

Emergency appeal final report

Namibia: Floods

Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRNA006

GLIDE n° [FL- 2011- 000007-NAM](#)

30 April 2012

Period covered by this Final Report: 8 April 2011 - 31 December 2011

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,811,530

Appeal coverage: 39%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 8 April 2011 for CHF 1,811,530 for six months to assist 37,457 displaced people (9,364 families).
- CHF 296,472 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 15 March 2011 to support Namibia Red Cross Society's (NRCS) response to provide immediate assistance to 2,000 families displaced by floods.
- Operation Update no. 3 issued on 31 October 2011 extended the implementation timeframe for an additional two months, up to 31 December 2011, bringing the total timeframe to eight months.



Namibia Red Cross quickly responded to the floods affecting communities in six regions in the country with relief, emergency health and shelter as well as water and sanitation support. The National Society also provided targeted assistance to the most vulnerable households in establishing emergency shelters.
Photo: NRCS

Summary: Heavy rains which started in late 2010 and intensified in January and February 2011 led to flash floods which affected approximately 500,000 people in the southern, north and north eastern regions of Namibia. Of these affected, up to 60,000 people were displaced, an estimated 111 deaths were reported and 243,474 people were at risk of food insecurity over the 2011/2012 agricultural season.

Through the emergency operation, the National Society, with the support of IFRC, local partners and partner national societies, responded in the affected regions of Kunene, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Caprivi and Kavango. NRCS assisted through provision of essential relief items, provision of emergency shelter, as well as assistance to permanent shelter for targeted vulnerable households, whose houses were completely destroyed by floods. Through the operation NRCS also provided materials to aid supply of clean water, and installed latrines and bathing centres. Volunteers engaged the community in promotion of improved health and hygiene practices.

More than 8,300 households were reached with this assistance. Although this figure fell short of the target of 9,364 families due to limited funding of the appeal, government and other actors completed the effort and the majority of the populations displaced by flood were supported.

As a result of the operation, immediate needs of the displaced population were met and disease outbreaks were prevented. Nevertheless, the 2011 floods added to the cumulative vulnerability of affected communities and the majority of these populations are still trying to recover.

The operation helped build capacities of the National Society. Mandated by government with the responsibility of camp management, the National Society promoted the Sphere Standards, and improved its capacities in preparedness and response. However, there is still room for improvement.

Among lessons learned, were the benefits of the two-card distribution system, which allowed NRCS to consolidate data and coordinate relief distributions in all the camps. As a result of the operation, the country has developed a National Disaster Risk Management Plan that will serve as operational guidelines. Food insecurity remains a challenge and there is a need to strengthen food security elements in the recovery phase. The recurrent floods have underscored the need for an integrated approach by all actors, as exemplified by cooperation agreements on camp management, disease surveillance and gender issues in emergencies.

Recommendations for NRCS include advocating for recovery programmes; strengthening preparedness of response actors through training of the regional disaster risk management committees; advocating to mainstream DRR among government agencies and their plans; and continued mobilize communities to relocate to higher ground.

The ZRBI initiatives implemented in the Caprivi Region have also shown improvement in community early action. The initiative presents an ideal platform for NRCS to address the chronic challenges mentioned.

Some expenditures initially reported when this report was first published were later removed. The balance of CHF 73,144 in the final financial report attached will be transferred to the Disaster Management project of the 2014 regional development programme.

Partners who supported this emergency appeal include the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/ Canadian government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/ Netherlands government, Swedish Red Cross/ Swedish government, VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief and Foundation Trafigura. Details of all donors can be found on www.redcross.org.na.

IFRC, on behalf of Namibia Red Cross, would like to thank all donors for their kind and generous support.

The situation

Namibia experienced floods at the beginning of February 2011, with the government of Namibia declaring a national state of emergency to respond to large-scale flooding in the northern and north-eastern parts of the country on 29 March 2011. The National Joint Assessment report indicated that the floods affected up to 500,000 people in seven regions, with an estimated 60,000 people displaced, while roads, bridges, business centres, crops and other infrastructures were damaged. Based on the identified needs, NRCS with support from IFRC managed to mobilize staff and trained volunteers in Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Kavango, Kunene and Caprivi Regions, for the operation.

