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Final Report

Zimbabwe: Tropical Cyclone Eloise

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF	Operation n° MDRZW015
Date of Issue: 12 October 2021	Glide number: TC-2021-000009-ZWE
Operation start date: 29 January 2021	Operation end date: 31 May 2021
Host National Society(ies): Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 192,509
Number of people affected: 2,400	Number of people assisted: 400HH (2,400 people¹)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, British Red Cross, Belgian RC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Department of Civil Protection (DCP), World Food Programme (WFP), UN OCHA, Care, IOM, Goal, UNICEF, Save the Children and FAO, Mercy Corps	

<Please click [here](#) for the financial report and [here](#) for the contacts>

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. On behalf of the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Tropical cyclone Eloise made landfall in Zimbabwe on the 23 January around 20:00 hrs with wind speeds of 160 kilometres per hour (kph) (99 miles per hour). After its landfall in Zimbabwe, it brought heavy rains in Masvingo, Manicaland and Matebeleland Provinces, which covers the southern part of Zimbabwe. The Cyclone caused damage to infrastructures already weakened by the earlier Tropical Storm Chalane and Cyclone Idai. There were reported cases of bridges and roads collapsing. A section of the Skyline-Chimanimani Road in Manicaland Province collapsed because of the heavy rains (Fig 3). Some urban dwellers in Beitbridge and Mutare experienced flash flooding resulting in perimeter walls collapsing and sewage systems overflowing, posing a health threat. The residual



A volunteer collects data during assessments Photo by Zimbabwe Red Cross Society

¹ Although planning indicated 5 people per household, it was later found that the average number of people per household in these areas is 6 people per household.

impacts of the weather system also greatly impacted adjacent provinces particularly Mashonaland East and Midlands Provinces. Urban areas such as Harare and Chitungwiza also felt the impact of the weather system as witnessed by the flash flooding incidences.

Whilst this was not declared a national disaster, it greatly affected many people, damaged houses, toilets, field crops and livestock. Communities in Masvingo and Chivi were displaced due to backflow of water in the Togwe Mukosi dam resulting from cyclone induced heavy rainfall.

This [DREF Operation](#) was launched on 29 January 2021 for CHF 192,509 to support Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS) in providing relief assistance in shelter and household items, health, WASH and PGI to 2,000 people (400 HH) in Chivi, Chiredzi, Chipinge and Beitbridge in Masvingo, Manicaland and Matebeleland provinces. In March 2021, an [Operation Update](#) was published, implementing a strategic change of targeted areas from Chiredzi to Masvingo Rural district (Masvingo province), decreasing the number of households initially targeted to receive shelter support from 200 HH to 175 HH and including food provision into the response strategy for an overall 1,125 people (225 HH).

Above decisions and ensuing changes were all implemented following assessments conducted with the support of Partner National Societies (PNS). The ZRCS team managed to assess 459 households and the assessment focused on five humanitarian clusters *i.e* Shelter, Water, Food, Health and WASH. From the assessments, the major impact of the cyclone was flooding, whilst a significant number of households also faced associated impacts of the cyclone, like windstorms, and lightning incidences as shown on the chart above.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Through this DREF operation, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society achieved the following:

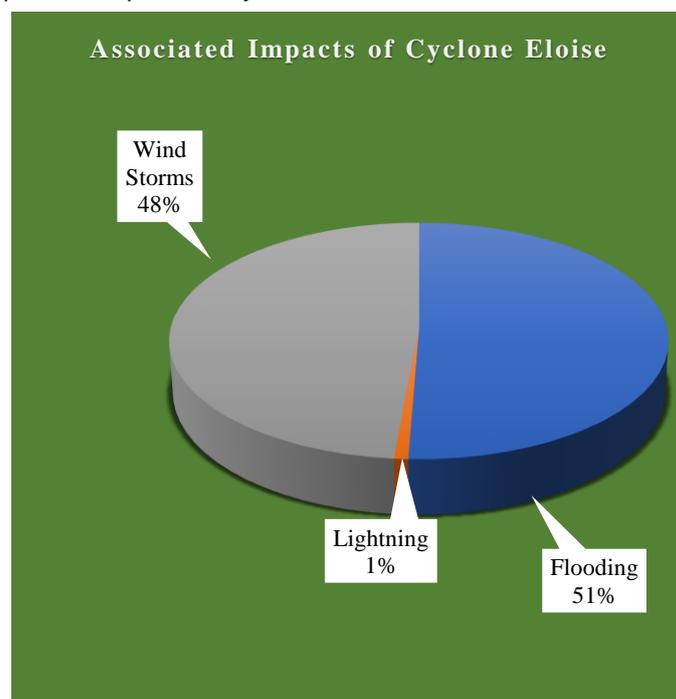
1. Deployment four staff members and volunteers to the affected areas to undertake a detailed needs assessment and conduct registration of targeted households for relief support.
2. Mobilisation of a network of approximately 80 trained volunteers to support the response in targeted areas with services including First Aid, Shelter provision and hygiene promotion. Volunteers were also trained in Psychological First Aid and relief distributions.
3. ZRCS managed to register and support 400 households, *i.e.* 2,000 people. These were the most affected persons and included the elderly, widows, persons with disabilities, the chronically ill, and the displaced.
4. Distribution of NFIs was done as shown below:



An elderly widow with her grandchildren, stands in front of a tent and food supported under DREF. Photo by Zimbabwe Red Cross Society

	Shelter kits	Tarpaulins	Plastic sheeting	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	Buckets	Jerry can	Liquid soap	Buckets with taps
CHIPINGE	51	150	50	100	250	250	250	125	
CHIVI	60	180	60	120	260	260	260	130	70
BEITBRIDGE				50	100	100	100	50	
MASV RURAL	89	170	90	230	190	190	190	265	30
TOTAL	200	500	200	500	800	800	800	570	100

Associated Impacts of Cyclone Eloise



Associated impact of the cyclone as reported by Civil Protection Department

5. Based on the needs assessment, 225 HH in Chivi (130HH) and Masvingo rural (95HH) were supported with food for 2 months as highlighted in table below:

	Households	Mealie meal (KGs)	Vegetable oil (litres)	Beans	Salt	Sugar
Masvingo rural	95	9500	760	1900	190	570
Chivi	130	13000	1040	2600	260	780
TOTAL	225	22500	1800	4500	450	1350

6. To curb the spread of Covid-19, 4,000 cloth masks were distributed to the affected population whilst volunteers and stakeholders were supported with PPEs. Visibility material such as T-shirts and hats were provided to volunteers and local stakeholders to enable ease of identification.
7. Communities were offered psychological first aid and shelter construction demonstrations were conducted during gatherings for registration and distribution.
8. Coordination of meetings at national, provincial and district level and collaboration with the Department of Civil Protection (DCP) and the inter-agency assessment team on continuing assessments. Joint preliminary assessments with the DCP and IFRC delegate were conducted in Manicaland and Masvingo Provinces, enabling additional information on the type and extent of needs on the ground to be available. The ZRCS team also attended the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster meetings. The meetings provided updates on the state of food security situation within the affected Districts. The information shared buttressed findings from the field visits made by the team.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Southern Africa Country Cluster Delegation provided technical support to ZRCS during the entire implementation period. This included:

1. Provision of technical support to the National Society through participation in the field assessment on the status of the affected areas.
2. IFRC deployed a dedicated surge staff to support operation coordination for a period of 2 months to ensure efficient implementation of interventions.

The National Society also worked closely with the following in-country PNSs in below thematic areas:

- Danish RC - Monetary support to fund the field assessment
- Finnish RC – Logistics support for field assessments through the provision of vehicles and fuel.
- British RC- Support with distribution of prepositioned tarpaulins
- ICRC - Provision of blankets and first aid kits.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

The district government authorities in the targeted areas coordinated the response activities, ably complemented by other actors. Response by other actors have been once off comprising of NFIs and food items but this did not cover all the people that were affected.

