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Final Report

Zimbabwe: Tropical Cyclone Idai

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRZW014
Date of Issue:	Glide number: TC-2019-000025-ZWE
Operation start date: 04 April 2019	Operation end date: 04 September 2019
Host National Society(ies): Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 229,145
Number of people affected: 53,999 people (10,799 households)	Number of people assisted: 45,234
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners 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	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Department of Civil Protection (DCP), Mercy Corps, World vision and Save the Children.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In March 2019, southern Africa was hit by a tropical cyclone, rated amongst the worst ever experienced in the continent. Named cyclone Idai, the disaster was a result of a tropical depression which originated on the east coast of Mozambique and swept through Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi as a category 2 storm moving at above 105mph, leaving behind a trail of destruction including loss of human lives and massive destruction to property, animals and crops along its way. The cyclone stroke as strong winds and heavy rains which led to flash floods, landslides and rock falls.

The cyclone pummeled the Eastern parts of Zimbabwe mainly Chimanimani and parts of Chipinge on the 15 of March at night, with less preparedness by the local communities as well as the government. The timing of its striking at night exacerbated the vulnerability of the communities including government response as many were not only unprepared but asleep with little reaction time to organize themselves and find hiding places free from the hazard. The heavy rains continued to 20 March 2019 hampering all rescue efforts. The cyclone was declared state of disaster by the president of Zimbabwe His Excellency E. D Mnangagwa on 15 March 2019. The cyclone affected four provinces namely, Manicaland, Masvingo, Midlands and Mashonaland East.

The storm affected more than 270 000 people leaving 341 dead and many others missing. 17 608 households were left homeless, 12 health facilities damaged, water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure were damaged, 139 schools were affected, 33 primary schools and 10 secondary schools were temporarily closed, and 9 084 learners were affected. In agriculture, more than 50% land under maize crop, banana plantation and tubers like yams was wiped away, 18 irrigation schemes affected, at least 362 cattle and 514 goats and sheep, 17000 chicken were lost whilst 86 dipping facilities were damaged. Road infrastructure was grossly damaged with above 90% of road networks in Chimanimani and Chipinge damaged and 584 km of roads being damaged by landslides. Bridges were also swept away.

There was an urgent need for activation of search and rescue teams, and provision of non-food items (NFI), food, shelter and psycho-social support. Many organizations immediately embarked on resource mobilization and there was

a multi-organizational response, some went directly to the affected areas whilst others supported through the government.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS) is a key stakeholder in governmental disaster response activities and undertook several activities in the Cyclone Idai response. ZRCS mobilised resources through partner National Societies, IFRC, ICRC and individual donations. ZRCS applied for DREF which was approved in April with a timeframe from 4 April 2019 to 4 September 2019. The DREF support provided relief assistance to 1 400 households (7 000 persons) focusing on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities, provision of shelter, psychological first aid, and restoration of family links. A DREF inception meeting was held from the 2 to 4 May 2019 to ensure successful implementation of the operations.

Immediately after the disaster occurred, the provincial manager for Manicaland immediately mobilized 11(7 males, 4 females) volunteers who were based in Chimanimani to help with search and rescue in the affected areas. Through these initial efforts more people {48 (22 males, 26 females)} joined as volunteers and members of the Red Cross. These volunteers played a pivotal role and became agents of information sharing with government stakeholders as most communication channels had been disrupted. Volunteers played a vital role in providing first aid, dead body management, conducting distributions, shelter construction and monitoring activities. Volunteers also undertook community mobilization for nutrition screening and assisted with the registration of beneficiaries for food distributions.

Furthermore, ZRCS volunteers conducted door to door hygiene promotion campaigns and with support from Danish RC delegate, Psychological First Aid (PFA) was provided to 35 volunteers. 8 (all male) National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT)/Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT) were seconded to support Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRT) for comprehensive and holistic interventions. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) meetings were carried out to ensure accountability and availing feedback mechanisms within communities. This was to ensure adherence to humanitarian principles by ZRCS staff, volunteers and stakeholders. A random needs assessment was carried out leading to registration of beneficiaries for support as well as follow up beneficiary satisfaction survey. Restoration of Family Links services were provided with the support from ICRC, where 47 people were registered as survivors and 78 registered their names on the on-line tracing website.

