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# DREF Final Report

## South Africa: Limpopo Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>MDRZA006</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 21 August 2014</b>	<b>Glide number: FL-2014-000038-ZAF</b>
<b>Date of disaster: 03 March 2014</b>	
<b>Operation start date: 21 March 2014</b>	<b>Operation end date: 22 May 2014</b>
<b>Host National Society(ies): South African Red Cross Society (SARCS)</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 165,035</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 7,000</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 3,525 (706 households)</b>
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation: American Red Cross (Technical support)</b>	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: South African Government, Limpopo Provincial Government and Gift of the Givers (Local NGO)</b>	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

From 1 March to 18 March, the north–eastern parts of the country experienced heavy and extended rainfall that led to extensive flooding and landslides. As a result, 7,000 people were affected, including 3,525 people who were displaced. The government of South Africa confirmed 32 deaths, with others still missing due to flash flooding. The most affected provinces were Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West and Gauteng.

Limpopo Province was the worst affected with the municipalities of Lephalale, Mogalakwena, Modimolle, Bela-Bela, Thabazimbi, and Mkgophong in Waterberg District being hit the hardest. The damages to infrastructure (main roads, houses, and farmland and tourist centres) were estimated in millions of US dollars. Most community members were evacuated to evacuation centres such as pre-schools, community halls and other schools. Emergency response teams from the government, private sectors, military, NGOs and Red Cross have been working together in the evacuation activities.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic, Zurich and Coca Cola Foundations and other corporate and private donors. Details of all donors can be found <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDR00001.pdf>

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

### Summary of response

#### Overview of Host National Society

The National Society volunteers were deployed to affected villages since the beginning of the floods operation. The IFRC Southern Africa Regional Office (SARO) deployed a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member from 3 April to 2 May and the regional logistics delegate for two weeks to provide technical support on the planning and procurement process. The National Society started by doing rapid assessments in all the affected communities in order to develop the needs and intervention strategy. After the initial assessments, the overall operation target was established as being 706 households (3,525

beneficiaries) and two farms with 77 farm dwellers to be assisted with relief items. During the operation there were challenges in reaching the affected population, as some roads were cut off and some houses were still submerged in the water, which delayed the operation and response time. The relief items distributed to the affected communities include the procured 706 food parcels, 706 hygiene kits, 1,410 mosquito nets, and 1,525 blankets, as well as 100 mattresses and 98 food parcels that were donated by Eskom Power station, and 2,000 blankets donated by Metropolitan.

During implementation, South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) experienced challenges around the distribution of relief items. As highlighted in the DREF operations update, this was due to community conflicts that erupted in some areas prior to distribution. As such, distribution of non-food items and food-items was completed when the conflicts were adequately responded to by the local authorities. Furthermore, a lack of access to certain affected communities that lived in flooded areas delayed some distributions, but all distributions were completed at the end of April and all beneficiaries were reached. In total, the operation reached 706 households.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country**

Since the disaster struck, SARCS has been actively taking part in supporting the affected community together with the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC), Disaster Management Centre (DMC) and local NGOs. American Red Cross gave support through providing technical assistance. The IFRC's SARO disaster management coordinator and finance officer were deployed to the country to assist SARCS in the set-up of the operation prior to the deployment of the RDRT member. The NDMC and the Department of Treasury allocated funds to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure, including bridges, roads and affected households. Service providers were appointed and started the rehabilitation work in different affected municipalities.

IFRC continued to support and coordinate with SARCS throughout the response. The coordination structure in place included the Programme Coordinator for Southern African Region (IFRC), the National Disaster Manager (SARCS), and the Provincial Manager (Limpopo). A letter of agreement was signed between the parties. The IFRC zone office has been in contact with the NDMC, PDMC and DMC to introduce the interventions and build relations for SARCS with the government. Coordination meetings were held daily with PDMC to share information and discuss operational developments. The local authorities also supported the NS with vital resources such as storage, vehicles and personnel.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

During the floods operation, the South African Government was involved in assisting with personnel, fleet and assessments. Local NGOs, such as the Gift of Givers, supported the affected communities by providing relief items. The private sector also played a big role in the operation as they made contributions by donating relief items to the national society, such as blankets, mattresses and food parcels. A coordination mechanism was put in place, the Joint Operation Committee (JOC), and all flood relief activities were done under the existing structures through local authorities. Local authorities were informed of activities conducted as part of the DREF both prior to, during and after implementation. Unfortunately some agencies distributed relief items without consulting or informing the JOC and as a result it jeopardized the operation in a sense that those not affected by the floods was handed out relief items and caused an uproar in the community. Law enforcement had to be called in to bring stability in the area. Measures were put in place that no persons or organisation would go into the areas without consulting with PDMC or SARCS. This matter was raised sharply in the lesson learned workshop as a matter for improvement in the future.