Province (District)	Organisation	Support offered
Matebeleland South, (Beitbridge)	IOM	Cement for shelter construction
Masvingo, (Masvingo rural)	CARE International	Bed Sheets, unconditional cash transfers
Masvingo(Chivi)	ZCC	Shelter material to 7 households in ward 30
		Construction of 2 roomed flat for a family in ward 30
	REPSSI	PSS to children
	Government	Mealie meal, soap and cooking oil to displaced persons at Maringire school. Supply covered 2 weeks
Manicaland (Chipinga)	None	None

Throughout the implementation within the communities, ZRCS was accompanied by the District Development Coordinator (DDC)'s office, local councillors and other stakeholders.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

From the initial rapid assessments, the worse hit districts were Chipinge, Chivi, Chiredzi, Masvingo and Beitbridge. This was exacerbated by the heavy rainfall which caused Tokwe Mukosi Dam in Masvingo to overflow. After the initial assessment by ZRCS, there was also a detailed assessment conducted by ZRCS and IFRC delegate from 12th to 19th of February 2021. According to the joint detailed assessment, the following emerging needs resulted from the different contextual impacts of Tropical Storm Eloise:

- The field assessment to the affected districts showed that the risk of water-borne or water related diseases, including cholera, were high.
- Tens of thousands of hectares of crops were flooded due to the cyclone and incessant rains, which had consequences on the harvest and food security.
- Information collected through the field visit and discussions with affected communities, local authorities showed that livestock diseases were on the upswing, especially tick-borne diseases. Some households lost livestock (both big and small) due to flooding as they were swept away during the cyclone period.
- Over 50 houses in wards visited by the assessment team have been destroyed or partially damaged by TS Eloise. Most of the damaged houses were substandard and built using low quality materials. Affected households were requesting for cement and roofing materials to rebuild more resilient houses to withstand future cyclones and accompanying floods and winds. By the time of the visit, Chivi District had 74 households totaling 453 people living at an evacuation centre established at Maringire Primary School which is in Ward 22. But overall, the total number of people that have been displaced due to flooding is 1,125.
- Tokwe Mukosi Dam spilled for the first time; the crops were submerged and damaged therefore, the affected families were in urgent need of food assistance.
- In all the districts visited, multiple major roads require rehabilitation following damages due to incessant rains.

Based on above summary, initially identified needs remained largely relevant during the detailed assessment, although below was found:

1. There was greater impact of the Tugwe Mukosi dam backflow. Information from Masvingo Province indicated that the high hazard of floods from the overflowing of Tokwe Mkosi Dam had affected 1,125 people (225HH) in Chivi and Masvingo Rural, necessitating the establishment of an evacuation centre. Some households were submerged with the continuous rainfall; the likelihood was high that returning families were not able to find a suitable shelter and food from their fields hence food was later included, targeting Masvingo rural and Chivi districts.
2. The ZRCS rapid assessment coupled with the joint detailed assessment report concluded that due to the delays in implementation, the needs were evolving but access to food, shelter and NFI remained relevant on a district-by-district response plan. The delays in implementation was as a result of procurement and supply chain bottlenecks due to restrictions imposed by Covid-19 regulations which include border closure, lockdowns and curfew among other things resulting in most factories operating at lower capacity or closure.
3. Other planned sectoral needs such as WASH and PFA were also confirmed to remain relevant, and support was discharged as planned.

The above additional findings supported the operational changes made through the [Operation Update](#).

Targeting

The overall people reached under DREF operation was 2,400 people or 400 households in the affected areas of Masvingo (Chivi: 130HH; Masvingo Rural: 95HH), Manicaland (Chipinge: 125HH) and Matabeleland South (Beitbridge: 50HH). However, the target for emergency shelter and household items was reduced from 200 HH as initially planned in EPoA to 175 HH, because some of them had already accessed emergency shelter support. Food distributions targeted Masvingo province for a total of 225HH for two months (Chivi: 130HH; Masvingo rural: 95HH). All targeted locations were rural areas.

Risk Analysis

The disaster occurred at a time when the globe and Zimbabwe in particular, were facing a surge in CoVID-19 cases and the country was in a strict lockdown. This presented a challenge in movement and coordination with other stakeholders as they were not readily available. ZRCS' activities were however deemed essential, and this allowed the response teams to work within the lockdown and were even allowed to travel during curfew hours to save lives.



ZRCS staff shoveling mud out of a stuck vehicle Photo by Zimbabwe RC

The potential spread of the virus during community gatherings for assessment and registrations was a challenge as well. The NS had to ensure adherence to physical distancing, wearing of masks and hand washing whenever people were gathered. A total of 4,000 washable cloth masks were provided for beneficiaries whilst staff were supported with N95 masks and sanitizers to enhance infection control. Due to the heavy rains experienced, the team had accessibility challenges as roads were bad and many at times, the vehicles stuck in the mud especially in Masvingo rural and Chivi.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

This DREF operation aimed at providing relief assistance to 400 households (HH) most affected by the Cyclone in Chivi, Masvingo Rural, Chipinge and Beitbridge rural districts. Response initiatives included WASH, Shelter, health and food support.

