as prospects for harvest. A total of</li> </ul> |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p>207 farmers were interviewed in Ohangwena region as part of the post-distribution monitoring exercise. The current forecast for the 2014-15 rain season is that above normal rainfall is expected, however, this is the same forecast as last year and not much improvement in food production is expected. Therefore, the national society is looking at implementing programming based on the recommendations made after the food security assessment in July 2014. One possible intervention is to support additional farmers with training and agricultural input to ensure increased food production.</p> |
|--|---|

### **Achievements**

In order to address vulnerability and achieve sustainability in improving the food security situation of drought affected communities, Namibia Red Cross Society focused on supporting community gardens and farmer training in the first few winter months in preparation for the planting and harvesting seasons. The support of 40 gardening groups and 123 lead farmers has addressed vulnerability and is a milestone towards the improvement of food security at households for the drought affected communities. Lead farmers trained in basic horticultural skills were to cascade the knowledge down to the local farmers. The cascading of knowledge obtained by lead farmers was ongoing to ensure they yield results since the initiative for farmer support was undertaken at the latter months of emergency response activities. During post-distribution monitoring it was observed that farmers were implementing the knowledge gained from the trainings, for instance using local plants in pest control. The monitoring showed that over 50% of the farmers indicated that the seeds received were of great use and were timely in order to be able to plant and expect a good harvest. About half the farmers managed to sow their seeds and reported the anticipation of a good harvest, while the others have stored the seeds for the next planting season.

### **Challenges**

Logistical challenges were experienced in distributing the seeds to farmers. Therefore some farmers received the seeds after the rains had already started. Seed procurement was delayed by a lack of capacity at the national society headquarters as it required a public tendering. A shortage of the popular seeds locally also caused a delay in the delivery, once the procurement contract had been awarded. As the deliveries were done during the holiday period, some regions were unable to organize the distributions due the closure of their offices in December 2013. This caused further delay in farmers receiving the seeds after the planting season. Consequently, delays were experienced in the gardening support, which is still ongoing after the Emergency Appeal period. A result of the farmer support starting late was that the replication of knowledge obtained from the lead farmer trainings was not successfully monitored during the reporting period. The national society has therefore identified the need to strengthen its procurement capacity to prevent similar problems in the future, as well as ensure appropriate monitoring is done of the handling of the distributed seeds, particularly those stored for the next planting season.

| <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Outcome 4: 11,000 families have access to safe and clean water for emergency domestic and livestock consumption</b>                                |   |
| <b>Outputs (expected results)</b>   | <b>Activities implemented</b>   |
| <p>85% of target beneficiaries reports access and use of safe drinking water</p> <p>Increased access to water for livestock</p>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four motorized water pumps were installed in four villages (Omuhoro, Okou, Oshaparakaha and Omuatjivingo) of Kunene, as well as one hand dug well at Oshaparakaha village.</li> <li>• The IFRC supplied materials and provided assistance through the technical assistance of two WATSAN Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) deployments. The RDRTs trained 180 volunteers on PHAST hygiene promotion distribution techniques and dissemination of instructions on the use of the chemical water purifiers.</li> <li>• The team of volunteers distributed the following WASH items: 73,720 aqua tabs, 13,525 buckets and water dispensers, 339,653 water purifiers, and 2,557 bars of soap to 31,215 households in four regions.</li> <li>• In total, 49 water tanks (5,000 litres capacity) were procured with support from UNICEF and distributed to the regions. 26 tanks were installed, of which 23 at schools and three at community centres. In total, the installed tanks provide water to about 5,400 people.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Outcome 5: Increased hygiene knowledge for community members in the targeted areas</b>   |   |
| <b>Outputs (expected results)</b>   | <b>Activities implemented</b>   |
| <p>Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In total 180 volunteers were trained in PHAST and hygiene promotion to conduct hygiene sessions at communities.</li> <li>• 520 household were reached with hygiene promotion activities at households, while 8,774 people were reached with hygiene messages during community meetings in various villages in four regions.</li> <li>• Volunteers conducted five drama performances at the soup kitchens and at the community level to sensitize people on the importance of sanitation and hygiene practices. A total of 890 people were reached through drama. The drama performances were all done in the Ohangwena region.</li> <li>• 27 staff members were trained as trainers in Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to increase community sensitivity and awareness on open defecation, and as a result, 75 people from three different villages were trained in CLTS in Ohangwena region.</li> <li>• In addition, the tip tap method was introduced to the community in Ohangwena region to ensure best practice on hand washing to prevent diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera. During the cholera outbreak in Kunene active prevention campaigns were held through local radios and key messages were spread at community centres.</li> <li>• Five volunteers were trained on VIP latrine construction and</li> </ul> |

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | rehabilitation, however, no latrines were constructed during the emergency response as no provision was made for the construction materials. |
|--|--|

### Achievements

31,215 households received WASH items, but not all households benefited from the same items. In addition to the households reached with WASH item distributions, 8,774 people attended the sessions on hygiene messages and 5,400 people now have access to clean water due to the boreholes and water tanks installed.