### **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

An assessment was completed on 28 March 2014 to determine the evolving needs of the population affected. The findings from the assessment showed that the majority of people at evacuation camps had returned to their households due to the water subsiding. Only eight families were still remaining at the evacuation centre. These families moved back to their houses by the end of June 2014. To support needs and beneficiary identification, SARCS deployed a team of 75 volunteers who were engaged for a period of 20 days to Lephalale District to conduct an assessment and a relief distribution exercise. The activities included recording of addresses, contact numbers, names and identification methods for all beneficiaries.

The National Society continued to review the beneficiary list and expand its support to additional families who met the criteria with the excess items available. After the assessment was completed, the operational

plan was revised to focus on the distribution of dry rations instead of wet rations (cooked meals) due to families moving back to their permanent dwellings. Dry rations included tinned fish, rice, samp, meal-meal, sugar beans, iodate salt, cooking oil, peanut butter and tea. The budget was adjusted accordingly to substitute the dry rations where cooked meals were originally planned. The proposed revision did not hamper the timeframe of the operation or overall budget.

### **Risk Analysis**

During the operation, the affected areas continued to be flooded, which in some instances hampered the operation due to insufficient weather forecasting information. Other factors that delayed the operation were inaccessibility of roads to the affected areas, as some roads were cut off. In order for the National Society to mitigate this, the community and the local authorities were engaged to update them about the progress. The National Society managed to secure storage and trucks from the governments for the safe keeping of relief items. The continuous monitoring by staff and volunteers did not find any secondary effects of floods during the operation period. Only three cases of malaria were reported during the floods, all in Lephalale, and were treated by the Witpoort Hospital in Thabo Mbeki Village.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall Objective**

To meet the immediate needs of 3,525 beneficiaries in the most affected municipality Lephalale through provision of food, shelter, health and care as well as support safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

### **Proposed strategy**

Over the period of operation, the National Society provided immediate needs to the affected population in the form of emergency shelter (household items), health and care (psychosocial support and malaria prevention support, safe water, education and hygiene promotion and sanitation, all of which were urgently needed for the survival of the 706 households targeted.

The National Society also looked at provisioning of the operation, support for more assessments as well as replenishing stocks already utilised and the expenses incurred prior to the DREF application. The National Society is considering to pre-position stock in the future as this will accelerate the relief process and allow for rapid alleviation of human suffering as a result of disaster. SARCS responded in proportion to what other agencies were providing. During the relief distributions, it was at times challenging to ascertain which beneficiaries benefitted from other agencies. The response team worked closely with community leaders through ward committees to guide the National Society in order not to duplicate efforts. Some needs, such as the supply of safe and clean water, as well as sanitation facilities, were mostly covered by the government. SARCS volunteers are linked to the National Society's health programmes and have been working closely with Ministry of Health throughout the operation.

During the operation, continued assessments were done to determine if other needs would arise in the affected communities. The National Society continuously engaged with beneficiaries to access new information if applicable. The distribution and operation plan was shared with the affected communities in order for them to take part in the operation. For community mobilization and feedback to the community, the National Society used the existing structures, such as ward committees in the affected areas. During the assessments, the needs of vulnerable groups were taken into consideration through specifically looking at gender, ethnicity, age, disability, and people living with HIV/AIDS. This approach was implemented during distribution because the needs of vulnerable groups were recognised as the response team managed to build rapport with the affected communities. SARCS continued to monitor the situation, working closely with the South African Weather Service to get updates on the weather situation and disseminate the alerts to the community throughout the operation. The National Society is also working on the contingency plan for the affected communities. The National Society through the National Disaster Management Portfolio Head is investigating the possibilities of hosting a workshop to develop a national contingency plan. SARCS also assessed the Restoring Family Links (RFL) needs in the community to ensure that if specific needs arose during the emergency, they could be addressed immediately by the National Society.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources (HR)**

During the operation, 75 volunteers were engaged to carry out assessments, manage the storage facilities, as well as load and off-load trucks. The volunteers also played a big role in relief distribution and in education and hygiene activities. Five SARCS staff members were involved in the operation by providing guidance to the volunteers and working on the logistics of the operation. IFRC SARO deployed an RDRT member for a month to provide technical support to SARCS and the response team.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

The IFRC deployed the regional logistics delegate to SARCS for two weeks, who supported the NS on the procurement of relief items. The NS was involved in securing quotations from the various suppliers both within and outside Limpopo province. The logistics delegate analysed the quotations and advised SARCS which suppliers he recommended. The logistics delegate also manned the storage and controlled the movement of goods from the point of collection to the point of delivery, as well as assisting the volunteers in controlling stock at the distribution point.