The response also included many 'software' activities such as PSS, hygiene promotion, safer shelter sensitisation and Covid-19 RCCE to ensure community adherence to COVID-19 regulations. ZRCS deployed four NDRT members to complement Provincial Disaster Response Team in assessments coordination and response. This ensured effective response to the disaster.

To ensure assistance remained relevant, ZRCS constantly engaged key stakeholders like local councillors, civil protection department and district development coordinators for updates on ground and any new arising needs. After the initial assessment by ZRCS, a follow up joint detailed assessment was conducted with ZRCS and IFRC surge team. Through these continuous assessments, response was adjusted to meet new needs. Some changes included:

- Replacing Chiredzi with Masvingo rural district, which was most affected due to the backflow of the Togwe-Mukosi dam spillage.
- Inclusion of food assistance to Chivi and Masvingo rural households.
- Removal of tarpaulins, shelter kits, and plastic sheeting for Beitbridge as the affected households had received construction material including cement from IOM.

Operational Support services

PMER: The ZRCS PMER department was key during this DREF operation by providing technical inputs and support to the DM department on planning, continuous monitoring, assessment results and information management. They helped in development of KOBO data collection tools, development of distribution lists from registration raw data. However, they were unable to conduct a physical lesson learnt workshop and a post distribution monitoring due to time constraints. The National Society carried out the lessons learned virtually with its staff, volunteers and stakeholders and concluded on the points below:

- i) Taking note of other humanitarian actors' response to address the remaining gaps. This was the case in Beitbridge District, where the NS had to shift focus to the Health and WASH needs as the shelter needs had already been covered by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

- ii) Detailed and continuous needs assessment to inform the next response steps. These follow up needs assessments proved vital as the field visits in Masvingo revealed that there was great need for food support; a need which was not highlighted in the first initial assessment.
- iii) Prepositioning of stock is vital to immediately respond to disasters: with support from PNSs, the ZRCS tapped into the already prepositioned stock i.e., Tarpaulins, blankets to immediately respond.
- iv) Continuous updating and review of response guided by district stakeholders. This enabled a more targeted response to the most vulnerable groups of people.

Communications: The communications department led in documenting the response and ensured media coverage and visibility of the operation through press articles during the implementation and photos documentary. Information related to the operation was disseminated through ZRCS Facebook page, Twitter and webpage. A newspaper article was also developed on this response as per this link: www.newsday.co.zw/2021/05/tugwi-mukosi-communities-face-food-shortages/amp/

Community engagement and accountability (CEA): Community engagement in the response was ensured through sharing clear information about response activities, selection criteria and distribution processes with communities. Communities were given opportunities to participate in the response through community meetings. Feedback and complaints were collected through community volunteers, walk ins, telephone calls and community meetings. Responses were provided through local leadership like village heads, councillors or government stakeholders as well as through community meetings. Community volunteers were trained on good communication skills and complaints handling. However, a community satisfaction survey was not conducted at the end of the operation due to time constraints.

Logistics, procurement, and supply chain: National Society and IFRC Logistics services provided valuable support in procurement of all needed materials and management of vehicles. The department supported procurement and transportation of all needed items like Shelter kits, tarpaulins, Mosquito nets, blankets, buckets, liquid soap, buckets, and food packages. External trucks were hired for transportation of NFIs, and they all delivered goods in time. The engaged service provider for food items also managed to provide goods in time.

Warehousing: ZRCS warehouse at HQ and branch level was used to stock the NFI before distribution.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 Shelter People reached: 1,050 ² Male: 420 Female: 630		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted households reached with emergency shelter support	100% or 175 HH	100% or 175 HH
# of volunteers trained in emergency shelter construction	20	23
# of people reached with shelter NFIs	875	1,050
# of households provided with technical support and guidance on the type of support they receive	175HH	175HH
% of recipient households acknowledging relevance of technical guidance received	50% or 88HH	data not collected
Narrative description of achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NS supported 175 HH (1,050 people) by providing emergency shelter materials by procuring and distributing directly to the families. These included shelter toolkits, plastics sheeting, and tarpaulins. The same 175 HH were reached with household items. 		