Training of Trainers on nutrition and hygiene was provided by UNICEF consultants to develop knowledge and to build capacity of core Namibia Red Cross Society staff. This training was attended by project staff members who were then tasked with training Red Cross volunteers based in the community.

Training of volunteers focused on monitoring nutrition in infants and young children in areas with the soup kitchens and dry food rations. Volunteers were provided with materials to give information and guidance on feeding practices and improved hygiene and sanitation. Data collection materials were also provided to the volunteers and were used to collect information in order to analyse and assess current levels of malnutrition. Where acute cases of malnutrition were identified, Namibia Red Cross Society supported individuals and households with dry food rations provided by the 'Namibians helping Namibians' campaign.

At the beginning of the response, it was reported that due to the drought, there was an increased number of people resorting to sourcing water from unprotected sources (open dams, rivers) and hence there was increased exposure to water related diseases. However, this situation changed after communities were sensitized on water and sanitation, and household hygiene. This has resulted in high demand for water purifiers as communities realized the dangers of drinking water from unprotected sources. The community sensitization work implemented by Namibia Red Cross Society has complemented government efforts that led to fast containment of the cholera outbreak.

**Table 4: List of WASH item distributed**

| Region           | House-holds   | Items for Distribution |                               |                        |               |              |
|------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|
|                  |               | Jerry Cans             | PUR/ Water makers (Purifiers) | Buckets and dispensers | Aqua tabs     | Soap         |
| <b>Kavango</b>   | 7,684         | 2,041                  | 109,538                       | 11,656                 | 11,040        | 776          |
| <b>Kunene</b>    | 10,438        | 7,112                  | 111,505                       | 1,149                  | 56,280        | 1,255        |
| <b>Oshikoto</b>  | 3,060         | 275                    | 91,800                        | -                      | 6,400         | 126          |
| <b>Ohangwena</b> | 10,033        | 775                    | 26,810                        | 720                    | -             | 400          |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>31,215</b> | <b>10,203</b>          | <b>339,653</b>                | <b>13,525</b>          | <b>73,720</b> | <b>2,557</b> |

### Challenges

The continued provision of water purification tablets to communities is a challenge, but Namibia Red Cross Society regional offices are encouraged to work closely with Ministry of Health for the supply of water purification tablets.

Unfortunately the WASH items distributed per household was not monitored, the number of 31,215 refers to those households that received certain items, but not necessary all different items distributed.

## Contact information

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

- **In Namibia: Secretary General;** Dorkas Kapembe-Haiduwa, Secretary General; Tel +264 61 413750; email: [dorkas.haiduwa@redcross.org.na](mailto:dorkas.haiduwa@redcross.org.na)
- **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 Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of zone logistics unit; phone: +254 733 888 022 ; Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Martine Zoethoutmaar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; phone: +251 11 518 6073; email: [martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org](mailto:martine.zoethoutmaar@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)

## 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNA008 - Namibia - Drought

Timeframe: 27 Jun 13 to 30 Jun 14

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Jun 13

Final Report

### Selected Parameters

|                         |           |          |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe *   | Programme | MDRNA008 |
| Budget Timeframe *      | Budget    | BUDGET9  |
| Split by funding source | Project   | *        |
| Subsector:              |           |          |

