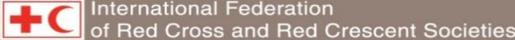




Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Namibia: Fire Accident



DREF Operation n°	MDRNA011	Glide n°:	FR-2020-000174-NAM
Date of issue:	05 August 2020	Expected timeframe:	4 months
		Expected end date:	31 December 2020
Category allocated to the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 92,961			
Total number of people affected:	1,200 (200 HHs)	Number of people to be assisted:	924 people (154 HH)¹
Provinces affected:	Erongo Region, Walvis Bay Rural Constituency	Regions targeted:	Walvis Bay Rural Constituency
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS) has 800 active volunteers; 14 staff members. The National Society covers ten regions: Kavango East, Kavango West, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjuba and the Zambezi Region.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: British and Spanish Red Cross Societies			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Erongo Regional Council, Walvis Bay Municipality and Private Companies			

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

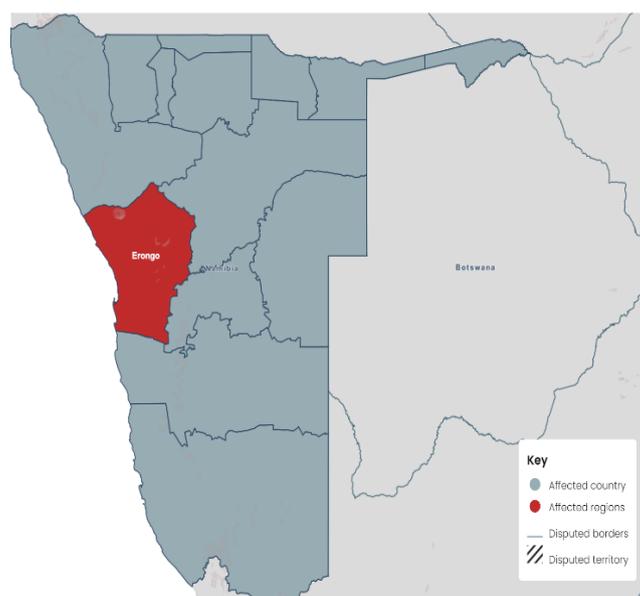
A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

A devastating fire broke out on 26 July 2020, affecting the Otweya informal settlement in Walvis Bay Rural Constituency, Erongo region. The fire resulted in the destruction of houses (shacks), leaving people homeless. The Walvis Bay Rural Constituency office has established that about 154 households/924 people are directly affected, with more than 150 houses destroyed. Walvis Bay Police reported that a boy aged 20 months died and his mother was also injured in the fire. The fire started at around 1900hrs and destroyed half of the shacks in the informal settlement with affected families losing everything ranging from food, shelter and other household belongings as they could hardly salvage anything. Indeed, the houses were mainly made of zinc sheets and cardboard boxes and other highly flammable materials which contributed to the scale of destruction. Some 46 additional families living in the informal settlement were not affected by the fire but had their structures removed to avoid spreading fire. As such, they could salvage the materials to rebuild



Namibia: Walvisbay Fire
July 27, 2020



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Data sources: IFRC, OSM contributors, Mapbox.

¹ There is an average of six people per household in the area.

their houses as well as their household items. The cause of the fire has not yet been determined and investigations are underway.

Hundreds of people, including children, live in deplorable conditions at the Otweya informal settlement. The affected settlement is one of the main areas where positive COVID-19 cases have been reported and with the destructive fire, these households are now also displaced. Families were left without any shelter and are now relocated to a nearby site where they are accommodated in make-shift tents. The local government authorities are assessing exact damage caused by the fire.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

Responding to the fire incident, on 27 July 2020, Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS) availed 60 family tents and 100 family kits as immediate relief assistance for the affected people. The NRCS has no branch in the affected region/area; however, it has deployed two of its Disaster Management staff to carry out assessments together with the government authorities, engage stakeholders, carry out beneficiary identification and verification and carry out the distribution of the relief items. The tents began to be mounted on same day, while household items (HHI) kits distribution began on 3 August 2020. The released materials are part of the IFRC preparedness stock (funded by British Red Cross Society) kept in strategic locations within the Southern Africa Cluster. This stock will be replenished through this DREF operation.

