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DREF Operation

Namibia: Floods



DREF MDRNA010	Glide n° FL-2017-000027-NAM
Date of issue: 24 March 2017	Expected timeframe: 3 months (20 March – 20 June 2017)
DREF allocated: CHF 80,202	
Total number of people affected: 182 Households/1,092 people.	Number of people to be assisted: 182 households/1,092 people (only those displaced to relocation camps).
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): 5 Full time staff, 42 volunteers (as per SPHERE Standard of 1:20) across the region.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Spanish Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Directorate of Disaster Risk Management in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees (RDRMCs) in Oshana, Oshikoto, Omusati, Ohangwena, Kavango and Zambezi regions, Government Ministries (Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Ministry of Safety and Security, Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare, Namibia Water Corporation).	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy rains during the period of January-March 2017 within the Cuvelai River Basin in Angola and localized rainfalls in Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Omusati has resulted in localized flooding in Iishana (shallow flood plains).

On 09 March 2017, the Hydrological Services Namibia (HSN) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) in collaboration with the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and Meteorological Services issued a joint statement on the looming floods. HSN further warned that the current flooding situation in the Cuvelai is comparable to that of 2011, which caused major damages in houses and infrastructure, and requested for contingency preparedness and activation. The Hydrological Department in Ondjiva in Angola informed HSN that flood water had reached and flooded Ondjiva, which was likely to increase water levels in Namibian Cuvelai Iishanas as a result of heavy rainfall in the catchment area. HSN hydrological gauging stations recorded highest water levels compared with the floods that hit the same areas in 2008, 2009 and 2011 due to heavy rains in Namibia and in the bordering areas. Through the Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees of Oshana and Omusati regions, Namibia Red Cross Society Regional staff conducted field visits to relocation camps in both regions to investigate the extent and impact of the floods. A total number of 182 households have been displaced to relocation camps, representing a total number of 1,092 people who are in need of emergency relief items as explained in the table below.

Table 1: Households in need of support

Region	Number of Households displaced	Number of people affected
Oshana region	122	732
Omusati region	60	360
Total	182 households	1092

The above situation is likely to be worsened by flood waves coming from Angola, approaching the already flooded communities. The current flooding limits some communities' access to basic facilities of education and health. In some parts in Oshana and Omusati regions a lot of schools remain inaccessible resulting in school children and teachers having to walk through water channels to access education and health facilities in other areas.

Displaced communities currently in relocation camps have limited access to proper accommodation, sanitation facilities, access to safe clean water, and lack of preventative items including mosquito nets to prevent potential malaria disease outbreaks.

Coordination and partnerships

The Disaster Risk and Management (DRM) as the coordinating authority in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in collaboration with the MAWF and Meteorological Services issued a joint statement on the floods and requested for contingency planning. However, DRM has yet to arrange a stakeholders' coordination meeting to provide guidance on joint response activities. The National Society has communicated its planned interventions with DRM Director and continues to coordinate preparedness response. At regional levels, Omusati and Oshana through their respective Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees to which Namibia Red Cross Society belongs, has started coordination at regional level. To date, the Omusati and Oshana Regional Councils have conducted site visits to relocation camps and provided temporary accommodation. NRCS continues to engage RDRMCs for coordination and regular communication with field volunteers to monitor the situation.

The government and the local town councils have so far provided tents and food items to the affected families at the relocation camps. The NRCS has engaged the Acting Disaster Management Coordinator in the Disaster Management Department at the IFRC Pretoria Cluster Office, IFRC Regional Office in Nairobi and the Geneva Disaster Management Team to provide support and guide in planning the response. Apart from the DREF application, no other Movement partners have provided additional funding support but are requested to assist with the replenishment of the DREF allocated to the National Society.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Namibia Red Cross Society is auxiliary to the Namibian government with a presence of 8 regional offices including Omusati and Oshikoto regions (Oshikoto serves Oshana region). NRCS has 5 fulltime staff trained in Regional Disaster Response (RDRT). During the periods of 2005-2012 when floods of different magnitudes occurred in these areas, NRCS worked closely with the government and other country partners to respond to the floods. Furthermore, NRCS implemented Disasters Risk Reductions aimed at building community preparedness towards floods in Omusati, Zambezi and Kavango regions. NRCS facilitated the establishment of Community based Disaster Risk Management Committees (CDRMCs) coupled with the development of community Contingency Plans. These plans were further tested through simulations to enable the NRCS to strengthen local government and community relations enhanced through the flood simulations conducted during project implementations mostly in the affected areas. In areas where DRR projects aimed at, flood preparedness activities were implemented, the NRCS worked with local communities including the currently affected areas to establish Community based Disasters Risk Reduction Communities, which were further trained in various disaster related aspects including Flood Rapid Assessment, Community Based Health and First Aid of which they further engaged with their respective communities after the project.