ZRCS through partner National Societies (pNS) support sent 500 tents that accommodated affected people. Through support from different sources ZRCS distributed food and NFIs to communities consisting of blankets, clothes, buckets, soap, tarpaulins, jerry cans and kitchen sets. DREF came in handy and was utilized to support operational costs for distribution of donated items, monitoring visits, CEA meetings, beneficiary satisfaction survey and volunteers' allowances during shelter construction and offloading of donated goods.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Apart from this DREF funding, a number of partner National Societies supported ZRCS' relief and recovery activities in response to cyclone Idai. The support rendered can be summarised below. DREF funds were also utilised in movement and distribution of these goods to affected area and this collaborative ensured swift response by the Red Cross movement in responding to the disaster and alleviating human suffering.

Bilateral pNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ British Red Cross: a) NFIs- 3000 Blankets, 3000 mosquito nets, 2000 Tarpaulins b) \$5560 to kick start response actions c) additional 15,000 pledged to cover operational costs ▪ Finnish RC: a) \$20,000 (\$5000 start-up plus additional \$15000) ▪ Danish RC: a) \$1500
Turkish Red Crescent	Provided 1150 food humpers consisting ,20 kgs mealie meal, 2 kgs of sugar, 2 kgs of sugar beans, 1 kgs kapenta, 2 kgs soya chunks, 1 kg salt, 2 kgs packet of sweets for children, 2 litres of cooking oil, 500g of tea leaves, 1 green bar washing soap, 1 tablet bathing soap, 400g spaghetti, 400g jam

United Arab Emirates RC	Family tents 500 units; Soya beans 1000 kgs; Maize flour 800 kg; Children milk; hygiene articles 1,000 cartons; vegetable oil 238 boxes; family food hampers 700.
ICRC	Pledged \$10,000 towards RFL services for the affected area, Donated medical sundries worth \$10,000 to the Ministry of Health.
Singapore RC	\$30,000 for operational costs
Kuwait RC	\$1 0000 earmarked for first kits, shelter NFIs (blankets, sleeping mats and kitchen utensils).

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

A plethora of organisations participated in responding to cyclone Idai. Government-led response initiatives through the Civil Protection Unit (CPU) in coordination with humanitarian partners, the military, and sub-national flood command centres. Councils, local people and companies.

In the first week following the disaster, Chimanimani Rural District Council (RDC) fed those who had been displaced. The Zimbabwe national army was involved in search and rescue activities whilst WFP provided a helicopter to help rescue activities and transportation of food to inaccessible areas. A Zimbabwean NGO, Musasa Project, provided psychosocial support to survivors mostly women. UNICEF Zimbabwe supported 577 children (316 boys and 261 girls) with identification and access to documents; 527 of the children (282 boys and 245 girls) were placed with extended families, while 50 (34 boys and 16 girls) were placed in alternative care arrangements. A number of humanitarian agencies like Mercy Cops (nutrition and WASH), IOM (shelter), WFP (food), UNFPA (health), MSF (health), IRC (WASH), Plan (WASH, food), Goal (WASH, shelter), Care (food), Operation Orphan (psychosocial support), World Vision (food, shelter), Miracle Missions (logistics), OXFAM (WASH), WWH (WASH), Nat Pham (distribution of supplies, Zimbabwe National Army (transport, logistics and rescue), PSMI (transport and health) amongst other agencies have provided the services in brackets.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

In April 2019, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) initiated a joint exercise to assess the losses and damages arising from the cyclone and to develop a strategy for immediate recovery and longer-term resilience building. The result was the Zimbabwe Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment (RINA)—an effort to assess and quantify cyclone recovery and resilience building needs across the affected areas and sectors.