Namibia Red Cross Society is part of [Multi-Country Food Insecurity Appeal](#) launched by the IFRC in December 2019. The National Society is also part of the ongoing COVID-19 operation in the Southern Africa Country cluster support team (CCST). The National Society is in the final stage of recruiting key position to support its emergency operations, which in turn will also benefit this DREF operation. One staff of the NRCS benefitted from the DREF and Cash training that took place in December 2019 in Zambia.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

There is a Spanish Red Cross in-country delegate providing technical support on livelihood and other technical areas to Namibia Red Cross Society; unfortunately, this delegation is closing end of July 2020. British Red Cross Society has just recruited a programme manager to be based in Windhoek starting August 2020, who will provide technical support to the National Society. The National Society is receiving financial support from British, Spanish and German Red Cross societies towards livelihood, disaster preparedness and National Society Development.

The National Society has received technical support and coordinated with its in-country delegate during the design of this DREF operation. IFRC Pretoria office has been giving technical support from the onset of the incident and the support is continuing. NRCS works closely with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Harare office, which offers support for communication activities as well as National Society development interventions. ICRC office in Pretoria has been consulted by IFRC Cluster and offered to support the National Society with incorporation of relevant elements of Safer Access in volunteers training.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

The Erongo regional council is coordinating the response to the fire outbreak and it is working closely with the Walvis Municipality. The government evacuated the affected people and offered them temporary accommodation in public places such as classrooms and in a few tents available.

The government supported the National Society with the transportation of relief items from Windhoek warehouse to Walvis Bay. As auxiliary to the public authorities, NRCS maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Committee (NDRMC); Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee (RDRMC) and Constituency office.

The NRCS Secretary General attended the meeting that was called by the Secretary to the Cabinet, who chairs the NDRMC, to discuss the response plan for the Walvis Bay situation. The government requested support from the National Society and some other institutions. The Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration will be issuing the national documents to the affected people, for free, as majority got burned. No UN agency or any other players are involved in the operation now.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The local government authorities conducted assessments to confirm the preliminary status of the situation and started with registration of number of families affected by the fire, as well as those families accommodated in the evacuation

centre. Immediate needs have been identified to include shelter, food, water and sanitation facilities as well as household items (*blankets, mattresses, clothing and hygiene items*). The government together with the private sector (mining companies) have committed to provide materials for the families to rebuild more permanent houses in a safer manner. The timeline for this is yet to be finalised by the parties involved.

The original settlement had few sanitation facilities, but the local municipality has provided some toilets and continuing to mobilise more for the relocation site.

Most of the residents have been under economic pressure as their livelihoods (formal and informal) have been disrupted by COVID-19 lockdown measures. Although the government provides food to vulnerable families, resources are not enough to reach all the families in need. The fire exacerbated the situation as it destroyed their coping capabilities through the loss experienced. The government has started the immediate provision of food to the affected families.

Affected families were left with no shelter after their houses burned down. After the incident, families were moved into classrooms and into the tents that the local authorities managed to mobilise immediately. Additional tents (60) provided by the Red Cross have helped to house 60 families, as classrooms and some bigger tents, being shared, were not conducive for family settings. The shelter support provided indirectly contributed to decongestion in classrooms and big tents, reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission among affected families. Congestion is one of the major challenges in the area, as in most instances a shack accommodates more than six people of different age groups, and this has worsened the COVID-19 situation in the area. Tents will also be useful in future to these families for those needing to self-isolate even after they have rebuilt their houses.

To date, 95% of the COVID-19 confirmed cases in Namibia are recorded in Walvis Bay. In addition, Namibia has one of the highest per capita TB/HIV coinfection burden in the world and is ranked by the World Health Organization (WHO) among the top 30 high TB burden countries in the world (CDC Namibia, 2019). Overcrowding and poor ventilation in situations of displacement allow diseases like TB to thrive. The relocation of the families has not impacted their access to health services, including HIV/TB and maternal and child health, as the new site is not far from their original settlement. Normal health services will continue to be accessed by the communities. To complement the efforts of the health facilities, who are currently overloaded due to COVID-19, NRCS volunteers will be trained in prevalent health matters (COVID-19, TB, HIV, hygiene promotion etc) to strengthen community-based health services.