In the Caprivi this year's flooding experience has demonstrated the impact of the Zambezi River Basin Initiative (ZRBI) on communities in terms of early warning systems, as most of the communities reacted positively to the warnings. To date, a total of 31 villages have been relocated permanently to higher ground in the Caprivi Region and 57 households in the Kavango Region. Through the ZRBI, the NRCS also engaged the communities in the identification of locations on higher ground and preparations of these areas as reception centres during disasters.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against outcomes

Overview

The National Society responded to the situation by participating in the joint rapid assessment conducted in the most affected regions. The assessment was jointly conducted with the Directorate of disaster risk management from the Office of the Prime Minister, government ministries, UN agencies and the regional disaster risk management committees in each region. Coordination meetings were held weekly and bi weekly as the situation improved. The National Society was also mandated with the responsibility for camp management at these forums.

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)

Objective: 9,364 flood affected households are provided with appropriate non-food relief items.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9,364 households receive relief items such as blankets and hygiene kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting continuous assessments in the affected areas. Distributing blankets and soaps to the relocated school children and lactating mothers. Providing technical and financial support in logistics, warehousing and distribution Monitoring and evaluating the relief activities and providing reports of relief distributions

Impact:

NRCS assisted 8,340 families (33,278 beneficiaries) in Kunene, Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Caprivi and Kavango regions. The National Society fell short of its targeted 9,364 families (up to 37,454 beneficiaries) as initially planned due to limited funds. However, other organizations including the government and other non-governmental organizations completed the effort and the majority of the displaced populations were supported with non-food items. For the duration of the operation NRCS distributed relief items including blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, water markers, tarpaulins, and water containers to the affected communities in the Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango, Kunene and Caprivi Regions. See the Table 1 for the distribution list of relief items.

Table 1: Relief items distributed

Relief Items	Affected Regions						Grand Total
	Caprivi Region	Kavango Region	Oshana /Oshikoto	Omusati	Ohangwena	Kunene	
Number of families supported	4,134	377	1901	1,368	360	200	8,340
Total number of beneficiaries supported	17,145	1,441	7,604	3,739	1,349	2,000	33,278
Tarpaulins (Single)	3,243	0	3,710	860	236	250	8,299
Black Sheets (Rolls)	100	15	34	10	5		164
Mosquito Nets (bed nets)	10154	337	260	55	397	22	11,225
Soaps	15,500	517	13,240	1,000	500	288	31,045
Water makers	2,556,111	9,000	177,225	10,000	33,400		2,785,736
Kitchen sets	114	70	76	0	39	0	299
Tents	700	60	30	27	30	5	852
Blankets	5,623	300	5,510	128	30		11,591
20L Jerry Cans	3,110	392	1300	300	102	150	5,354
Hygiene kits	4,088	317	1,000	1,000	500	155	7,060
Dignity kits	1,250	1,250	2,500	1,250	1,250	0	7,500
Pit latrines constructed	150	11	20	10	0	0	191
Family showers	101	6	20	10	0	0	137

*Total families including those who were lodging with their families away from their damaged homesteads

The distribution of non-food items took into account what other partners and agencies including government were distributing and the beneficiaries themselves still had to avoid over-distribution.

Emergency shelter

Objective: 9,364 households have access to a safe and adequate emergency shelter

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The targeted 9,364 displaced families are provided with shelter materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of tarpaulins to the affected 7,364 families Trainings of volunteers and public awareness to beneficiaries related to the use of tarpaulins

Impact:

Temporary shelter: NRCS distributed a total of **8,299** tarpaulins and **852** tents to the displaced population. The distribution of emergency shelter items took into consideration items which were distributed by government and other organizations. These shelter materials were also used back in their homesteads while rehabilitating their damaged homes.

Household shelter recovery activities were also conducted in this programme. During the assessment it was identified that there were some vulnerable groups whose houses were completely destroyed by floods. These vulnerable groups included child headed households, the elderly, people living with HIV and the disabled. Shelter materials were provided to these groups and volunteers were engaged to assist them in putting up their shelters. A total of 70 households were supported through this action.