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>  |                              | 1,390,816                                 |  |   |                                  | 1,390,816        |                 |
| <b>B. Opening Balance</b>   |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                  |                 |
| <b>Income</b>   |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                  |                 |
| <b>Cash contributions</b>   |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                  |                 |
| <i>American Red Cross</i>   |                              | 64,815                                    |  |   |                                  | 64,815           |                 |
| <i>British Red Cross</i>  |                              | 31,049                                    |  |   |                                  | 31,049           |                 |
| <i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>                              |                              | 332,075                                   |  |   |                                  | 332,075          |                 |
| <i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>                                 |                              | 45,300                                    |  |   |                                  | 45,300           |                 |
| <i>Luxembourg Government</i>                                      |                              | 185,185                                   |  |   |                                  | 185,185          |                 |
| <i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>  |                              | 12,312                                    |  |   |                                  | 12,312           |                 |
| <i>Swedish Red Cross</i>  |                              | 98,189                                    |  |   |                                  | 98,189           |                 |
| <i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i> |                              | 48,275                                    |  |   |                                  | 48,275           |                 |
| <i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>                                  |                              | 173,992                                   |  |   |                                  | 173,992          |                 |
| <i>United States Government - USAID</i>                           |                              | 93,857                                    |  |   |                                  | 93,857           |                 |
| <b>C1. Cash contributions</b>                                     |                              | <b>1,085,049</b>                          |  |   |                                  | <b>1,085,049</b> |                 |
| <b>Inkind Personnel</b>   |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                  |                 |
| <i>British Red Cross</i>  |                              | 24,320                                    |  |   |                                  | 24,320           |                 |
| <i>Other</i>  |                              | 0   |  |   |                                  | 0                |                 |
| <b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>                                       |                              | <b>24,320</b>                             |  |   |                                  | <b>24,320</b>    |                 |
| <b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>                              |                              | <b>1,109,369</b>                          |  |   |                                  | <b>1,109,369</b> |                 |
| <b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>                                   |                              | <b>1,109,369</b>                          |  |   |                                  | <b>1,109,369</b> |                 |

\* 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>               |                              |   |  |   |                                  |            |                 |
| <b>C. Income</b>                        |                              | 1,109,369                                 |  |   |                                  | 1,109,369  |                 |
| <b>E. Expenditure</b>                   |                              | -1,077,195                                |  |   |                                  | -1,077,195 |                 |
| <b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b> |                              | 32,174                                    |  |   |                                  | 32,174     |                 |