The municipality has provided the displaced families with electricity and piped water. Some mobile toilets have been provided and more are being mobilised to meet the Sphere standards. Hand washing stations in strategic places will be provided from the COVID-19 funding, depending on identified needs. Volunteers will create awareness on hygiene and sanitation related matters to avoid an outbreak of waterborne diseases. Families will be provided with hygiene packs that will include soap, hand sanitizers and cloth face masks as well as dental and menstrual hygiene items to promote good hygiene.

Targeting

This DREF operation will target 924 people (154 HH) affected and displaced by the fire in Otweya informal settlement in Walvis Bay Rural Constituency.

To reach the targeted households, Red Cross community engagement and accountability strategies will be employed to identify and select recipients of the provided relief. The intervention will also ensure that the needs of the elderly and people with disabilities are considered, to ensure their equitable access to assistance. Thus, people living with TB and HIV, pregnant and lactating women, children under five-years old, orphaned and vulnerable children, adolescent girls, female-headed households, the disabled and the elderly will be prioritised for special attention in the proposed response. People with comorbidities will be also prioritised due to their vulnerabilities to COVID-19. Inclusion, safety and protection aspects will be considered when deciding on the modalities and mechanisms of community engagement, and the distribution strategies and points for assistance.

The NRCS will obtain original lists of affected people from the Constituency office and the Walvis Bay municipality. The main criteria for validation will be the most vulnerable families among the population affected by the fire and families in the relocation site. Communities will be engaged to confirm and validate the lists of those identified as most vulnerable based on set criteria set mentioned above. All the recipients will be registered on distribution lists where they will sign upon receipt of NFIs. Feedback mechanisms will also be set up to ensure two-way communication between responders and communities, to increase accountability.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted: Disaggregated data will be made available as soon as assessments are done, and the registration process is completed. This will be provided in any future updates or reports of this operation.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Scenario 1: Affected population receive emergency assistance in relocation sites within a month, while waiting for measures which will allow them to return to their homes.	Affected communities have access to emergency shelter from the government and private sector. Affected communities can continue social distancing to curb the rising trend of COVID-19 cases in their community.	The implementation of this DREF operation is finalized within planned timeline, in coordination with authorities and other stakeholders.
Scenario 2: Affected population stays in relocation sites for 3 months with no adequate support, from government and its stakeholders as committed, to move back to their homes	Lockdown stress and frustration resulting in protests and violation of COVID-19 safety regulations. More confirmed COVID-19 cases among the assisted population and/or NRCS responders.	This DREF operation is implemented as planned with possibility of a timeframe extension and adjustment of the operational strategy based on the specific situation.
Scenario 3: Affected population stays in relocation sites for longer than 3 months with no adequate support to move back to their homes. In addition, the cold season which is dominant in Walvis Bay leads to an outbreak of flu and other respiratory diseases.	Explosion of the COVID-19 cases in the area, exacerbated by the increased rate of other respiratory diseases, leading to high death toll. The COVID-19 cases spread to other neighbouring areas, worsening the overall situation in the Region.	NRC mobilises more volunteers and financial resources to support relevant response sector. Red Cross increases volunteers presence to continue with RCCE until COVID-19 is completely suppressed in the communities. NS integrates the DREF response to the COVID-19 response to sustain some interventions

Operation Risk Assessment

The DREF operation, the needs assessment and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The operational area is heavily affected by COVID-19 and remained under lockdown, stage 4, after the whole country was moved to stage 3 with most of the measures eased up. Although residents of Erongo region have been heavily burdened by the measures and demanding for easing of lockdown measures, no major protests or disruptions have taken place to date. The level of infection in the area however presents a huge risk at ground level for people living in communal shelters and those responding to the outbreak. The NRCS is exploring preventive measure that could be put in place to safeguard the responders and affected people e.g. provision of PPE, emphasising social distancing, use of sanitizers and frequent hand washing. The planned DREF activities will also follow the Ministry of Health and World Health Organization regulations on hygiene and social distancing especially during distribution of HHIs.