ZRCS through its volunteers also assessed the needs of affected communities and dispatched the available resources. Registrations of most needy survivors were carried out by volunteers and related items distributed to them. 6 initial assessments were carried out in 6 districts and 3 monitoring and evaluation visits were carried out to assess survivor's needs and how the Red Cross movement could intervene. The identified needs for most of the affected population through these assessments and also outlined in the Government domestic appeal and request for international assistance included:

- Safe water, sanitation and health and hygiene promotion including distribution of NFIs
- Access to latrines
- Safe shelter
- Basics HHs items, blankets, clothes, utensils
- Food
- Stress and psychosocial support
- Need for family reunification
- Search and Rescue including evacuation of marooned people.
- First aid and access to health services

ZRCS interventions were built on these assessments. Through feedback mechanisms set like suggestion boxes, telephone calls, help desks and walk ins, several survivor's needs were captured and acted upon accordingly. Beneficiary satisfaction surveys were carried out to confirm the utility of the support rendered to survivors and ascertain any needs that ZRCS needed to focus on.

Risk Analysis

The cyclone severely destroyed infrastructure including roads, bridges, power lines, communication resulting in poor communication and inaccessibility of some areas. ZRCS volunteers within the affected areas helped by sharing information on the impact on inaccessible areas including the immediate needs. To help relief to reach the inaccessible areas, Red Cross also utilised the WFP helicopter to ferry goods with the help and support of volunteers who loaded materials into the helicopter. ZRCS had to work with the national army trucks to help ferry goods to areas that could not be easily accessible.

Lots of people lost their lives and dead bodies were retrieved daily, most in a bad state in need of immediate burial since health facilities had been destroyed with no mortuaries. Red Cross volunteers supported management of dead bodies including their burial. Whilst the Cyclone had passed the weather conditions were difficult as communities feared a recurrence or another cyclone hitting them since it was still cyclone season.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The National Society worked closely with other stakeholders participating in four clusters developed. These clusters were shelter, health, WASH and food assistance. These clusters provided a holistic analysis of survivor's needs within each sector and prioritised the needs of people. Each organisation thus identified specific areas for which they had resources and would support. This not only ensured Red Cross provided the immediate needs of the survivors but avoided duplication of support efforts. ZRCS thus agreed to use DREF funds in monitoring activities, volunteer allowances, visibility material and IEC material,

The government undertook a rapid needs assessment survey to which stakeholders ZRCS included participated to identify the most affected populations and their immediate needs. This was coordinated by the department of Civil Protection.

For a comprehensive needs and impact assessment government set the Zimbabwe Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment (RINA) with support from WHO and other partners meant to assess the level of destruction caused and needed resources to alleviate human suffering and restore livelihoods in the areas affected.

Beneficiary satisfaction surveys were done to assess the level of gratification and utility of the materials distributed and support offered. 94% of respondents highlighted they were pleased with the efforts of the National Society in providing basic needs. They were so much happy on the support rendered by volunteers in first aid, management of dead bodies and shelter construction. Suggestion boxes, telephone calls, help desks and walk ins were the set feedback mechanisms for communities with the monitoring visits also playing a key role in getting community feedback.

All activities and support were premised on the assessments carried out which were need based and reflected the full participation of affected communities. The needs on the ground were as a result rapid assessment conducted, information from our volunteer network on the ground and meetings with community leaders. Food distribution committees were also established from local people. Village Development Committees also assisted in verifying the most affected members in the communities as they also had registers detailing impact of the cyclone household by household.

Women and children's needs were considered in distributions with items specifically for these groups distributed. Dignity kits were distributed to the women and girls. ZRCS was part of the health sector advocating for specific needs like access to medicines for chronically ill patients. ZRCS also made donations of required medicines, drugs and medical equipment.