### **Communications**

Radio interviews and jingles on the floods operation were done with two local radio stations. Press releases were also published in some local newspapers as a way of profiling the activities during the operation. The IFRC also published an article on the IFRC website to document the operation's activities.

### **Security**

As highlighted previously, SARCS experienced challenges around the distribution of relief items due to community conflicts that erupted on 12 April in Thabo Mbeki village prior to distribution. As such, the distribution of non-food items and food-items was completed once the conflict was adequately responded to by the local authorities and the situation no longer posed security concerns for the Red Cross volunteers.

Furthermore, as reported in the DREF update, in Vaal Water the response team had to request the area councillors not to be present during distribution. It was believed that this would link Red Cross to political parties, which would affect the impartiality of Red Cross and potentially cause negative connotations for some community members. However, the request from SARCS to exclude politicians from distributions was welcomed by both the community and the councillors and the distribution was completed successfully.

During the operation, one volunteer fractured his leg while getting out of the car due to the bad roads. The National Society took him to the local clinic for medical attention. IFRC insurance covered the medical expenses incurred.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

For planning and monitoring of the operation, the team developed daily activity plans prior to the field visits on a daily basis. This allowed the community to be informed on the activities and engaged the key stakeholders who were also involved in the operation. IFRC provided technical support through deployment of an RDRT member who assisted the National Society in reporting and planning, as well as providing technical support. The activity plans for each activity were also used to track the impact of the activities completed and monitor the progress. A lesson learnt workshop was held on 20 May 2014, attended by Local Municipality, District and Provincial Disaster Management personnel, as well as SARCS representatives. The purpose of the workshop was to review the response to the disaster with regard to the international standards. Sphere standards were discussed with reference to the floods operation. Recommendations were made on capacity building, pre-positioning of stock, role and responsibilities, as well as ways to reduce funding challenges. A detailed report of the lessons learnt workshop has been shared widely with partners and stakeholders. SARCS concluded that the following areas require attention for future operations:

- Coordination from all role players with the District Disaster Management Centre to streamline rapid relief;
- Emergency roles and responsibilities for all role players;
- Funding mechanisms from the Local Municipalities, District Municipality, provincial and national governments;
- Coordinated risk assessments from all role players for their respective responsibility area;

- Coordination of situation and needs assessments to enable focused relief efforts;
- Communication between all stakeholders;
- Training for all role players on, amongst other topics- disaster assessment, response plans, emergency budgeting and funding, evacuation, shelter management, distribution of relief items, relief management in line with the Sphere Standards, simulation exercises to eliminate problem areas;
- Decision-makers must know how to support the operational side in relief efforts.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

### Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

<b>Needs assessment</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Assessments and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation on the operation
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Initial needs assessments are updated following consultation with beneficiaries
<b>Achievements</b>
<p>Assessments were conducted in Klipaan farms, Thabo Mbeki and Vaalwater villages targeting 3,565 beneficiaries including 1,223 males, 1,359 females and 983 children. A beneficiary strategy was developed and the beneficiary registration system was in place to deliver intended assistance to the most affected population. A combined assessment with the JOC was done in the initial stages of the operation. Prior to the distribution, the NS conducted a second assessment to identify and verify beneficiaries, it was then discovered that there were an amount of 57 extra beneficiaries however the assistance rendered to those affected was reached through the assistance from local businesses, South African Social Agency and the local Mines.</p> <p>The number of volunteers activated for the assessment was 75 instead of the 100 volunteers that were budgeted for. This was due to the fact that other volunteers were working on a project with the Ministry of Health and were engaged at the health clinic at the time. The reduction in the number of volunteers led to a saving on the volunteer allowances, the outstanding balance for which was then spent on an additional number of trainings conducted for volunteers. The total number of volunteers deployed for this operation was 75, of which 25 were trained in Psycho-Social Support (PSS), 25 in hygiene promotion and 25 in WATSAN.</p> <p>During the operation and its review, it became evident that most communities had not engaged with Red Cross before and were not aware of its mandate and principles. After the operation, the National Society decided to continue engaging with the communities on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities in order to reduce impact of future disasters. Furthermore, SARCS is planning to do advocacy work with the government to prevent the same people being affected each year due to living in informal settlements.</p>
<b>Challenges</b>
<p>During the assessments, the roads were cut off and some affected people were not reached within the scheduled timeframe. Some farms were also submerged in the water during the period of the assessments and therefore the assessments teams had to wait until the water subsided in order to continue with the assessment. Another challenge encountered was that some beneficiaries were absent during assessments.</p>
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
<p>In line with the SARCS grassroots-level approach, throughout all stages of the response the National Society involved communities in their respective provinces to identify the most vulnerable families and validate beneficiary lists together with the affected population to ensure transparency of the relief item distributions. This also contributed towards Red Cross visibility and trust among vulnerable communities, and was essential for the successful implementation of the activities.</p>
<b>Outcome 2:</b> The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Monitoring information informs revisions of plan of action where appropriate.
<b>Achievements:</b>
<p>A system was set up for monitoring purposes, where the national head of DM was conducting daily monitoring through daily reports by the provincial manager. The Limpopo governance board was also a key part of monitoring as weekly reports were required from the provincial manager and the response team. Successful monitoring of the plan and activities on the ground was also achieved through support from the RDRT delegate. Support and monitoring from the SADC head of programs and the IFRC finance team has supported the NS to revise plans and accelerate response activities.</p>
<b>Challenges:</b>
NS communication system was not clearly set up.
<b>Lessons learnt:</b>

A clear communication document with time lines has to be developed in future to avoid indirect pressure and poor communication.

## Health and Care

### Needs analysis:

The rapid and detailed assessments indicated that the affected population should be assisted with mosquito nets, water and sanitation, as well as education and hygiene promotion. The provision of mosquito nets was aimed at assisting the beneficiaries in the case of a malaria outbreak. The affected population experienced trauma and shock resulting from both the loss of family members and belongings. Therefore, SARCS conducted psychosocial support (PSS) training to 25 volunteers, who supported distressed individuals by providing counselling.

### Population assisted:

25 volunteers were trained in psychosocial support (PSS) to assist distressed beneficiaries who lost their belongings and family members. Due to the above mentioned saving on the volunteer allowances, the decision was made to conduct an additional number of trainings for volunteers, including PSS, hygiene promotion and WATSAN. The trained volunteers carried out counselling sessions on a weekly basis. 200 households were provided with mosquito nets. The targeted beneficiaries were based along the river banks and their vulnerabilities were considered during assessments.

<b>Health and Care</b>
<b>Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected population is reduced</b>
<b>Output 1: Relevant counselling provided to the affected families</b>
<b>Achievements</b>
25 volunteers were trained in PSS and were engaged during the entire operation. Following the training, volunteers were deployed to the affected households to provide counselling, especially to distressed individuals who lost their family members and belongings due to the floods. A total of 237 beneficiaries received counselling
<b>Challenges</b>
During the assessments, some people were distressed due to the loss of their family members. This provided challenges during the assessments, and as such, it was determined that counselling sessions needed to be done by volunteers to support traumatised families.
<b>Lessons learned</b>
SARCS have psychosocial support guidelines in place and implements this as part of the existing Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) programme. SARCS personnel of this programme with expertise in this area supported the operation by training volunteers on psychosocial support, in order to assist the affected population.
<b>Outcome 2: Incidences of malaria is reduced</b>
<b>Output 2.1: Bed nets distributed</b>
<b>Achievements:</b>
Nets distributed to farms near the river.
<b>Challenges:</b>
The procurement process of bed nets was lengthy, which caused delays in the response operation due to identification and unavailability of local suppliers.
<b>Lessons learnt:</b>
The NS needs to have a database of possible relief materials in future as absence of such a database can lead to delays in response.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

### Needs analysis:

The assessments indicated that there is potential of water-borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and malaria. Hygiene promotion awareness was assessed to be a critical need to the affected population.

### Population assisted:

A total of 706 households were assisted with hygiene promotion activities, such as door-to-door dissemination, distribution of flyers with key messages on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion by trained volunteers. Due to the above mentioned saving on the volunteer allowances, the decision was

made to conduct an additional number of trainings for volunteers, including PSS, hygiene promotion and WATSAN.