The police have been providing security at relocation sites, and ensuring the safety of affected people, especially women and children and re-enforcing adherence to COVID-19 preventative measures. Electricity has also been provided to light up the relocation site at night for the displaced communities.

As of 30 July 2020, a total 2,052 cases of COVID-19 have been registered in country, with 10 deaths and 164 recoveries, according to Namibia Ministry of Health and as confirmed by [Africa CDC](#). To date, the following measures have been taken to curb the spread of the disease: mandatory mask wearing, closing of borders unless for essential services, set up of screening sites, contact tracing, set up of treatment centers; risk communication and community engagement, providing updated information on the COVID-19 situation. For the specific situation in Erongo region, there is a ban on movement in and out of the region and on alcohol.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the IFRC [global appeal](#), which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Africa Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the NS will ensure, even as it responds to this fire, COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to in line with regional plan of action and its national COVID-19 country plan. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The NS will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-

19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, procurement issues relating to replenishment of IFRC preparedness stock used, and movement of NS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information please consult the [COVID-19 operation page](#) on the IFRC Go platform.

Below table indicates potential impact of the pandemic on this DREF operation and how NRCS will respond to the situation in the event of COVID 19 mitigation measures are made more stringent.

COVID-19 measures	Standard epidemic control measures	Temporary lockdown of society (schools, shops, public functions)	Sustained lockdown and restriction of movement during implementation period
Likelihood	High	High	Low
Impact on operation	No impact on the operation. NRCS will ensure to adhere to the epidemic control measures in place.	NRCS is operating in close coordination with local Government and the National Society has a special permit to deliver services during the pandemic as its staff and volunteers are delivering essential services.	Namibia Red Cross Society is acknowledged to be delivering essential services during this pandemic and has received authorization to be able to continue its activities.
Mitigating measures	Epidemic control measures were in place before the fire accident, so the operation is designed to adhere to these measures. Trainings will be conducted in small groups, preferably outside, respecting social distancing measures. Distribution exercises will ensure to adhere to social distancing norms.	Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurement of items to replenish IFRC preparedness stock used for the response. As such, the operational timeframe requested to last 4 months to ensure replenishment is completed within the approved timeframe.	Same as under standard epidemic control measures and temporary lockdowns of society.

B. Operational strategy²

Overall Operational objective

The main objective of this DREF operation is to provide emergency relief to 924 people (154 families) in Otweya informal settlement, Walvis Bay Rural Constituency, for a period of 4 months. NRCS will provide support in the areas of shelter and Household items, as well as the health needs of people housed in evacuation centres. The household kits to be distributed will support families replenish the basic household items they have lost.

There have been pledges from different institutions, companies, and individuals to support the affected people with various items/needs, so the support proposed by the National Society will complement what is being donated through other channels.

This operational plan is fully in line with current NRCS and IFRC policies, procedures, and commitments, and seeks to provide immediate support to families affected by the fire. The National Society will focus on supporting immediate needs in line with its current limited capacity.

² The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

Proposed Strategy

The operation will seek to provide humanitarian assistance to affected households in Otweya informal settlement who are currently in relocation sites. The NRCS has benefitted from various capacity building initiatives (disaster preparedness, DREF training, Safer Access etc.) by IFRC, ICRC and British RC, the application of that knowledge and skills are of fundamental importance in the implementation process of the proposed operation. A total number of 15 volunteers will be engaged in the operation. Red Cross volunteers can act and mobilise critical community actions to ensure communities are at the centre of preparedness and response efforts. The following activities have been prioritized to ensure the immediate needs of the affected are met:

a) Shelter & household essentials

The NRCS will focus on the provision of immediate shelter services to households who have been displaced by the fire. The shelter activities will include the following:

- Distribution and replenishment of 60 family tents (1 per household)
- Distribution and replenishment of 154 household kits (1 per household)
- Awareness raising on protection, gender-based violence, fire safety, COVID 19 and where to look for help will be part of the information package to be disseminated by the volunteers.

To complement shelter services and ensure protection issues are integrated, volunteers through community mobilisation will cover the promotion of safe shelter and fire safety. This will seek to meet the minimum standards of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) in emergencies.