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNA008 - Namibia - Drought

Timeframe: 27 Jun 13 to 30 Jun 14

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Jun 13

Final Report

### Selected Parameters

|                         |           |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Reporting Timeframe *   | Programme | MDRNA008  |
| Budget Timeframe *      | Budget    | BUDGET9   |
| Split by funding source | Y         | Project * |
| Subsector:              | *         |           |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### 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>1,390,816</b>                          |  |   | <b>1,390,816</b>                 |                |          |
| <b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>      |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Construction Materials                           |                |                              | 39,751                                    |  |   | 39,751                           | -39,751        |          |
| Clothing & Textiles                              |                |                              | 21  |  |   | 21                               | -21            |          |
| Food   | 540,540        |                              | 108,543                                   |  |   | 108,543                          | 431,997        |          |
| Seeds & Plants                                   | 43,180         |                              | 52,503                                    |  |   | 52,503                           | -9,323         |          |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                      | 36,127         |                              | 4,569                                     |  |   | 4,569                            | 31,558         |          |
| Utensils & Tools                                 | 117,299        |                              | 48,500                                    |  |   | 48,500                           | 68,799         |          |
| Other Supplies & Services                        | 12,922         |                              | 4,133                                     |  |   | 4,133                            | 8,789          |          |
| Cash Disbursement                                |                |                              | 240,219                                   |  |   | 240,219                          | -240,219       |          |
| <b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>     | <b>750,068</b> |                              | <b>498,239</b>                            |  |   | <b>498,239</b>                   | <b>251,829</b> |          |
| <b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>            |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Vehicles   | 16,380         |                              |   |  |   |                                  | 16,380         |          |
| Computers & Telecom                              | 4,368          |                              | 1,590                                     |  |   | 1,590                            | 2,778          |          |
| Office & Household Equipment                     |                |                              | 2,758                                     |  |   | 2,758                            | -2,758         |          |
| <b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>      | <b>20,748</b>  |                              | <b>4,347</b>                              |  |   | <b>4,347</b>                     | <b>16,401</b>  |          |
| <b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>        |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Storage  | 17,836         |                              | 3,206                                     |  |   | 3,206                            | 14,630         |          |
| Distribution & Monitoring                        | 1,365          |                              | 32,826                                    |  |   | 32,826                           | -31,461        |          |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs                       | 35,126         |                              | 53,425                                    |  |   | 53,425                           | -18,299        |          |
| <b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>  | <b>54,327</b>  |                              | <b>89,456</b>                             |  |   | <b>89,456</b>                    | <b>-35,129</b> |          |
| <b>Personnel</b>                                 |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| International Staff                              | 181,156        |                              | 99,636                                    |  |   | 99,636                           | 81,520         |          |
| National Staff                                   |                |                              | 607                                       |  |   | 607                              | -607           |          |
| National Society Staff                           | 137,910        |                              | 113,708                                   |  |   | 113,708                          | 24,202         |          |
| Volunteers                                       |                |                              | 40,435                                    |  |   | 40,435                           | -40,435        |          |
| <b>Total Personnel</b>                           | <b>319,066</b> |                              | <b>254,387</b>                            |  |   | <b>254,387</b>                   | <b>64,680</b>  |          |
| <b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>       |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Consultants                                      | 32,988         |                              | 12,013                                    |  |   | 12,013                           | 20,974         |          |
| Professional Fees                                |                |                              | 2,620                                     |  |   | 2,620                            | -2,620         |          |
| <b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b> | <b>32,988</b>  |                              | <b>14,634</b>                             |  |   | <b>14,634</b>                    | <b>18,354</b>  |          |
| <b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>                  |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Workshops & Training                             | 52,780         |                              | 15,114                                    |  |   | 15,114                           | 37,666         |          |
| <b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>            | <b>52,780</b>  |                              | <b>15,114</b>                             |  |   | <b>15,114</b>                    | <b>37,666</b>  |          |
| <b>General Expenditure</b>                       |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Travel   | 27,300         |                              | 59,438                                    |  |   | 59,438                           | -32,138        |          |
| Information & Public Relations                   | 15,925         |                              | 5,474                                     |  |   | 5,474                            | 10,451         |          |
| Office Costs                                     | 16,344         |                              | 18,976                                    |  |   | 18,976                           | -2,633         |          |
| Communications                                   | 3,231          |                              | 5,071                                     |  |   | 5,071                            | -1,840         |          |
| Financial Charges                                | 3,185          |                              | 28,991                                    |  |   | 28,991                           | -25,806        |          |
| Other General Expenses                           |                |                              | 123                                       |  |   | 123                              | -123           |          |
| Shared Office and Services Costs                 | 9,970          |                              | 9,857                                     |  |   | 9,857                            | 113            |          |
| <b>Total General Expenditure</b>                 | <b>75,954</b>  |                              | <b>127,928</b>                            |  |   | <b>127,928</b>                   | <b>-51,974</b> |          |
| <b>Indirect Costs</b>                            |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Programme & Services Support Recover             | 84,885         |                              | 63,686                                    |  |   | 63,686                           | 21,199         |          |
| <b>Total Indirect Costs</b>                      | <b>84,885</b>  |                              | <b>63,686</b>                             |  |   | <b>63,686</b>                    | <b>21,199</b>  |          |
| <b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>                     |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Pledge Earmarking Fee                            |                |                              | 5,504                                     |  |   | 5,504                            | -5,504         |          |

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRNA008 - Namibia - Drought

Timeframe: 27 Jun 13 to 30 Jun 14

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Jun 13

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

|                         |   |           |          |
|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe     | * | Programme | MDRNA008 |
| Budget Timeframe        | * | Budget    | BUDGET9  |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project   | *        |
| Subsector:              | * |           |          |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Expenditure**

| Account Groups                     | Budget           | Expenditure                  |   |  |   |                                  | TOTAL          | Variance |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|
|                                    |                  | 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>1,390,816</b>                          |  |   | <b>1,390,816</b>                 |                |          |
| Pledge Reporting Fees              |                  |                              | 3,900                                     |  |   | 3,900                            | -3,900         |          |
| <b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b> |                  |                              | <b>9,404</b>                              |  |   | <b>9,404</b>                     | <b>-9,404</b>  |          |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>       | <b>1,390,816</b> |                              | <b>1,077,195</b>                          |  |   | <b>1,077,195</b>                 | <b>313,621</b> |          |
| <b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>            |                  |                              | <b>313,621</b>                            |  |   | <b>313,621</b>                   |                |          |

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRNA008 - Namibia - Drought

Timeframe: 27 Jun 13 to 30 Jun 14

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Jun 13

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

|                         |   |           |          |
|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe     | * | Programme | MDRNA008 |
| Budget Timeframe        | * | Budget    | BUDGET9  |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project   | *        |
| Subsector:              | * |           |          |

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                                      | 1,390,816        |                 | 1,109,369        | 1,109,369        | 1,077,195        | 32,174          |                 |
| Subtotal BL2   | 1,390,816        |                 | 1,109,369        | 1,109,369        | 1,077,195        | 32,174          |                 |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                                     | <b>1,390,816</b> |                 | <b>1,109,369</b> | <b>1,109,369</b> | <b>1,077,195</b> | <b>32,174</b>   |                 |