<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in affected communities
<b>Output 1:</b> Assessments of water, sanitation and hygiene situation is carried out
<b>Achievements</b>
SARCS raised community awareness on waterborne diseases, which led to a more conscious and careful use of river water. Farming areas along the rivers also received awareness messages and nets, which contributed to the prevention of malaria cases.
The operation has had considerable impact as prior to the operation, most communities were not aware that the water they used was contaminated. The National Society has committed to working with the relevant municipalities to further reduce the risk of waterborne and water related diseases, as well as working with the communities to treat the water at household level.
<b>Challenges</b>
No challenges were experienced during the implementation of these activities.
<b>Lessons learned</b>
SARCS combined a number of useful tools for the training of their volunteers, such as Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and the Epidemic Control for Volunteers. The use of these tools was beneficial for the National Society with its strong community volunteer network in responding to the needs of the target population, as well as preparing the volunteers for future emergencies. To respond to this emergency, volunteers received specific refresher training on how best to sensitize communities on the transmission of waterborne diseases, hygiene promotion with key messages, maintenance and proper use of latrines, and the prevention of diarrhoeal diseases in conjunction with the Ministry of Health. The immediate results included a considerable decrease in diarrhoeal disease cases within two weeks after beginning the hygiene promotion activities, disinfecting the affected areas, and distributing safe, clean water along with household water storage containers.
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Continuous hygiene promotion activities
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the targeted population are met
<b>Achievements</b>
50 volunteers were trained in WATSAN and hygiene promotion. The trained volunteers were deployed in the affected communities for a door-to-door campaign on hygiene promotion, as well as distributing the flyers with key messages on malaria and cholera. SARCS distributed 2,000 flyers on malaria awareness and 3,000 flyers on cholera awareness.
<b>Challenges:</b>
The printing of IEC materials was finalized later than planned due to a delay on the side of the printing company.
<b>Lessons learnt:</b>
The National Society needs to have health awareness IEC materials on hand at all times, as this will also decrease the response time and enable rapid distribution of materials.

## **Shelter and Settlements**

### **Needs analysis:**

The disaster affected the most vulnerable and poor communities in the province, especially Thabo Mbeki Village, Vaalwater Village and Klipaan farms. The assessments revealed that most families live in the flood line, and their houses were severely affected. Therefore, their food items and other belongings were either destroyed or damaged by floods. As such, the operation's activities included the provision of non-food items (NFIs) to 706 affected households. The National Society distributed blankets, mosquito nets and hygiene packs. A door-to-door needs assessment of identified households was done by the Red Cross volunteers assisted by the local authorities.

### **Population assisted:**

The NFIs were distributed to 706 households or 3,525 individuals.

<b>Shelter and settlements</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met
<b>Output 1:</b> Emergency household items are provided to the target population
<b>Achievements</b>

1,525 blankets, 706 hygiene kits and 750 mosquito nets were distributed successfully to the affected population. In total, the operation reached 706 households.

**Challenges**

The response time was slow due to the unavailability of the necessary NFIs in the affected province. The relief items were procured in other provinces, which delayed the operation.

**Lessons learned**

It is important for an effective emergency response to have contracts with suppliers, which would enable the fast procurement of relief items from suppliers so that fast distribution is done to targeted beneficiaries. During the operation it was difficult to get quotations from suppliers and some suppliers wanted payments prior to delivery, which delayed the operation.

**Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods**

**Needs analysis:**

More than 7,000 people were displaced due to the flooding, and of those, 3,525 were evacuated to temporary shelters such as pre-schools and community halls. During the continuous assessments and relief distribution, the majority of the affected population went back to their houses and only 8 households remained in the community hall in Thabo Mbeki as their houses were inhabitable. The provision of daily meals was suspended as the affected people went back to their homes, and the funds for wet rations were merged with the dry rations budget.

**Population assisted:**

706 households were assisted with food parcels. The distribution was done door-to-door since the environment was not conducive to do group distribution.

**Food security, nutrition and livelihoods**

**Outcome 1: Nutrition needs of flood affected population met**

**Output 1: Daily meals and dry rations distributed**

**Achievements**

Food items for 706 households were distributed. In addition, there were 98 food parcel donations from Eskom Power Station that were distributed at Thabo Mbeki as per request from Eskom. Eskom donated 98 mattresses 1kg Tastic rice x 98, tinned beef 410grams x 98, tinned fish 500grams x 294, brown sugar, selati 2 kg x 98, lwisha mealie meal 2,5kg x 98, sunflower oil 75ml x 98, lwisa samp 1kg x 98 and Koo baked beans 410 grams x 98. The distribution went well except for minor incidents that delayed implementation, such as the unavailability of stock.