NRCS has access to IFRC pre-positioned preparedness stocks (family tents and household kits) stored in its warehouses in Windhoek. The relief items were funded by British Red Cross and have been released by IFRC Nairobi Logistics office for immediate use and replenishment. The government and the private sector have committed to support affected families with materials to rebuild their homes and this is being worked out by relevant stakeholders.

b) Health and care

NRCS will ensure provision of community-based disease control and health promotion. Volunteers will be trained in Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) and Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), using recently produced toolkit. Trained volunteers will then be responsible for disseminating information in the community on COVID-19 as well as other relevant public health matters such as diarrheal diseases, TB and HIV and AIDS. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, volunteers will be distributing condoms among the affected population to prevent a surge in sexually transmittable diseases and HIV/AIDS. Condoms will be provided by the Ministry of Health.

Hygiene items including bars of soaps and cloth masks will be distributed to all 154 families to promote hand hygiene. The kits will also include toothbrushes and toothpaste as well as sanitary pads for women of childbearing age - enough for three months.

Protective items (including masks and sanitisers) for volunteers and staff involved in the operation will be bought to ensure their safety while delivering community work.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA): Community engagement in the response will be ensured through sharing clear information about response activities and distribution processes with communities. Communities will be given opportunities to participate in the response through community meetings and assessments. Feedback and complaints will also be collected through community volunteers, community meetings and suggestion boxes (available at NRCS) and responses provided through community meetings.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): Like CEA, PGI will be streamlined throughout the operation, as it will be integrated in specific themes to ensure gender, age, disability specific vulnerabilities and protection risks are considered. In addition, sex, age and disability disaggregated data will be collected and analysed to inform activity design. The operation will work on integrating PGI in the general mobilisation by the volunteers and raising awareness on referral pathways for child protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) services. Each sector response will seek to meet the IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies.

Continued assessments and monitoring will also be an integral part of the operation and will be used to ensure that the services provided are in line with the evolving situation/needs on the ground.

Other costs to be covered include the quarantine cost for deployed staff (as it is currently required for all people leaving Walvis Bay), visibility, IEC materials, volunteer's allowance, hygiene items, volunteers' PPE. All distributions of relief items will be led and carried out by the NRCS staff and volunteers with support of local government authorities.

Post-distribution monitoring will be carried out to monitor the use of distributed items and get feedback on the relevance of relief items provided as well as distribution approaches used.

Operational support services

Human resources: The NRCS does not have a branch in Erongo region but plans to deploy staff and volunteers with technical capacities and experience to deliver this response with minimal support from the NRCS headquarters. NRCS will mobilize 15 volunteers to support the operation. The DREF will cover insurance for the volunteers who will support implementation of activities under the operation through the IFRC insurance scheme.

Logistics and supply chain: The family tents and family kits will be procured for replenishment internationally via the IFRC Logistics and procurement office in Nairobi, Kenya. PPEs and other household items will be procured locally. Logistics processes — including procurement, clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution sites — will be effectively managed following NRCS and IFRC logistics procedures.

Information technology and telecommunications: The operational area is Walvis Bay and Windhoek, and there is adequate information and communication technology (ICT) capacity for managing this intervention.

Communications: The National Society has a communications unit which, among others, liaises with the media to highlight the work of the Red Cross. All the NRCS response activities will be posted regularly on NS social media platforms (Facebook, twitter).

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER): Monitoring of distributions will be carried out using beneficiary distribution records, and feedback from beneficiary households themselves. Southern Africa CSST will carry out a monitoring mission to give technical support to the NRCS, dependent on the lifting of travel restrictions. Reporting on the operation will be made in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. One update will be issued by end of August 2020 and a final report three months after the end of the operation. Both will be published on the IFRC public website: <http://www.ifrc.org>.

Deployed Red Cross staff will provide weekly updates/reports on the ongoing operation to the Disaster Response Manager based at the national headquarters. NRCS will be responsible for providing an operational and financial report (two months after the end of the operation), so that the Southern Africa CCST can consolidate and ensure publishing within three months from the end of operation.

NRCS, with IFRC support, will organize a lesson learned workshop for the National Society and other stakeholders of this operation. This workshop will allow for informed planning in future operations planned and implemented by the NS, but also will allow the National Society to reflect on its disaster readiness capacities.

