

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Namibia Floods

DREF operation n° DRNA005
GLIDE n° FL-2010-00077-NAM
31 January 2011

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

CHF 156,983 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)'s Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Namibia Red Cross in delivering immediate assistance to some 15,000 beneficiaries.

Summary: Namibia experienced extensive flooding at the beginning of 2010, which saw the water levels in the Zambezi River rising and reaching a maximum of 7.37m. Although the water level was relatively lower than 2009's highest of 7.85m, the subsequent flooding was more devastating. The flooding that affected about 110,000 people in Oshana, Kavango, and Caprivi regions was the second highest on record. A total of 23,782 people were relocated to reception centres (relocation camps) and an estimated eight deaths were reported.



A Red Cross volunteer distributes relief items to affected communities. Photo Namibia Red Cross Society

Red Cross volunteers were mobilised from the surrounding communities and deployed to assist the affected families with relief distribution, hygiene promotion and health education. Throughout the operation, NRCS assessed the situation for purposes of providing the appropriate relief assistance. Prior to the disaster, NRCS had established local regional branches in order to enhance disaster preparedness. The branch capacity building was supported by the IFRC's Institutional Capacity Building Fund (ICBF) and funding support channelled through the regional [Zambezi River Basin Initiative \(ZRBI\)](#) programme. The new branch offices coordinated the distribution of relief items.

The NRCS provided the much needed relief items to a total of 23,782 beneficiaries in all the three regions of Oshana, Kavango and Caprivi. The operation mainly focused on the provision of shelter, clean water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion and relief distribution. The National Society with the support from the federation, managed to respond towards the restoration of human dignity to the affected beneficiaries in the relocation centres.

The National Society also worked closely with the Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees in the three regions most affected by the disaster. The committees were headed by their respective Regional Councils which reported to the regional governors. The Regional Councils had the overall responsibility for coordinating disaster response activities at the regional level.

The major donors to the DREF were the Canadian, Irish, Italian, Netherlands and Norwegian governments and ECHO. Details of all donors can be found on <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

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

The situation

The Caprivi region, particularly Kabbe and Katima rural constituencies traversed by the Zambezi and Chobe Rivers experienced high level water flows arising from Zambia's river streams. The rising water levels led to severe flooding in the northern parts of Namibia. The year 2010 was the third consecutive year in which the Caprivi Region experienced devastating flooding. In addition, the same communities were repeatedly affected by the floods, which caused extensive damage to infrastructure, field crops and livestock.

It is estimated that over 30,000 people in Oshana, 50,000 in Caprivi and 30,000 in Kavango Regions were affected by the flooding. The most affected communities were mainly in Caprivi and Kavango Regions with eight deaths reported in Caprivi Region. A total of 23,800 people were moved to higher level ground in the relocation camps established by the government. During the reporting period, 17,109, 5,533 and 1,140 people were moved to relation camps in Caprivi, Kavango and Oshana regions respectively. By the end of May the situation in Oshana had stabilized and communities had started moving back to their respective homes.

The table below shows the breakdown of affected and displaced communities in the three regions of Oshana, Kavango and Caprivi.

Table 1: Distribution of people affected, relocated and died by region

Region	Caprivi	Kavango	Oshana	Total
People Affected	50,000	30,000	30,000	110,000
People relocated	17,109	5,533	1,140	23,789
Number of deaths	8	0	0	8

The National Society responded to the floods disaster in Oshana, Kavango and Caprivi Regions using a pool of volunteers from the affected communities and staff trained in disaster response whose skills had been enhanced by the presence of the ERU during the 2009 floods disasters. The National Society also enjoyed the much improved coordination among the stakeholders and Government, both at national and regional levels.

The response activities were also made possible with the funding received from the IFRC through the DREF. In addition to these funds the National Society also received some local donations from the public and private sector and also through the partnership with UN agencies such as UNFPA

Coordination and partnerships

The office of the prime-minister had overall responsibility for the coordination of the response operation through the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management at national level. At regional level, the regional councils through their respective regional governors had the overall responsibilities. At all levels the response operation was coordinated through the respective disaster risk management committees of which the NRCS was fully represented.

The National Society continued to enjoy the cooperation provided by all stakeholders and the government in particular. Government also provided assistance with the transportation of relief materials at both national and regional levels. This was made possible by the activation of the contingency plans developed by the regions of which the National Society participated. The work of the National Society staff and volunteers in promptly responding to the affected beneficiaries was also made easier with the assistance of the government structures at national and regional levels.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The NRCS has fairly established response capacity in disaster preparedness and response given the frequency of occurrence of disasters in the country. The response capacity was also enhanced with the participation of the ERU during the 2009 floods and through the Zambezi River Basin Initiative particularly in Caprivi Region. As a result, the National Society has a pool of response teams composed of staff and volunteers trained in response activities. Through the ZRBI and in collaboration with the office of the Prime minister and UN agencies, camp management training was conducted in the Caprivi Region for a total of 35 community members and volunteers.