² 6 people per households

- A total of 23 volunteers were trained on shelter construction, and they managed to further cascade the training to communities during public gatherings. The number of trained volunteers was exceeded to compliment the increased number of people who had been reached with household items which was 1,050 from the initial target of 875 people.
- The number of people reached with household items increased due to more people being reached per households. Most households had more occupants than the standard 5 members per household that was used during planning. National Society distributed 500 tarpaulins, 500 blankets, 200 shelter tool kits, 200 plastic sheeting.
- No post distribution monitoring was conducted to ascertain relevance of the materials or guidance provided, due to delays in the procurement of food items which were distributed during the last week of the operation. The National Society had budgeted for a combined post distribution monitoring that included food items and household items. The provision of shelter materials ensured that households had temporary shelter, restoring the dignity of privacy in households among male and female members. It also reduced burden of care by the less impacted members of community or relatives of the affected households. The target number of people reached with household items was exceeded due to the operation estimating that at most 3 members of a household would benefit from the intervention.

Challenges

Due to time constraints, volunteers could not support all communities in construction of shelter. They however utilized distribution gatherings to train communities on how to erect tents.

Lessons Learned

It is vital to ensure the plan allows for communities to have comprehensive training on shelter construction. In cases where materials are being procured, that time should be utilised to train volunteers so that they can cascade training to the most affected communities on shelter construction. This will allow quick construction of shelter once material is delivered.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 1,350

Male: 540

Female: 810

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of displaced HH reached with food items to support their basic needs	56% or 225 HH	56% or 225 HH
Number of verified beneficiaries registered	1,125 people	225 heads of households representing 1,350 people
Number of post-distribution monitoring undertaken	1	0
Number of volunteers mobilized and trained for the food distribution	40	10

Narrative description of achievements

The need to provide food to affected households arose due to the displacement caused by the backflow of the Tugwe Mukosi dam. As such, the National Society supported an overall 225 households (1,350 people) with food items as an immediate response to the food gap. Indeed, 95 households (570 people) in Masvingo Rural and 130 HH (780 people) in Chivi were provided with food items to serve for two months. This ensured that households had food whilst they were harvesting (if any) of the surviving crops from the flooded fields. The provided basic food basket consisted of items indicated in below table, established based on what ZRCS uses under the current voucher assistance project:

Item description	Quantity per day (kg)	Quantity/month/individual (kg)	Unit of measure	Quantity for HH of 5 persons (kg)
Mealie meal	0.3	10	Kgs	50
Dry sugar beans	0.066	2	Kgs	10

Cooking oil*	0.025	0.75	litres	3.75 (rounded off to 4 kg per HH)
Fine salt	0.006	0.2	Kgs	1
Sugar	0.02	0.6	Kgs	3

*Cooking oil was rounded to 4litres as it was packed in 2 litres

Distributed items as shown below:

Ward	Households	Mealie meal (KGs)	Vegetable oil (litres)	Beans	Salt	Sugar
Masvingo rural	95	9500	760	1900	190	570
Chivi	130	13000	1040	2600	260	780
TOTAL	225	22500	1800	4500	450	1350



Food distribution at Dare distribution point, ward 28, Chivi. Photo by Zimbabwe Red Cross Society

Strict COVID protocols were observed, including conducting sanitation and awareness raising, masking up and sanitizing during distributions. Masks were also provided to ensure adherence.

The number of volunteers mobilized and trained in food distributions was underachieved due to other competing National Society activities at the time of the distributions.

Challenges

Late procurement of items led to delayed distributions. There was thus no time to conduct post distribution monitoring to ascertain the utility of the intervention and assess future planning considerations.

Lessons Learned

- Need for certified supplier list of food items and succinct procurement processes for emergency situations (processes for food inspections delayed procurement).
- There is need to keep updating communities and stakeholders on progress in delivery of materials, especially when there are some unforeseen challenges.
- In determining the breadbasket in an emergency, it is vital to ensure no repackaging will be done at distribution sites as time might not allow especially during COVID-19 period where gatherings are not allowed.