NRCS has mobilized its volunteers in the affected areas, conducted beneficiary registrations and provided immediate relief items as explained in the table below. However, the distributed items are not sufficient neither in compliance with SPHERE standards to meet the needs of the affected.

Table 2: Relief Items Distributed

Relief items	NS stock for replenishment	IFRC Stock for replenishment
Tents		50
Jerry Cans	68	
Tarpaulins	100	

NRCS forms part of and participates in the Regional Disasters Response Management Committees (RDRMC) chaired by the Regional governors in respective regions. The main mandate of these committees is to coordinate preparedness and response including relief items which forms core part of the operations of the NRCS. At the moment, NRCS Regional Office has started to mobilise its volunteers in the affected areas to support communities relocating, while continuing to monitor the ground situation. Omusati and Oshikoto Regional Offices have provided emergency relief items of water purification tablets and tarpaulins. In Ohangwena, Kavango (East and West) and Zambezi regions where water levels are also raising, NRCS Regional offices has provided mostly water purification tablets to schools and communities with limited access to clean water. NRCS Head Quarter's Disaster Management Department continues to liaise with the Regional Authorities, Hydrological Office monitoring the situational development to provide technical guidance to regional field staff to enable proper preparedness. In the case the situation in these regions escalates, NRCS will revise the DREF to provide relief response to these regions.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

NRCS continues to engage with The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Southern Africa Cluster Office in Pretoria, South Africa, the Africa Regional office based in Nairobi, Kenya and the IFRC Geneva

office on current developments. The latest engagement was an Operational Strategy Call held on 07 March 2017 to provide details on the situation and agree on immediate action. In consultation with the Spanish Red Cross Society present in the country as the Partner National Society, the PNS has indicated availability to assist in providing technical support to response; Open Data Kit and Mega V tools provided by SRC will be used in the operation during assessments and beneficiary feedback collection.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country.

The government through the Omusati and Oshana respective RDRMCs have conducted field visits to affected communities during end February/early March to familiarise themselves with imminent floods, start preparing for responses and mobilise communities at risk to relocate to higher ground. At headquarter level, NRCS continues to engage and work closely with the Directorate of Disasters Risk Management within the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to coordinate planned responses and in case emergency coordination meetings are called. In addition, NRCS Disaster Management continues to liaise with will regional offices to monitor the situation and provide technical support. NRCS will continue to engage other non-Red Cross Members including the United Nations Resident office to communicate its intended response plans and discuss possible integration of activities. The UN Resident Coordinator's office will seek to support the NS reach remaining number of beneficiaries who are not catered for by the DREF, as the number of beneficiaries is continuing to increase.

The Regional RDRMC stakeholders have jointly identified the areas of focus as outlined below:

- Conducting joint situational assessment;
- Preparing more Evacuation and relocation of affected people;
- Provision of temporary shelter to accommodate expected people as floods increase;
- Provision of food and other non-food basic relief items;
- Provision of emergency health services;
- Provision of safe water and sanitation facilities;
- Preparing to provide educational facilities as most schools in the affected areas are closed;
- Camps management;
- Roads reconstruction.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs Assessment

Regular joint visits by the Oshana and Omusati RDRMCs stakeholders to critically affected communities found that a total number of 182 HHs in Omusati and Oshana representing a combined 1,092 people who has moved to relocation camps are in need of immediate relief support and long term needs as defined below.