Beneficiary satisfaction surveys were done as well as meetings on community engagement and accountability. Constant monitoring visits to survivors and IDP sites were carried out by ZRCS staff and volunteers including visits by Senior Management and Organisations that would have donated through the Red Cross. Weekly activity and progress reports were shared with partners. From these future actions were devised in collaboration with all partners. Partner National Societies were a strong pillar of support not only financial contributions but through knowledge sharing and advice which informed and guided ZRCS response initiatives in line with the movement's principles and values.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 3,571

Male:1 716

Female:1 855

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained in shelter construction	30	20
# of households reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	600HH	789HH
# of people reached with shelter NFIs	3000	3571

Narrative description of achievements

DREF was utilized to cater for operational costs in distribution of shelter material and volunteers' allowances in shelter construction. In Chipinge, a total of 145 families (870 people) received shelter assistance from the Red Cross. 150 Tarpaulins were distributed to 65 HH in Chipinge while 80 family tents were distributed to 80 HH. 200 Blankets and 8 Bales of second-hand clothes were also distributed to 65 families. In Masvingo where 3 districts (Gutu, Bikita and Zaka) were affected, 360 tarpaulins were distributed to 360 households including sensitizations and assistance on setting up the shelters done by shelter construction volunteers. One tarpaulin shelter plus polythene plastic was promoted with help of the military personnel who were part of the Provincial Civil Protection Committee Shelter Subcommittee. Also distributed were 819 Blankets, 200 pieces secondhand clothes for all ages and sex and 70 kitchen sets. In Chikomba (Mashonaland East), 60 households in Chikomba District received 60 tarpaulin units as well as shelter sensitization and assistance from the volunteers. 200 blankets, 95 bags of female clothing and 45 bags of male clothing were also distributed.

The ZRCS has established a strong niche in shelter provision following the timely provision of tents. The use of 20 trained volunteers on shelter construction was applauded by the stakeholders as a vital process that allowed quick construction for enhanced access to shelter by communities. DREF funds played a pivotal role in ensuring distribution of donated goods and participation of volunteers.

3 000 mosquito nets were also distributed to affected households reaching 3000 people.

Challenges

Delayed allocation of land for displaced persons. It is vital for government to quickly find land for displaced persons for habitation to ensure corporates who promised to build houses can quickly avail their services and assist communities. The National Society alongside other partners helped government assess possible areas for relocation though final decision lay with the government and has been delayed.

Logistical challenges also hampered movement of the assistance to areas outside the epicenter of the disaster in Chimanimani as roads were in accessible.

Lessons Learned

There is need to train more volunteers beyond NDRT and PDRT on shelter construction. This will allow for smooth intervention and quick construction of temporal structures for survivors' habitation. Hazard mapping should be done and areas prone to disasters should have a pool of shelter volunteers trained who in turn can cascade to other volunteers. In the event of disasters, a readily available pool of volunteers will be in accessible in hard to reach areas.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 45,234

Male: 22,195

Female: 23,039

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of persons supported with food	7,000	45,234

Narrative description of achievements

DREF was vital in providing for volunteers' allowances for sorting, packing, loading and unloading of donated goods as well as distribution. ZRCS distributed donations received from across the country in Harare and Mutare to 3149 persons in 3 villages (Ngorima, Chiwota and Mutekesanwa) in ward 12 Chimanimani. These were supported with 3.115MT grain, 1.502MT rice, 3.256MT vegetable oil, 4.936MT sugar, 0.9235MT beans, 0.141MT flour, 0.412MT chunks and 0.149MT salts. In Chipinge, 280 households (1,400 people) received food assistance in the forms of 10kg meal-meal and 80 food hampers where distributed to 80 families. The hampers provided by the UAE RC had an assortment of food items which included 20 kgs mealie meal, 2 kgs of sugar, 2 kgs of sugar beans, 1 kgs kapenta, 2 kgs soya chunks, 1 kg salt, 2 kgs packet of sweets for children, 2 liters of cooking oil, 500g of tea leaves, 1 green bar washing soap, 1 tablet bathing soap, 400g spaghetti, 400g jam. In Gutu 1150 of the same hampers were distributed to three wards targeting 5750 persons. In Masvingo's Zaka district 400 hampers were distributed reaching to 2000 people. In Chikomba mostly assorted public food donations where distributed in ward 29 and ward 29 reaching a total of 448 families (2280 people).

During the same period ZRCS managed to get in partnership with UN-WFP to emergency food aid to 10 wards in Chimanimani, in the major affected areas reaching out to 45,234 beneficiaries (22,195M, 23,039F).