Health

People reached: 2,400

Male: 960

Female: 1,440

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted people reached with health support	100% or 2,000 people	100% or 2,400 people
# of volunteers trained on PSS and PFA	20 volunteers	23
# of people reached with PSS services	10% or 200 people	225
# of mosquito nets distributed	800	800
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Health interventions covered the distribution of masks and sanitizers as part of Covid 19 prevention, mosquito nets to prevent contracting malaria and PSS training. A total of 2,400 people were reached through these services.</p> <p>Some 23 volunteers were trained on Psychological First Aid (PFA) covering the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to PFA • Reactions to distressing events • Look, Listen and link • Psychological triaging • Role plays, possible challenges in providing PFA • Self-care <p>ZRCS managed to distribute all the planned 800 mosquito nets (2 per households), to curb potential spread of malaria. Through public address during registrations and distributions, communities were provided psycho-social support a large group encouraging not to despair and not be emotionally down during such trying times. PFA was accompanied by traditional songs and dances as a way of supporting communities to move on. Health information and practices primarily focused on the COVID-19 regulations were consistently shared with communities to thwart spread of the virus.</p>		
Challenges		
No challenges were encountered during the implementation of these activities.		
Lessons Learned		
PFA trainings need to be included in Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT) training modules so that volunteers can provide PFA from the onset of disasters.		



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 2,400

Male: 960

Female: 1440

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted people reached with WASH assistance	100% or 2,000 people	100% or 2,400 people
# households provided with buckets	400	400
# of people reached with potable water	2,000	2,400
% of people targeted acknowledging usefulness of WASH related items distributed	At least 50%	Data not collected
Indicators		

# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	2,000 people	2,400 people
# of volunteers trained in hygiene promotion activities	80 volunteers	80 volunteers
# of hygiene promotion sessions conducted	12 sessions	10 sessions
# of women and girls reached with hygiene materials	600	0

Narrative description of achievements

The National Society distributed 800 buckets (2 per household), 800 jerry cans (2 per household), 100 buckets with lids for handwashing (1 per selected vulnerable household), 4,000 washable cloth masks (10 per household) and 570 bottles of liquid soap (1 per household with the balance allocated to more vulnerable households). Hand washing was key for displaced persons as the best hygiene practice, key during the pandemic to reduce infection. The hand washing buckets, masks and liquid soap played a key role in good hygiene practice and there were no reported COVID cases amongst the displaced households during the implementation period. For displaced persons, there were no clean water sources nearby hence the jerry cans and buckets helped communities in fetching and storing clean water.



A beneficiary standing with her materials i.e tents, shelter tool kit, plastic sheeting, buckets, jerry cans, mosquito nets, blankets, and food items. Photo by Zimbabwe RC

Hygiene promotion sessions were conducted during registrations and distribution. Hygiene kits were not distributed because they were not procured. Key messages shared were on hand washing in the face of CoVID-19 as well as storage of water to reduce spread of water borne diseases. Communities were encouraged to avoid drinking water from unprotected sources as many had been contaminated by the heavy rains. In addition, with some toilets destroyed, faeces management was important to avoid outbreak of diseases and Environmental Health Technicians (EHT) and village health workers were given opportunities to educate people on the utility of using toilets especially during flooding disasters, where potential for water borne disease outbreak is high.

Post distribution monitoring was not conducted due to delays in the procurement of food items which were distributed during the last week of the implementation timeframe. The NS had budgeted for a combined post distribution monitoring that included food and household items.

Challenges

No challenges were encountered when implementing this activity, aside from late delivery of food items which prevented ZRCS from conducting the PDM as explained above.

Lessons Learned

With the relevant support of cement, communities are willing to invest in the construction of more robust ablution facilities as these are the most hard-hit during the disasters leaving people to seek alternative methods.

Strategies for implementation

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	140 volunteers	0
# of volunteers provided with visibility material and protective clothing for their safety	140	140
# of monitoring visits conducted by Cluster Delegation	2	2
# of months Ops surge deployed	2	2
# of CEA meetings conducted	3	3
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

Volunteers and stakeholders were provided with T-shirts, hats, masks, and sanitizers. IFRC through surge support conducted 2 monitoring visits whilst IFRC senior livelihoods officer was present during registrations and distributions. Community engagements were an ongoing process done during registrations and distributions whilst the provincial team were in constant contact with stakeholders and local leaders for periodic updates and feedback.

Volunteers were not insured because the NS is exploring local solutions to ensure its volunteers due to limited cover of IFRC volunteers' insurance, especially with Covid related morbidities.