Immediate Needs

There is a need for emergency non-food items (NFIs) for the displaced communities' in Omusati and Oshana relocation camps since the current response facilities provided are highly overcrowded. Required NFIs include blankets, kitchen sets and hygiene kits; shelter, assistance with transport to relocation centres especially for women of childbearing age, access to improved sanitation and hygiene promotion. There is further a need for facilitating the access to medication for children, pregnant and lactating mothers and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHIV) to ensure continued medication. These needs are likely to increase as a result of anticipated further rain forecasts in the basin, likely to worsen the possibilities of more floods that could affect more people, damage to roads, submerge crops, human wildlife conflicts, need for shelter, food and access to clean water. The above need to be combined with health education and social mobilization. There have been cases of malaria outbreak reported in Ohangwena region which borders with Omusati and Oshana, probably on the basis that there are no mosquito nets distributed and those previously issued have lapsed their effective period against malaria.

In order to avoid duplication of efforts of the various stakeholders responding to the needs, NRCS would provide relief items tarpaulins and tents (for emergency shelter construction) to complement the tents provided by the government and ensure Sphere standards are met. These additional tents will be used in the camps so to avoid crowded living conditions. To promote hygiene, volunteers will be trained on hygiene to enable them carry out community mobilization and this will be complemented by the distribution of soaps, jerry cans. The National Society has approached the office of the Resident Coordinator and has agreed to support the NS meet the needs not covered by DREF. Sanitation will therefore be covered by the UN support. NRCS would further liaise with local stakeholders in contributing to meet the needs of more people as they continue to get displaced and ensure relief items meet the SPHERE standards. As a common practice, government will provide access to medication and school facilities including to relocated people, evacuation for affected people, and food items for the affected people.

Long-term Needs

Long-term needs include improving and sustaining affected livelihood for families whose crops have been flooded ruining the prospect of better harvests, as well as reconstruction of destroyed houses.

Beneficiary selection

This DREF expects to respond to the needs of a total number of 1,092 people already in relocation camps in Oshana and Omusati regions which include children, women and people with special needs. However, the planned responses need to make provision of sudden increased number of people as a Hydrological Early warning indicated that due to increased local rains and upstream in Angola more communities are likely to be forced out of their homes.

The anticipated daily increase in number of affected is likely to seek refuge in existing relocation camps which would stretch available resources. More floods are likely to be experienced in Ohangwena, Kavango and Zambezi regions. NRCS plans to meet the needs of the affected population based on the direct number of people affected as an emergency for a period of 3 months (March-May 2017). The rationale of providing assistance for this period is based on the historical lessons of similar operations that displaced people would stay in relocation centres of which their needs must be met. The response will target provision of relief items as per the mandate of the NRCS in responding to humanitarian needs in emergencies in line with SPHERE Standards.

Due to the nature of the disaster posing vulnerability to all the affected communities, the NRCS response will target all displaced people in relocation camps. However, special needs will be prioritised for children, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities and those with special needs such as People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHIV). Among criteria to be applied include (but not exclusive to) are women, children and single people headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers, households with 3 or more children under the age of 5 years. Selection and validation of beneficiaries' will be conducted in collaboration with the local government, local authorities, NRCS volunteers and camp managers to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable people are met. The above criteria complement the IFRC commitment to prioritising gender to ensure equality for women, children and people with special needs.

NRCS will further engage with government and UN agencies such as the UNICEF and UNFPA to ensure the integration of children and gender issues in emergencies such as gender based violence and sexual reproductive health are provided and met.

Risk Assumptions and remedies

Table 3: Risk matrix

Risk Sector	Type of Risk	Mitigation measures
Water and Sanitation	Water borne diseases from polluted water sources	Educate communities through volunteers' hygiene promotion, provide access to purified water.
	Open defecation in affected communities.	Provide sanitation facilities through UN support. Educate communities through volunteers' hygiene promotion, provide access to latrines.
Transport	Limited access to safer roads and transport.	Request for water based transport from government.
Hydrological/Climate	Risk of more flooding affecting more people.	NRCS continue to monitor weather through Hydrology and local communities for possible flooding as more rains may fall in the catchments.
Drowning and Wild life risks	Potential of being attacked while crossing water streams.	Engage local leadership to regularly warn communities to not cross fast moving streams including at dark and to regularly watch school children. Distribute stay safe messages to school children.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

To provide the immediate basic relief items of Non-Food items (NFIs) for the 182 HHs representing 1,092 affected and displaced people in Omusati and Oshana regions.