NRCS volunteers supported selected community members in repairing and building makeshift shelters from the relief items distributed. Photo: NRCS

Training on the use of shelter materials was conducted during the distribution in the relocation centres. In total 70 volunteers and 35 camp managers were trained. In addition a total of 8 NRCS staff members trained as TOTs and 20 volunteers were then further trained on Camp Coordination and Camp management. The training was conducted in collaboration with International Organization for Migration (IOM) the on 23 - 24 May 2011 in Caprivi Region and 30 May - 1 June 2011 in Oshana Region. A total of 10 staff and 4 volunteers were further trained for on camp coordination and camp management.

Challenges:

Having responded to several emergencies related to floods, there is a need to support communities to construct houses that are more resistant to floods as a lasting solution. This will ensure appropriate living conditions as a way to minimize vulnerability among those already vulnerable, and aiming to reduce risks for severe damage by simple yet innovative infrastructural techniques of raising foundations while using traditional construction material and architecture. The National Society is looking into supporting these populations whose homesteads have been damaged and do not have the resources to rebuild them. In total about 350 households were identified in collaboration with the regional councils in the seven flood affected regions and only 70 households could be supported in this programme. The aim is to reduce the number of people relocating every year due to poor housing. Similarly, some of these identified needs for shelter and initiatives related to living with floods will be addressed through the Zambezi River Basin Initiative (ZRBI) programme in the Caprivi region.

Emergency health and care

Objective: Health risks, morbidity and mortality resulting from the emergency are reduced among the affected population through the provision of health promotion, preventive, community-level and PHC services to households in affected regions for six months.

Expected Results	Activities planned
Mortality and morbidity of 43,729 beneficiaries as a result of the emergency are prevented through a primary health care oriented programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide first aid and referral services for affected communities through 100 volunteers in the coming six months. Distribute mosquito bed nets within the two months of the operation Refresher training for 100 volunteers on communicable disease surveillance in coordination with MoH and District Health Offices.
The resilience of the community is improved through better health awareness, knowledge and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refresher training for 100 community-based volunteers on health promotion as well as hang up/keep up. Sustain health promotion campaigns within the affected population

behaviour change	<p>focusing on malaria targeting 9,364 households in affected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and provide printed and other materials to be used in the health promotion campaign (such as posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc). • 50 more volunteers will be trained in the Community Based Health & First Aid (CBHFA) approach to assist in responding to the issues surrounding emergency at the same time ensuring that prevention is emphasized in order to minimize disease outbreaks through proactive health education in affected communities and also strengthening
Psycho-social support is provided to affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 150 staff and volunteers of the National Society engaged in psychological support in emergency • Identify and provide psychosocial support to the affected families.

Impact:

Trained volunteers on CBHFA, hygiene promotion and health education during the previous disasters were engaged and conducted hygiene promotion and health education sessions in all the camps. The volunteers' drama performances were also used to complement the health awareness component. The volunteers in the relocation centres and those living along the borders of Zambia and Angola were involved in the community based disease surveillance and referrals to the clinics. NRCS, with support from WHO, trained volunteers on hygiene promotion, health education and disease surveillance. A total of 50 volunteers from Caprivi region, 27 volunteers from Kavango and 30 volunteers from Omusati region were trained. A total of **11,225** bed nets were distributed.

Psychosocial support was provided in the camps in collaboration with LifeLine/ChildLine. The team from LifeLine trained community members within the relocation camps who, together with NRCS volunteers, provided psychosocial support to the affected population.

A total of 79 regional disaster risk management committee members and 45 volunteers were train on reproductive health/HIV/gender and life saving issues.

With support from UNFPA a total of **7,500** dignity kits were procured and distributed in the six regions of Caprivi, Kavango, Oshana, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, and Omusati regions. Each region received a total of 1,250 dignity kits. These kits were only distributed to women within the household.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Objective: The risk of waterborne diseases is reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 9,364 families in the seven affected regions for six months.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 9,364 families while damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributing household level water storage (i.e. jerry cans) to the affected families. • Distribution and training on water purification sachets/tablets (WPT).
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, is provided to 9,364 families in the seven affected regions for six months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating defecation fields. • Building pit latrines in relocation centres. • Facilitate vector control and prevention measures in collaboration with government • Provide domestic solid waste disposal facilities.
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher training for 100 community-based volunteers on PHAST/in emergencies • Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns within the affected population focusing on behaviour change. • Provide IEC materials for health promotion campaign.