Challenges

The lessons learnt workshop was carried out virtually, led by the National Society staff. Volunteers and stakeholders who were part of the operation took part in the meeting. Main lessons were noted as highlighted in earlier section.

Lessons Learned

Provision of PPE to safeguard volunteers and staff against Covid-19 was a welcome initiative by district stakeholders as this aligned with the overall national Covid-19 prevention strategy.

D. Financial Report

The overall amount allocated for this operation was **CHF 192 509** of which **CHF 115,626 (60%)** were expensed. A balance of **CHF 76,883** will be returned to the DREF.

Explanation of variances:

- **Shelter – Relief:** Shelter materials were budgeted for CHF 21,148 and the operation only utilised CHF 9,487 leaving a saving of CHF 11,662. This is because materials were acquired from British RC stock in Harare, which worked out cheaper than budgeted.
- **Food:** The budget was overspent by CHF 6,258 because food prices were higher than budgeted for.
- **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene:** Budget line has a saving of CHF 6,523 because the hygiene kits and bars of soap were not procured.
- **Medical & First Aid:** Budget line was underspent by CHF 4,723 because first aid kits were not bought due to stock unavailability in the country.
- **Utensils & Tools:** The budget line was underspent by CHF 3,129 due to fewer items bought than planned.
- **Distribution & Monitoring:** This line remained unspent because distribution related costs were charged to shelter budget line.
- **Transport & Vehicles Costs:** This was underspent by CHF 4,249 because costs were lower than anticipated at planning stage.
- **International Staff:** This budget line was underspent by CHF 6,643, because costs were lower than anticipated in the budget
- **National Staff:** This need was overlooked at planning stage but ended up being required in country for monitoring. This led to CHF 3,119 expense which went into support per diems and accommodation of IFRC monitoring missions.
- **Volunteers** Budget line underspent by CHF 10, 055, volunteers worked for fewer days than planned due to Covid-19 restrictions.
- **Office Cost:** Budget underspent by CHF 1,406 as IFRC made direct payment of National Society expenses, so there was no need for supplementary office charges.

Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Operation update](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/01-2021/08	Operation	MDRZW015
Budget Timeframe	2021/01-2021/05	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 20/Sep/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRZW015 - Zimbabwe - Tropical Storm Eloise

Operating Timeframe: 29 Jan 2021 to 31 May 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	192,509
DREF Allocations	192,509
Expenditure	-115,626
Closing Balance	76,883

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	5,654	16	5,638
AOF2 - Shelter	44,273	28,340	15,933
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	35,514	32,004	3,510
AOF4 - Health	8,493	518	7,975
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	44,507	17,095	27,412
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	138,441	77,974	60,467
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	26,450	15,414	11,036
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	27,618	22,239	5,380
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	54,068	37,652	16,416
Grand Total	192,509	115,626	76,883

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/01-2021/08	Operation	MDRZW015
Budget Timeframe	2021/01-2021/05	Budget	APPROVED

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Operating Timeframe: 29 Jan 2021 to 31 May 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	89,535	59,905	29,630
Shelter - Relief	21,148	9,487	11,662
Construction Materials	885		885
Clothing & Textiles	6,930	6,465	465
Food	20,373	26,632	-6,258
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	9,782	3,259	6,523
Medical & First Aid	10,176	5,453	4,723
Utensils & Tools	8,849	5,719	3,129
Other Supplies & Services	11,391	2,890	8,501
Logistics, Transport & Storage	25,439	15,709	9,730
Storage		56	-56
Distribution & Monitoring	5,575		5,575
Transport & Vehicles Costs	19,864	15,628	4,236
Logistics Services		25	-25
Personnel	37,315	22,522	14,794
International Staff	16,459	9,816	6,643
National Staff		3,119	-3,119
National Society Staff	8,636	7,422	1,214
Volunteers	12,220	2,165	10,055
Workshops & Training	14,180		14,180
Workshops & Training	14,180		14,180
General Expenditure	14,291	10,434	3,857
Travel	5,309	4,030	1,279
Information & Public Relations	5,195	4,879	316
Office Costs	1,416	9	1,406
Communications	955	462	493
Financial Charges	1,416	922	494
Other General Expenses		131	-131
Indirect Costs	11,749	7,057	4,692
Programme & Services Support Recover	11,749	7,057	4,692
Grand Total	192,509	115,626	76,883