Administration and Finance: The Finance Department of the NRCS national headquarters will monitor and analyse expenditure according to the National Society's procedures. For local procurements, contracts with local traders will be signed as appropriate and payments executed against submitted invoices. Replenishment of IFRC preparedness stock will be done through Nairobi IFRC office.

Security: The security environment across Namibia is relatively stable. The main risk stems from the high rate of road traffic accidents, primarily caused by reckless driving. Petty and opportunistic crime poses a risk to personnel in urban areas, though levels are lower than in most other African countries. To reduce the risk, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. This includes situation monitoring and implementation of minimum-security standards. All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security).

Adequate security risk mitigation measures will be implemented. NRCS personnel will be visible by wearing the respective visibility wear, e.g. T-shirts, caps, jackets. All National Society personnel are encouraged to complete the relevant IFRC Stay Safe e-Learning programs, e.g. Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security. Critical elements of Safer Access will be incorporated into the training of the volunteers, and ICRC has offered to provide technical support in this regard.

The Regional Security Unit established direct contact with NS security officers/focal points engaging in closer coordination and NS capacity building. The RSU will closely monitor the operating environment in Namibia in general and the operational area.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 924

Male: 443

Female: 481

Requirements (CHF): 58,547

Needs analysis: The displaced families lost their houses and all their belongings from the fire that destroyed their houses. Houses were burned down including their contents. The families therefore need support with basic shelter related items such as tents and household basic items (kitchen sets, water containers and blankets etc). These items are essential to provide basic and dignified conditions, avoid sickness as there are also children under the age of five and people with special needs such as disabled people among the displaced.

Risk analysis: Distribution of relief items in big numbers increases the risk of COVID-19 transmission, therefore, the NRCS will organise distributions in smaller groups to make sure people can socially distance.

Population to be assisted: The 154 households (924 individuals) affected by the fire in Otweya informal settlement sheltered in temporary evacuation centres. 60 families (360 individuals) will receive family tents while all targeted households will receive household kits. Families with people with special needs to be prioritised for tents.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The affected community will be consulted through community meetings where they will be informed about the process and they will have an opportunity to provide input on issues, challenges and opportunities, beneficiary selection and dissemination of messaging. NRCS will ensure that the needs of the elderly, children, women and persons with different disabilities are considered, as well as ensure their participation in the process. Sphere standards will be used and promoted. The Shelter sector will seek to meet the IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	% of affected households that improve their living conditions according to the emergency housing rules (Target 77% or 154 households)															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of families provided with tents (Target: 60) # of families provided with household kits (Target: 154) # of joint assessments carried out with NS participation (Target: 1) # of coordination meetings attended (Target: 3) # of shelter items replenished (Target: 60 tents and 154 household kits) 															
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps																

AP005	Identification and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response																	
AP005	Identification of the appropriate modality of support for each caseload																	
AP005	Identification of community participation modalities in program design and implementation																	
AP005	Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming																	
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders																	
AP005	Distribution of the shelter and household items to the 154 affected population (can be two separate activities)																	
AP005	Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items including monitoring the shelter support provided using the Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion monitoring tool																	
AP005	Replenishment of distributed household items and tents																	
AP005	Evacuation Centres are assessed against the Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in Emergencies and recommendations to enhance Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety are actioned																	
AP005	People who identify protection concerns (SGBV and child protection) are provided with appropriate additional safety features such as locks, lights, etc																	
P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # households benefiting from safe shelter messages (Target: 154 HH) • # of volunteers trained on safe shelter (Target: 15 volunteers) 																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP006	Identification and mobilization of volunteers for shelter intervention																	
AP006	Development of appropriate technical guidance, training and messaging (appropriate to the type of support being provided)																	
AP006	Awareness raising/training on safe shelter and fire safety by the volunteers																	



Health

People targeted: 924

Male: 443

Female: 481

Requirements (CHF): 12,746

Needs analysis: Overcrowding at the evacuation centres increases the risk of water borne diseases and a surge in COVID-19 positive cases. Affected families' households' essentials such as water storage have been destroyed. Good hygiene and sanitation awareness creation is needed.