Impact:

The National Society managed to distribute **5,354** jerry cans and **2,785,736** water makers. In total, NRCS successfully installed **191** pit latrines in different relocation centres. A total of **137** bathing shelters were also provided to both women and men in all the different camps.

Table 2: Total latrines and bathing shelters constructed

Region	Pit latrines	Bathing shelters
Caprivi	150	101
Oshana	20	20
Omusati	10	10
Kavango	11	6
Total	191	137

Water and sanitation sub-committees in all the relocation camps were established and functional. These committees were responsible for facilitating vector control and prevention measures in the relocation camps. These interventions assisted in the reduction of diseases in the camps. The established committees were also involved in conducting hygiene education which was mainly focusing on behavior change. The NRCS drama groups were used to support raising awareness on hygiene in the relocation camps. IEC materials acquired from the Ministry of Health and Social Services and those that were acquired from the ERU team and UNICEF were multiplied and distributed to the communities. These easy to use IEC materials were shared with the village leadership to be used during their meeting when the communities return to their respective homesteads. Volunteers in all the camps assisted the communities in establishing solid waste disposal pits in the camps in all the camps.



Hygiene promotion activities were carried out by NRCS volunteers to targeted communities under this operation. Photo: NRCS

Challenges:

Although the communities have returned back to their respective homesteads, there is a need to continue with hygiene promotion due to poor sanitation in many villages. This will reduce the risk to water borne diseases in these villages. The other situation is that, there have been a lot of contaminations of water sources this year therefore the communities have to be supplied with sufficient water markers to reduce the risks towards water born disease.

Due to the outbreak of cholera that was in Angola, the Society continues to conduct hygiene promotion and also conducting disease surveillance through the volunteers in an attempt to contain the diseases in case of any outbreak.

Logistics

Objective: To support the relief operations, delivering a range of relief items in line with the operational priorities.	
Expected results	Activities planned
The operation has coordinated mobilization of relief items and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute relief stocks and controlling supply movements to end user • Monitor and evaluate relief activities and reporting on the relief distributions • Facilitate appropriate warehousing and transportation to distribution points

Impact:

NRCS managed to deliver all the procured relief items through the DREF and those donated in kind. There is proper record keeping at the warehouses in the affected regions. The two cards distribution system was adopted and utilised for proper records keeping and accountability. The Red Cross distribution cards system was approved by Regional councils to be utilised for the distribution of relief items in all the relocation camps.

The National Society in collaboration with WFP conducted logistic trainings for the regional staff and the Regional Councils country wide. In total 70 members within the Regional Councils, camp managers and volunteers were trained.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Objective: Regular credible and reliable information to the public is provided	
Expected results	Activities planned
A steady flow of timely and accurate information between field and other stakeholders is maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness campaigns through print and electronic media • Support field staff in producing regular field updates for sharing with stakeholders • Develop/adapt IEC materials for public education on impact of floods • Ensure the visibility of the Red Cross in response operations • Collaborate and support other NS programmes to produce IEC material and develop social mobilization campaigns • Collect visual materials of the operation • Organize at least one six day media tour to the operation area • Strengthen the communication capacity of the national society

Impact:

The National Society, with technical support from the IFRC regional office conducted awareness and publicity activities including field trips to sensitise the public and media on the situation on the ground and the humanitarian response. Press releases and conferences were held to update the public on the Red Cross floods interventions. Volunteers also disseminate the principles and values of the Movement during the response operation.

The NRCS disaster response profile was raised both in and outside Namibia. A press release and a news story were posted on ifrc.org website. The Federation news story and the accompanying pictures were picked by CNN who had telephone interview with the Secretary General of Namibia. The Namibia Red Cross was also mentioned in a number IRIN news reports especially those involving other humanitarian players such as UNOCHA.