During the response operation, NRCS targeted 3,000 families (15,000 people) in the Caprivi, Kavango and Oshana Regions. The National Society was well positioned to ensure prompt response to the flood disaster as a result of preparing its branch structures. The branches managed to carry out the initial assessment and identified the needs of the affected communities, which were translated into response actions.

Through the assessment, NRCS established that the need for water and sanitation facilities was critical particularly at the relocation camps. Consequently, NRCS partnered with the government and IFRC water and sanitation department to ensure adequate provision of water and sanitation. Volunteers trained on community-based health and First Aid (CBHFA) were also deployed to the relocation camps where they closely worked with the Ministry of Health and Social Services to assess the health situation.

The IFRC DREF allocation was used to cover costs for procurement and distribution of relief items, training of volunteers, community-based hygiene promotion, construction of latrines and general camp management and the deployment of technical support. The IFRC Southern Africa Regional technical departments including disaster management, health and care, performance and accountability, communication and logistics provided the relevant technical support as requested by the National Society.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: 3,000 flood affected households are provided with appropriate non-food relief items.

Outputs and activities planned:

- Conduct joint rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments in Oshana, Kavango and Caprivi regions.
- Distribute 1, 200 blankets, 1,500 mosquito nets (government will donate an extra 4,500), 3,000 soaps and 2,000 hygiene kits to the relocated school kids and lactating mothers. (this includes some of the propositioned stocks)
- Provide technical and financial support in logistics, warehousing, and distribution and controlling supply movements.
- Monitor and evaluate relief activities and providing reports on relief distributions.

Impact:

A joint needs assessment was conducted in Oshana, Kavango, and Caprivi Regions by the IFRC and the National Society. Based on the results from the assessment, the DREF application was launched through the IFRC. With the support of the government transport, NRCS distributed relief items such as tarpaulins, black plastic sheets, bed nets, soap, tents, blankets, jerry cans, and buckets. These relief items assisted in the restoration of human dignity for the displaced population. NRCS assisted a total of 110,000 affected people and relocated 23,782 internally displaced persons to temporary camps.

All relief items received from the Federation and propositioned stocks were distributed during the response operation. Relief items such as tarpaulins provided shelter to affected people as they re-constructed their destroyed houses. The table below shows a breakdown of the relief items distributed during the operation.

Table 2: Relief items distributed to relocation centres by region

Relief items Distributed	Region			Total
	Caprivi	Kavango	Oshana	
Tarpaulins	2,027	71	60	2,158
Black sheet rolls	81	20	15	116
Mosquito nets	5,935	1,264	55	7,254
Soap	20,825	0	0	20,825
Water makers	353,406	13,500	5,500	372,406
Tents	41	108	2	151
Blankets	2,121	598	125	2,844
Jerry cans	958	440	45	1,443

Challenges:

The relief distribution was well conducted with the assistance from Government although the transportation of relief items remained a challenge. Most of the NRCS vehicles were old resulting in frequent breakdowns which delayed distribution of relief items to beneficiary communities. To overcome the challenge NRCS received support from the government in the transportation of relief items.

Emergency health

Outcome: To reduce health risks, morbidity and mortality as a result of the emergency on the affected population through the provision of health promotion, preventive, community-level and PHC services to households in affected regions for three months.

Outputs and activities planned:

- Train 100 community-based volunteers on health promotion as well as hang up/keep up.
- Sustain health promotion campaigns within the affected population focusing on malaria and water-borne diseases targeting 3,000 households in affected areas.
- Support and provide printed and other materials to be used in the health promotion campaign (such as posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc).
- Train 100 volunteers on CBHFA thus improving the capacity of NRCS to deal with the issues surrounding this emergency whilst ensuring that prevention is emphasized in order to prevent subsequent outbreaks by engaging in proactive health education in affected communities focusing on personal hygiene, water chlorination, sanitation, malaria prevention etc.

Impact:

NRCS volunteers and regional staff were trained on PHAST methodology and deployed to conduct health and hygiene promotion in all the relocation centres. Refresher training was also conducted for 65 volunteers to fast track the implementation of hygiene promotion in the camps. Flyers and posters on hygiene and sanitation were reproduced and distributed in all the reception centres. These response activities contributed to a reduction in outbreaks of communicable diseases as experienced in the previous disasters. In 2009 Caprivi reported outbreaks of Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ARI) and diarrhoea and yet no such incidences were experienced during the 2010 flood season. The NRCS also assisted the UNFPA in carrying out awareness campaigns on gender based violence in the relocation centres.

Below are some of the achievements under the emergency health intervention:

- 116 beneficiaries (men and women) trained on gender based violence.
- 64 volunteers trained on gender based violence as training of trainers.
- 300 out of school youth and 100 women were provided with psychosocial support and were also provided with volley balls, netballs and knitting wool to keep them busy during their stay in the relocation centres.
- NRCS distributed 3,900 male condoms and conducted condom use demonstrations in the affected areas.

Water and Sanitation

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 3,000 families in Oshana, Kavango and Caprivi for 3 months.