Proposed strategy

NRCS plan to provide humanitarian relief items through the distribution of NFIs, construction of bathing shelters in relocation camp and health education and hygiene promotion. Beneficiaries will receive the relief items in family kits that will contain 10L bucket, 13 bars bathing soaps, 2 clothes washing bars, 1 flash light with radio, 1 tarpaulin, 10L collapsible jerry can, standard cooking utensils and 3 blankets.

NRCS has started to mobilize its local volunteers who are engaged in the registration of relocated beneficiaries to inform the distribution of NFIs, and distribution of relief items in the relocation camps. Mobilized volunteers will further engage to promote health education and hygiene promotion and camp management and monitoring.

The registration has mapped stakeholders' capacities through own assessment and participation in national Disasters coordination meetings and at Regional Disasters Risk Management Committees at regional level to coordinate and integrate interventions targeted at the affected communities. In collaboration with the local government NRCS will conduct meetings with affected community leaders in distributing relief items, and further identifying the emerging urgent needs of the communities affected taking in consideration of cultural norms. In addition, as practice for Accountability to Beneficiaries' and Minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming NRCS will explain to community representatives the standards of items to be procured for distribution based on the SPHERE Standards. Further information, education and communication (IEC) materials will be developed to raise sufficient awareness among beneficiaries and stakeholders regarding the planned interventions of the National Society.

Continued monitoring and reporting will form part of the NRCS operation.

Operational support services

Human Resources

Operations will be led by the National Disaster Risk Reductions Coordinator with support of National Disaster Management Officer based in headquarter to support regional staff in Oshana, Ohangwena and Omusati regions and their volunteers. Since volunteers will be highly involved in the operations, provision is made for the insurance during operations according to the IFRC policy of which names of those involved will be provided. Further provision is made for the visibility materials for field staff and volunteers to enable smooth operations in communities as visibility ensure community access.

Apart from five (5) fulltime staff within the NRCS, 42 volunteers (insured according to the IFRC standards) meeting affected ration will be initially mobilized to support the implementation of the DREF operation, for a period of 48 days (three days per week for 12 weeks). Volunteers will be responsible for the assessment, the hygiene promotion, the distributions and monitoring the situation as well (multiple tasks). The number of volunteers is based on the ration of 1 volunteer serving 20 affected people as a rate for the SPHERE pertaining to flood relief response. Each volunteer will receive a daily per diem based on the NRCS Volunteers rate, as well as a Red Cross rain bib and t-shirt. Shall more rains continue in the target and not target regions requiring the DREF operation to be revised to provide further operations, it is expected that the number of volunteers required will be increased. Please note that volunteers involved in sanitation activities will also be issued with protective equipment (water proof gum boots etc.).

In the case the NRCS operations require technical support, such will be requested through the IFRC to deploy Regional RDRCT technical specialist for agreeable days.

Logistics

All relief items will be procured in the local market through the NRCS procurement standards which are in line with the IFRC standards. Vehicle maintenance are budgeted for to ensure smooth field operations and relief items delivery to the response area. Given the possibility of more rains in the target and non-target areas provision is made in the budget to cater for warehouse rental in regional offices as some have poor facilities' and security services, and possibility for contracting private service providers to ferry items to the areas. For safety purposes, the NRCS will use the local National Postal Courier which is reliable.

Communications

The Humanitarian Diplomacy Manager will highlight the NRCS flood interventions by continuously engaging the journalists from the various media houses through press releases, radio and television talks as well as field visits. The HD Department will also enhance the National Society's visibility through timely posts on social media (Facebook, Twitter and the website) as well as documentation of the activities through photos and videos. This approach would improve the NS visibility and potentially contribute to Resource mobilization for the current flood response as well as other NS operations. IEC Materials pertaining to WASH education are further planned to ensure that beneficiaries' outreach is enhanced. The NS will strive to further strengthen the already existing partnerships with the local media houses to ensure that the flood response is given acceptable coverage, while at the same time positioning NRCS as a partner of choice in disaster management in Namibia.