Risk analysis: Due to the high number of COVID-19 cases in Erongo region, there is a potential of staff and volunteers getting infected with the COVID-19 virus. All efforts will be made to ensure safety of staff and volunteers as they carry out their work in the community. NRCS will also contribute to the reduction of COVID-19 transmission risks through awareness raising as well as provision of soaps and masks.

Population to be assisted: The target population of this intervention is the 924 displaced people currently hosted in temporary shelters.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Principles of CEA will be applied throughout the implementation of this activity to provide affected people with opportunity to give input on issues, challenges and opportunities, beneficiary selection and dissemination of messaging. NRCS will ensure that the needs of the elderly, children, women and persons with different disabilities are considered, as well as ensure their participation in the process. Sphere standards will be used and promoted and COVID adaptation measures. The Health sector will seek to meet the IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	<i>% of affected people targeted provided with hygiene items to reduce immediate risks (Target: 100% or 154 households)</i>															
	Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.	<i>Number of hygiene packs distributed (Target: 154)</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Provision of hygiene packs to the affected families																
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced	<i>% of affected people targeted with community-based disease control (Target: 100% or 154 households)</i>															
	Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population	<i>Percentage of people reached with information to reduce their health risk factors (Target: 50%)</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Rapid rollout of National Society training in Epidemic Control for Volunteers and Risk Communication and Community Engagement toolkit																
AP084	RCCE activities to promote community-based disease control and health promotion																

P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.6: Improved knowledge about public health issues among target population in Walvis Bay area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people reached with health messages (Target: 924) • Number of volunteers trained on health matters (Target: 15) • Number of IEC materials distributed (Target: 500) • % of affected population practicing good hygiene (Target: 80%) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Health and hygiene promotion on prevention and control of communicable diseases such as HIV, TB and Diarrhoeal diseases																
AP084	Reproduce and distribute IEC materials on community-based disease prevention and health promotion																
P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.7: Control of endemic transmissible diseases during emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of condoms distributed (Target: 200) • Number of hygiene packs distributed (Target: 154 kits) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP017	HIV/ prevention supported with condom distribution																

Strategies for Implementation

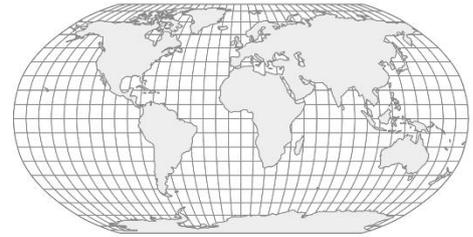
Requirements (CHF): 21,667

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform																
	S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected																<i>Number of volunteers insured (Target: 15 volunteers)</i>
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Provision of personal protective equipment to staff and volunteers																
AP040	Insurance for 15 volunteers involved in the operation (covered through Covid EA)																
AP040	Integrate briefing on Code of Conduct in the RCCE/ECV training and ensures volunteers sign CoC																
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured																<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of operational decisions based on community feedback (Target: At least 70%)

	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	# of monitoring visits (Target : 4 visits)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP055	Continued coordination with ICRC, PNS and other stakeholders																
AP055	Monitoring visits by NS																
	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities	# of community meetings organized (Target: At least 3)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP084	Community meetings ensure people are kept informed of operational plans and progress and have information to make informed decision																
AP084	Community feedback received through volunteers, during community meetings and other channels are reviewed in team meetings and acted upon																
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of IFRC monitoring visits (Target: 2) • # of Lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1) 															
	Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP058	IFRC monitoring visits -programme and finance visits																
AP058	Conduct a lesson-learned workshop																