Outputs and activities planned:

- Distribute water purification sachets to 3,000 households (30 sachets per household for 3 months).
- Distribute household level water storage (i.e. jerry cans) for 500 households.
- Assist with the construction of 50 temporary latrines and bathing shelters.
- Train 100 community-based volunteers on health and hygiene promotion using the PHAST in emergencies methodology.
- Carry out community training on use of water treatment chemicals.
- Conduct hygiene and health promotion campaigns within the affected population focusing on behaviour change.
- Provide information, education and communication (IEC) material on hygiene promotion (printed materials (posters, flyers, etc), manuals, educational materials, etc).

Through the ZRBI program a total of 60 volunteers were trained on CBHFA and most of these volunteers were from the affected areas. A refresher course was conducted targeting 35 volunteers on CBHFA to assist in the camps whilst 20 other volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion bringing the total number of volunteers trained on hygiene and health promotion to 104.

The water and sanitation response teams were composed of NRCS staff and volunteers and complemented by staff from the environmental health department of the Ministry of Health and Social Services who assisted with the construction of 286 pit latrines and 23 bathing shelters in all relocation centres as shown in the table below:

Table 3: Water and sanitation services provided by region

Region	Water Purification sachets	Jerry cans	Hygiene kits	Pit latrines	Bathing shelters
Caprivi	353,406	958	2,000	222	13
Kavango	13,500	26	745	56	8
Oshana	5,500	45	0	8	2
Total	372,406	1,029	2,745	286	23

The camp managers in the relocation camps were trained on water treatment during community meetings. The volunteers in the camps continued with hygiene promotion and health education activities. IEC materials developed on hygiene promotion and health education by the ERU in 2009 were replicated and distributed in all the relocation camps. The government also supported the response efforts with the provision of portable water through the Directorate of Rural Water Supply in all the regions.

Challenges:

As all stocks received from the IFRC and the prepositioned relief stocks were distributed during this operation, the, National Society stocks were exhausted which creates a problem for preparedness and response in the event of a similar disaster.

Emergency shelter

Outcome: 4,000 most vulnerable flood-affected families in Namibia are living in a safe and healthy environment within the first three months of the beginning of the operation.

Outputs and activities planned:

- Distribute 1,500 tarpaulins and tents to the affected families.

Impact:

The NRCS provided a total of 2,098 tarpaulins, 149 tents and 101 black plastic sheets to the families in the relocation centres. During the response operations options for possible permanent relocation to higher ground were discussed with the affected communities. One community in Kavango and eight villagers in Caprivi agreed to relocate permanently to higher grounds. With the assistance of the local traditional authorities suitable sites for relocation were identified and the communities were involved with the clearing of identified land. These communities will be assisted through the ZRBI with the provision of water and sanitation and the government will assist with shelter materials.

Challenges:

The 2010 floods disaster unfolded slowly and as a result the requested DREF was underestimated. The items purchased through the DREF were all distributed including the prepositioned stocks leaving the National Society without any relief stocks. There is a need to replenish relief stocks in all the regions to ensure preparedness in the event of a similar disaster

How we work	
<p>All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 nonviolence and peace.
Contact information	
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MDRNA005 - Namibia Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 13 apr 10

Appeal Timeframe: 13 apr 10 to 13 jul 10

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2010/7
Appeal	MDRNA005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	156,983					156,983
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Other Income						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	156,697					156,697
C6. Other Income	156,697					156,697
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	156,697					156,697
D. Total Funding = B + C	156,697					156,697
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	156,697					156,697
E. Expenditure	-156,461					-156,461
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	236					236

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Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2010/7
Appeal	MDRNA005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		156,983					156,983	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	41,350	30,227				30,227	11,123	
Construction Materials		12,002				12,002	-12,002	
Clothing & textiles	15,215	11,471				11,471	3,744	
Water & Sanitation	14,000	10,760				10,760	3,240	
Teaching Materials	9,312						9,312	
Utensils & Tools	1,135	1,346				1,346	-211	
Other Supplies & Services	940						940	
Total Supplies	81,952	65,805				65,805	16,147	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	7,000	38				38	6,962	
Distribution & Monitoring		15,179				15,179	-15,179	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,000	14,650				14,650	9,350	
Total Transport & Storage	31,000	29,868				29,868	1,132	
Personnel								
International Staff		30				30	-30	
Regionally Deployed Staff	27,500						27,500	
National Society Staff		30,185				30,185	-30,185	
Total Personnel	27,500	30,215				30,215	-2,715	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	500	754				754	-254	
Total Workshops & Training	500	754				754	-254	
General Expenditure								
Travel		5,448				5,448	-5,448	
Information & Public Relation	2,200	91				91	2,109	
Office Costs	1,500	6,056				6,056	-4,556	
Communications	2,000	1,161				1,161	839	
Professional Fees		6,788				6,788	-6,788	
Financial Charges		-2,197				-2,197	2,197	
Other General Expenses	750						750	
Total General Expenditure	6,450	17,348				17,348	-10,898	
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	9,581	9,549				9,549	32	
Total Programme & Service Support	9,581	9,549				9,549	32	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		2,922				2,922	-2,922	
Total Services		2,922				2,922	-2,922	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	156,983	156,461				156,461	523	
VARIANCE (C - D)		523				523		