Beneficiary satisfaction surveys carried after the distributions highlighted that beneficiaries were happy with the support offered by ZRCS. They acknowledged that the provided items were able to span their survival immediately after the disaster with these items meeting most of their daily and immediate needs.

Challenges

The main focus for most agencies was Chimanimani which was severely hit with very little attention being paid to other areas. As such ZRCS thus moved into areas like Gutu and Chirumanzu with support services. The immediate response was not well coordinated with duplication of activities especially donated items. However continued advocacy for a more coordinated with the National Civil Protection Committee and other Humanitarian actors assisted in bringing normalcy to the operation.

Lessons Learned

Even when an area is affected by a disaster, there still lies potential within these communities and it will be even empowering to utilise available members within these communities and not over rely on external support which might not have in-depth experience or knowledge on the trauma the communities are facing.

It is also vital to have a standard food basket for each person to ensure that distributions are sufficient and comprehensive for a specific timeframe. Such a food basket should be used for all distributions so that across the nation all affected individuals receive the rightful amounts.

All emergency response activities should not always forget the focus on the recovery phase immediately after the response phase to be able to have a proper exit from immediate lifesaving activities to ushering in of the recovery period.



Health

People reached: 3,000

Male: 1,260

Female: 1,740

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who receive first aid services from RC staff and volunteers	200	121
# of households who receive mosquito nets from RC	600	600 HH (3,000 people)
# of people who receive PSS services from RC	200	121
# of volunteers orientated on RFL from RC	10	6

Narrative description of achievements

From the onset of the disaster, local volunteers played a pivotal role in search and rescue activities with FA and PSS being provided to the injured and those placed in evacuation centers. Volunteers identified, provided evacuated 44 seriously injured people from scenes of accidents to treatment centers and places of safety. 121 persons in total received first aid. Psychological First Aid was also being provided during the response phase especially in the places of safety.

Mosquito nets were provided by ZRCS through bilateral support from British Red Cross and were distributed to 3000 (1260M,1740F) people representing 600HH.

The RFL programme ran smoothly with additional support from ICRC. A website for people to register missing people was created and follows ups were made by six (6) trained RFL volunteers. A total of 107 (63F,44M) cases were handled through this process.

Challenges

The immediate response phase required FA and PSS support; the few volunteers based in Chimanimani required immediate surge support as the situation on the ground was overwhelming. Ground and air support could not be accessed for three days with the weather not allowing for helicopter support and roads in accessible. Hence need for more trained personnel on the at all times.

The First Aiders providing support were also affected by the Cyclone and hence need for them to supported and offered PSS.

Lessons Learned

Dead body management is a vital skill that disaster response teams should be well equipped with. Through the ICRC this kind of support training can also be provided as part of the RFL services.

PSS should be part of all FA training to ensure all volunteers and staff are well equipped to provide the PSS support.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 45,234

Male:

Female:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with hygiene promotion	7000	45,234
# of people reached with provision of safe water	600HH	644
# households provided with buckets	1 200HH	0
# of IEC materials procured	3500	5000
% of people targeted acknowledging usefulness of WASH-related items distributed	50%	55%
# of emergency latrines built	600	65
# of women and girls reached with hygiene materials	2,000	472
of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	7000	45,234
# of volunteers trained in hygiene promotion activities	60	0

Narrative description of achievements

Related distributions of donated NFIs were done as shown below:

Affected area	People reached	Jerry cans	Soap	Water guard	Sanitary Pads
Chimanimani	224 HH	-	1120 pieces	500 bottles	224
Chipinge	65 HH	100	5 boxes	-	300
Masvingo	544HH	60	544 bars	144 Bottles	-
Chikomba district	-	120	300	-	60
Chirumanzu	29HH	-	120	-	360

Volunteers were involved in disease surveillance and door to door hygiene promotion campaigns mostly in Chimanimani. Greater reach was achieved during food distributions as hygiene promotion was encouraged during the pre-distribution awareness raising. Water guards distributed benefitted 644 families in the target areas, these were donated to the Zimbabwe RC by well-wishers. In total, 45,234 (22,195M, 23,039F) beneficiaries received hygiene promotion messages on handwashing, water treatment and purification, sanitation around the home and eating food whilst its hot as part of the pre-address during ZRCS and WFP pipeline food distributions. In total 472 girls received sanitary pads (2 packs each). Red Cross volunteers supported the construction of 65 emergency latrines using the materials the National Society had in stock and other materials provided by other actors.