The national society established itself as an authority on the flood situation in the country. This was sustaining by constant updates which were provided to local media on a regular basis. The Society conducted a media tour with the main media organisations in the country. In addition to creating debate on disaster management in the country, the media tour increased the visibility of the Red Cross and its ability to manage disaster situations. The media tour was also a way of showing local donors who have contributed towards the flood operation how their money was used and also encourage them to do more in future. The Society has started receiving positive responses from the public with regards to the work being portrayed in the both print media and Television.

Capacity of the National Society

Though there are still areas for improvement, NRCS has shown growth in its capacity to respond to emergencies over the last few years, The NRCS has at its disposal trained staff and volunteers in disaster response. Its National Disaster Management Response has gained experience from previous disasters, especially in the Caprivi Region. The National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) has jointly carried out simulation exercise and developed recommendations for the 2011 flooding season. These exercises were supported by the Office of the Prime Minister, OCHA and the Regional Councils. There is a pool of more than 4,000 volunteers who can be mobilised country wide to respond to disasters. These volunteers were capacitated in the field of hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, gender issues and disaster response.

The NRCS has at its disposal 5 RDRT trained staff and 2 ERU trained staff on water and sanitation. The NRCS camp management capacity came out strongly during the presentations of the joint assessment findings conducted by the OPM, NRCS and the UN agencies. As a result of the findings in the camps the National Disaster Risk Management Committee chaired by the Secretary to Cabinet mandated the Society to take up the responsibility of camp management in all the relocation camps. The National Society has standardized all the registration process and at the moment the registration was consolidated and proper figures were generated in all the relocation centres.

The National Society also has pronounced itself as one of the leader in disaster management and this is evident with the constant collaboration and mandate provided by government to the Society.

Conclusions

The 2011 floods emergency added to the cumulative vulnerabilities that the communities in the north and north eastern regions have been exposed to since 2008. The majority of these populations are still trying to recover from the aftermath of these flood disasters. The preparedness and response of the National Society has seen improvement compared to previous years. However, there is still a need to further strengthen the National Society's disaster preparedness, response and community-based early warning systems.

Although the National Society experienced some challenges ,there were also notable lessons learned that could be considered in the further development of capacities in disaster preparedness and response plans.

The National Society was mandated with the responsibility of camp management by the government and this presented an opportunity for NRCS to do so in accordance with Sphere standards. The two-card distribution system was used and adopted by the government to be utilized in the camps. This allowed NRCS to properly consolidate figures and coordinate relief distributions in all the camps.

As a result of the response operation and the assessment thereafter, the country has managed to come up with the National Disaster Risk Management Plan that will serve as operational guidelines. Meanwhile, there is still a need to review and revise the regional contingency plans.

Food insecurity remains a challenge and there is a need to strengthen and include food security elements in the recovery phase to increase community resistance.

Although relatively good coordination was received during the response operation there is still a need to strengthen coordination mechanisms at the regional level and also at constituency level. The recurrent floods have underscored the need for an integrated approach by all stakeholders to implement sustainable response operations and recovery programs. This was evident in the cooperation agreements entered into with IOM on camp coordination and camp management, WHO on disease surveillance and UNFPA on gender issues in emergencies.

The ZRBI initiatives implemented in the Caprivi Region have also shown improvement in community early action. The initiative presents an ideal platform for NRCS to address the chronic challenges mentioned.

Recommendations

- Limited disaster preparedness capacity at branch level and village level remains a challenge. Although this is being addressed in the Caprivi Region through the ZRBI initiative, the situation in other regions is unchanged, delaying response capacity. NRCS therefore should strengthen preparedness of response actors through training of the regional disaster risk management committees.
- Disaster risk reduction actions are still not yet been mainstreamed in all the national development agendas. The National Society should be involved in advocating to mainstream DRR among government agencies and their plans.
- Permanent relocation is considered as one of the options to reduce vulnerabilities to floods. With the engagement of NRCS through community mobilization, a total of 78 households were relocated to higher ground in Kavango and 31 households through the ZRBI in Caprivi. As a result, few communities were affected in Kavango and Caprivi respectively. The National Society should continue to mobilize communities to relocate to higher ground.
- NRCS should also advocate for recovery programmes for the communities affected by floods, with the aim of increasing community resilience to flood disasters.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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.
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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNA006 - Namibia - Floods