**Challenges**

Late arrival of stock and unavailability of relief items in the affected province delayed implementation. In addition, there were no contracts in place between the National Society and suppliers. Political interest in the affected areas also delayed implementation as in some instances the National Society had to delay the distributions because the environment was not conducive. The weather condition also hampered the operation because the rain continued to pour as the distribution was taking place, especially in Vaalwater.

**Lessons learned**

During emergency operations, it is crucial for the entire population to know about the agencies that would be operating in the affected communities. During the relief distribution, the affected communities were not aware of the mandate of Red Cross during the operation and in most cases they linked the National Society to the government or political parties. It is therefore important to inform the communities about the Red Cross principle of independence, so that the community, as well as the government, are aware of the role of Red Cross during emergencies. SARCS will continue with information dissemination to affected communities to ensure a better understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent movement.

**D. The Budget**

The following indicates the financial situation based on the original budget:

- **Food-** By the time the DREF was ready to kick-start, most of the beneficiaries were already heading back to their homes from the community hall as the water levels had subsided therefore, the distribution of hot meals became unsuitable. It was decided to distribute the dry rations instead, these are relatively cheaper than the hot meals hence the cost saving.

- **National Society Staff**- the number of volunteers used for assessment was around 40, instead of the 100 that was budgeted for as other volunteers were engaged in another program with the government hence savings were made.
- **Workshops/Training** - more trainings were conducted than in the original budget, to make use of the savings on volunteer allowances. The trainings were DM training, Watsan, CBHFA and hygiene promotion.

At the close of the operation a balance of unspent funds totalling to CHF 22,890 will be returned to DREF.

## Contact information

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

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Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.africa@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.africa@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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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**

MDRZA006 - South Africa - Limpopo Floods

Timeframe: 22 Mar 14 to 22 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Mar 14

Appeal Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2014/3-2014/6	Programme	MDRZA006
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	BUDGET9
Split by funding source	Y	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>		165,035				165,035	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		165,035				165,035	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		165,035				165,035	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		165,035				165,035	
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>		165,035				165,035	

\* 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>		165,035				165,035	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-142,145				-142,145	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		22,890				22,890	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDRZA006 - South Africa - Limpopo Floods

Timeframe: 22 Mar 14 to 22 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Mar 14

#### Appeal Report

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/3-2014/6	Programme	MDRZA006
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>165,035</b>			<b>165,035</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Clothing & Textiles	11,625		11,277			11,277	348	
Food	72,897		60,372			60,372	12,525	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			13,414			13,414	-13,414	
Other Supplies & Services	14,100						14,100	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>98,622</b>		<b>85,063</b>			<b>85,063</b>	<b>13,559</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring			5			5	-5	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,090		3,631			3,631	1,459	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>5,090</b>		<b>3,636</b>			<b>3,636</b>	<b>1,454</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	5,000		584			584	4,416	
National Society Staff	22,235		5,134			5,134	17,101	
Volunteers			930			930	-930	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>27,235</b>		<b>6,648</b>			<b>6,648</b>	<b>20,587</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	10,625		21,784			21,784	-11,159	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>10,625</b>		<b>21,784</b>			<b>21,784</b>	<b>-11,159</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	6,200		9,750			9,750	-3,550	
Information & Public Relations	3,912		4,037			4,037	-125	
Office Costs	1,378		872			872	506	
Communications	1,000		877			877	123	
Financial Charges	900		803			803	97	
Other General Expenses			0			0	0	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>13,390</b>		<b>16,339</b>			<b>16,339</b>	<b>-2,949</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	10,073		8,676			8,676	1,397	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>10,073</b>		<b>8,676</b>			<b>8,676</b>	<b>1,397</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>165,035</b>		<b>142,145</b>			<b>142,145</b>	<b>22,890</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>22,890</b>			<b>22,890</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRZA006 - South Africa - Limpopo Floods

Timeframe: 22 Mar 14 to 22 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Mar 14

Appeal Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2014/3-2014/6	Programme	MDRZA006
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	165,035		165,035	165,035	142,145	22,890	
Subtotal BL2	165,035		165,035	165,035	142,145	22,890	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>165,035</b>		<b>165,035</b>	<b>165,035</b>	<b>142,145</b>	<b>22,890</b>	