Challenges

Door to door campaigns were undertaken in the urban centers whilst community meetings during food distributions were utilized for hygiene promotion as rural settlement where difficult to reach due to damaged road networks. Adverse weather was at times a challenge.

It is difficult to commit to any programs in the WASH Sector until funds are confirmed. If funds are committed late in most cases other partners would have already taken over the key operation areas. Hence humanitarian space maybe limited to unjustifiable locations for the response.

Lessons Learned

WASH sector activities have to be done at the same rate and pace as other activities so that there are no unnecessary delays to restore dignity to affected communities. Continued advocacy within the sector can help to ensure more coherent approaches by all partners to ensure a more meaningful response.

It is important to ensure greater coordination in the sector as it was the most sort after sector.

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NDRT deployed	20	8
Volunteers trained on PSS	60	35
# of visibility material and protective clothing procured	80	0

Narrative description of achievements

Eight (8) NDRT was deployed to support PDRT. The NDRT members worked hand in glove with volunteers to identify different needs for survivors whilst also supporting each other in goods distributions, needs assessment, and conducting beneficiary satisfaction surveys. Local RDRT members were also deployed as part of surge staff during the operation which helped with implementation of key technical areas such as CEA, PGI. The nature of the disaster left people traumatized and in need of psycho-social support. Many had witnessed horrendous scenes and Red Cross volunteers played a vital role in providing psychological first aid (121). This enabled survivors to manage post-traumatic stress disorders and other related consequences of experiencing the disaster. Distribution of items also included specific sanitation kits for women and girls to cater for their needs. Persons with disabilities were also prioritized as the most vulnerable target group.

ZRCS through its voluntary networks showcased its capacities and capabilities in responding to disaster a process which many other organizations realized its utility and efficacy in alleviating human suffering. The volunteers and staff participated in all activities supporting other organizations like WFP in loading and offloading of goods to ensure people in need were reached in the shortest time possible. Through visibility T-shirts, Bibs and distributed IEC material the works of Red Cross were clearly visible. Media visits where activities were posted on social media, radio and TV channels were insights for other agencies to realize the different roles they could partake in alleviating human suffering during and after disasters

Challenges

Post-traumatic stress was evident in coordination meeting with the district authorities affected by the cyclone. Volunteers on the ground were also overwhelmed however they felt that if they participated in the Red Cross activities they would be assisted in a way. However, it was a bit of challenge maintaining that balance of feelings and emotions hence it was imperative to continuously check on the welfare of the volunteers.

Due to the nature of the disasters it was imperative to continuously rotate staff and volunteers so that they are not burned out. A lean staff can affect such rotation. There has to be more volunteers training or Nationally Society Development with specific aim for Emergency Operations.

Lessons Learned

RDRT, NDRT, PDRT capacities remain a key strength for emergency operations. These should be encouraged with the training of more staff and volunteers.

It's important to continuously advocate for inclusion of all socially vulnerable groups so that they are not forget in such issues.

There is always a need to have a special PSS team or helpline focusing on the welfare of volunteers and or any authorities leading activities from the affected community for cases of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of Lessons learned workshops conducted	1	0
# of assessment reports produced	3	6
of monitoring visits conducted	3	3
# of CEA meetings conducted	3	1
# of survey conducted	1	0

Narrative description of achievements

Joint assessment visits were conducted with members of the National Civil Protection Committee. The visits were conducted across the country in communities affected by Cyclone Idai covering the Manicaland, Masvingo, Mashonaland East Provinces. 7 Districts were covered i.e. Bikita, Gutu, Zaka, Chipinge, Chirumhanzu, Chimanimani, Chipinge with assessments. 3 Monitoring and Evaluation visits were also conducted. The visits also managed for members to appreciate the complicated situation especially in Chimanimani which was severely affected. Through community engagement and accountability focusing on community participation and feedback, information as aid and behaviour and social change communication, communities regardless of gender or any other social stratifications, were able to participate and give their input on the intervention activities of the National Society.