Timeframe: 09 Mar 11 to 30 Sep 11

Appeal Launch Date: 08 Apr 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2013/12	Programme	MDRNA006
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2011/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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
A. Budget		1,811,530				1,811,530	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		43,215				43,215	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		59,200				59,200	
<i>Fondation Trafigura</i>		9,074				9,074	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		59,800				59,800	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		12,422				12,422	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		5,823				5,823	
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)</i>		188,288				188,288	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		130,987				130,987	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)</i>		32,204				32,204	
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		150,637				150,637	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		1,500				1,500	
C1. Cash contributions		693,151				693,151	
Other Income							
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>		-454				-454	
C4. Other Income		-454				-454	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		692,698				692,698	
D. Total Funding = B + C		692,698				692,698	

* 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. Opening Balance		0				0	
C. Income		692,698				692,698	
E. Expenditure		-619,554				-619,554	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		73,144				73,144	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNA006 - Namibia - Floods

Timeframe: 09 Mar 11 to 30 Sep 11

Appeal Launch Date: 08 Apr 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2013/12	Programme	MDRNA006
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2011/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,811,530			1,811,530		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	282,766		47,765			47,765	235,001	
Construction - Facilities	3,500						3,500	
Construction Materials	6,500		21,388			21,388	-14,888	
Clothing & Textiles	143,325		49,813			49,813	93,512	
Food			381			381	-381	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	289,000		56,698			56,698	232,302	
Medical & First Aid	6,300		1,524			1,524	4,776	
Teaching Materials	10,000		10,498			10,498	-498	
Utensils & Tools	36,000		16,488			16,488	19,512	
Other Supplies & Services	368,470		24			24	368,446	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,145,861		204,581			204,581	941,280	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom			3,129			3,129	-3,129	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment			3,129			3,129	-3,129	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	45,000		5,655			5,655	39,345	
Distribution & Monitoring	20,000		32,383			32,383	-12,383	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	252,000		35,977			35,977	216,023	
Logistics Services			6,215			6,215	-6,215	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	317,000		80,230			80,230	236,770	
Personnel								
International Staff	3,000		7,445			7,445	-4,445	
National Staff	19,000		30,006			30,006	-11,006	
National Society Staff	127,006		34,561			34,561	92,445	
Volunteers			15,848			15,848	-15,848	
Total Personnel	149,006		87,861			87,861	61,145	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	20,000		1,680			1,680	18,320	
Professional Fees			1,980			1,980	-1,980	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	20,000		3,660			3,660	16,340	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	8,000		21,380			21,380	-13,380	
Total Workshops & Training	8,000		21,380			21,380	-13,380	
General Expenditure								
Travel	5,000		35,004			35,004	-30,004	
Information & Public Relations	9,000		6,668			6,668	2,332	
Office Costs	6,100		13,537			13,537	-7,437	
Communications			6,300			6,300	-6,300	
Financial Charges	6,000		88,057			88,057	-82,057	
Other General Expenses			17,872			17,872	-17,872	
Shared Office and Services Costs	35,000		8,901			8,901	26,099	
Total General Expenditure	61,100		176,339			176,339	-115,239	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	110,563		37,517			37,517	73,046	
Total Indirect Costs	110,563		37,517			37,517	73,046	
Pledge Specific Costs								

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNA006 - Namibia - Floods

Timeframe: 09 Mar 11 to 30 Sep 11

Appeal Launch Date: 08 Apr 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2013/12	Programme	MDRNA006
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2011/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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	
BUDGET (C)			1,811,530			1,811,530		
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,359			2,359	-2,359	
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,500			2,500	-2,500	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			4,859			4,859	-4,859	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,811,530		619,554			619,554	1,191,976	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,191,976			1,191,976		

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Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2011/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	1,811,530	0	692,698	692,698	619,554	73,144	
Subtotal BL2	1,811,530	0	692,698	692,698	619,554	73,144	
GRAND TOTAL	1,811,530	0	692,698	692,698	619,554	73,144	