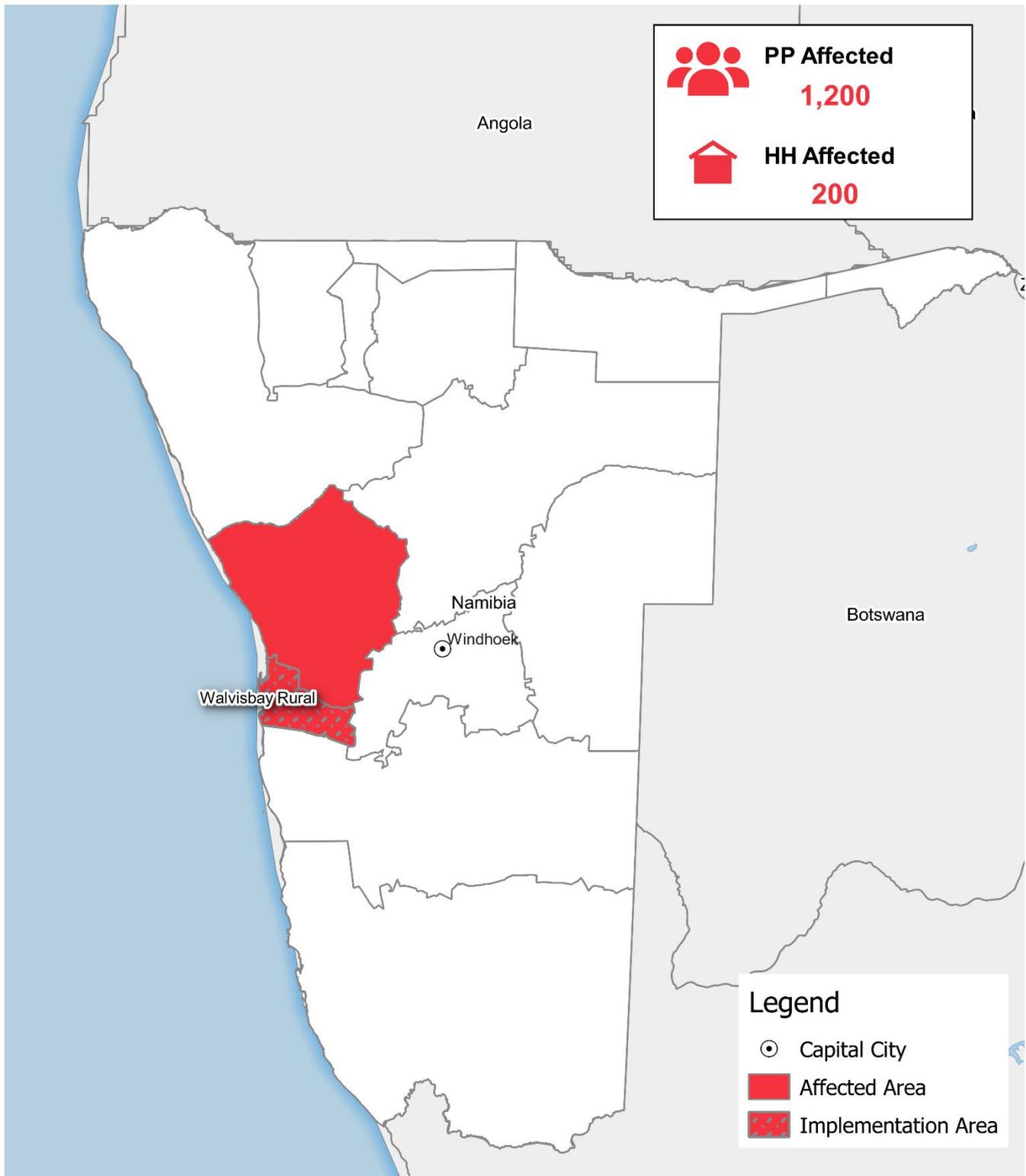
Funding Requirements

The overall funding required for this operation is CHF 92,961 as detailed in attached budget.



Namibia: Fire Accident

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The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: Namibia RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- 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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**

DREF OPERATION

MDRNA011 : NAMIBIA - FIRE ACCIDENT

03/08/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	30,448
Medical & First Aid	11,968
Teaching Materials	545
Other Supplies & Services	15,630
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	58,591
Distribution & Monitoring	7,327
Logistics, Transport & Storage	7,327
National Society Staff	3,594
Volunteers	1,772
Personnel	5,366
Workshops & Training	4,356
Workshops & Training	4,356
Travel	4,356
Office Costs	327
Communications	52
Financial Charges	806
Other General Expenses	6,106
General Expenditure	11,647
DIRECT COSTS	87,287
INDIRECT COSTS	5,674
TOTAL BUDGET	92,961

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2 Shelter	58,547
AOF4 Health	12,746
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	10,951
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	4,059
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	5,799
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	858
TOTAL	92,961