The Red Cross staff and volunteers received CEA training which also led to an introduction of what CEA is and an induction of the community feedback mechanism which included a help desk, suggestion boxes and tollfree line. A PSEA training was also held for 14 staff and volunteers (6F, 8M). Inclusion was observed during the distribution of donated handouts and food. The vulnerable groups were focused on and referrals made to other organisations with specific skills.

Challenges

More often than naught we are late in coming up with documentaries that allow the world to know what is happening in an emergency response. It is important to lead such processes by capturing stories which then provides a before and after scenario of our response.

Lessons Learned

Need to create more capacity by having the required tools to shoot short impact videos. This could be an NS investment in the communication department.

PPE material has to be planned and prepositioned to enhance response capacities whilst at maintain clear visibility of the Red Cross works.

D. THE BUDGET

Budget Variances:

- Shelter – Relief – budget line of CHF 29,000 CHF not utilised as the National Society got support from its Movement partners to support activities under this line.
- Clothing & Textiles 5,600 CHF 000 CHF not utilised as the National Society got support from its domestic and Movement partners to support activities under this line.
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene 44,900 CHF not utilised as the National Society got support from its domestic and Movement partners to support activities under this line.
- Medical & First Aid 16,620 not utilised as the National Society got support from its domestic and Movement partners to support activities under this line.
- Distribution & Monitoring 2,000 not utilised as the National Society got support from its domestic and Movement partners to support activities under this line.
- Transport & Vehicles Costs underspent with 10,894 CHF as the National received support from other partners.
- Volunteer budget line underspent by 19,254 CHF as the National received support from other partners.
- Workshops & Training underspent by 18,808 CHF as the National received support from other partners.
- Travel budget line underspent by 2,364 CHF as the National received support from other partners.
- Information & Public Relations underspent by 4,746 CHF as the National received support from other partners.
- Office Costs 5,250 CHF not utilised as the National Society got support from its domestic and Movement partners to support activities under this line.
- Communications underspent by 2,456 CHF as the National received support from other partners.
- Financial Charges underspent by 1,538 CHF this estimate was higher than expended.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/04-2020/07	Operation	MDRZW014
Budget Timeframe	2019/04-2019/9	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Aug/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRZW014 - Zimbabwe - Tropical Cyclone Idai

Operating Timeframe: 04 Apr 2019 to 04 Sep 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	229,145
DREF Allocations	229,145
Expenditure	-51,931
Closing Balance	177,214

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	49,927	28,312	21,615
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	24,729		24,729
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	74,380	6,517	67,862
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	149,036	34,829	114,207
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	41,588	13,199	28,389
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	23,975	3,902	20,073
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	14,546		14,546
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	80,109	17,101	63,008
Grand Total	229,145	51,931	177,215

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/04-2020/07	Operation	MDRZW014
Budget Timeframe	2019/04-2019/9	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Aug/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRZW014 - Zimbabwe - Tropical Cyclone Idai

Operating Timeframe: 04 Apr 2019 to 04 Sep 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	96,120		96,120
Shelter - Relief	29,000		29,000
Clothing & Textiles	5,600		5,600
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	44,900		44,900
Medical & First Aid	16,620		16,620
Logistics, Transport & Storage	20,720	7,826	12,894
Distribution & Monitoring	2,000		2,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	18,720	7,826	10,894
Personnel	50,150	27,927	22,223
National Society Staff	16,380	13,411	2,969
Volunteers	33,770	14,516	19,254
Workshops & Training	20,050	1,242	18,808
Workshops & Training	20,050	1,242	18,808
General Expenditure	28,120	11,766	16,354
Travel	6,000	3,636	2,364
Information & Public Relations	12,320	7,574	4,746
Office Costs	5,250		5,250
Communications	3,000	544	2,456
Financial Charges	1,550	12	1,538
Indirect Costs	13,985	3,169	10,816
Programme & Services Support Recover	13,985	3,169	10,816
Grand Total	229,145	51,931	177,215