Organizational Development

The Human Resources and Organisational Development Manager will be responsible for 42 volunteers' mobilisation (based on 1:20 ratio for flood response) and to ensure that volunteers are trained in Code of Conduct according to the Red Cross codes. OD will further conduct Volunteer refresher trainings including safety during operations and provide visibility materials for volunteers involved with field work and ensuring all volunteers involved are ensured according to the IFRC standards.

Resource mobilization

NRCS Humanitarian Diplomacy will continue to engage with non-movement partners to update on operations and solicit further support to operations.

Risks and Security

Due to poor roads, accessibility to basic services of education and health facilities is limited and challenging with the majority of communities forced to walking deep water channels exposing them to potential risks of drowning and wild animal attacks. Otherwise

Monitoring & Evaluation

DREF Implementation will be spearheaded and conducted by the Disaster Management Department with support of the line Departments and Regional officers and volunteers. PMER will support the monitoring and evaluation of the operation and ensure volunteers are able to collect data as required. Monthly monitoring visit to be carried out by the DM staff to give technical support to the staff in the field. Internally, the M&E unit will conduct a post distribution monitoring assessment to evaluate the extent to which the response has effectively meet the needs of the beneficiaries. A joint DREF review with Pretoria Cluster office will be conducted prior to the end of the DREF period.

Finance and administration

The NRCS will enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the IFRC clearly stipulating the implementation of the DREF including financial procedures. The Financial Manager will liaise with the IFRC Finance Department in compiling timely financial reports with justifications as per the policy.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

1. Early warning & emergency response preparedness

Outcome 1: Continuous surveillance monitoring in Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango and Zambezi regions is maintained to enable operations respond timely to further floods and related impacts on beneficiaries'.

Output 1.1: Surveillance monitoring and Floods Rapid Assessments are conducted to properly inform the response of the NS and coordination with partners to integrate responses.

Activities Month	March	April	May
Regularly monitor Hydrological Early Warning reports from the Hydrological Services Namibia to inform regional branches on ground situation.	X	x	x
Conduct regular field visits with Regional RDRMCs in affected regions.	X	x	x
Participate in joint assessments (to identify emerging needs) in Oshana, Ohangwena and Omusati regions with RDRMCs upon government sanctioned announcement.	X	x	
Revise Response Plan based on the surveillance and Rapid Assessment results.		x	x
Continuously engage local volunteers and regional Councillors on situation development and revise plans accordingly.	x	x	x
Where necessary, deploy HQ supporting Disaster Response Team to the affected areas to support Regional staff and volunteers' response Teams.		x	

2. Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Outcome 2: At least 1,092 flood-affected people basic relief needs are provided and met in line with SPHERE standards

Output 2.1: Procurement and distribution of basic relief items to 1,092 flood affected people

Activities Month	March	April	May
Procure and distribute protective clothing for field staff and volunteers (gum boots).	x		
Transport of relief items from Head Quarter to the affected regions.	x		
Replenish already NRCS distributed 100 tarpaulins.	x	x	
Provide 182 family kits to 182 families in relocation camps. Family kit consist of (1 tarpaulin, standard cooking utensils and 3 blankets).	x	x	
Construction of 12 bathing places (4 communal bathing places per camp)	x	x	

Outcome 3: At least 300 flood affected people (50 families) have access to safe SPHERE compliant shelter.

Output 3.1 Affected 300 people in relocation camps have access to improved temporary shelters.			
Activities Month	March	April	May
Procure and distribute 50 family tents.	x		
Mobilise volunteers and provide sensitization to beneficiaries for constructions of their shelters.	x	x	

3. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Promotion and Distribution of relief items

The needs analysis and relief items to be distributed are based on the emergency assessment within the relocation camps. The general output for these interventions is that the risk impacts of floods on health and sanitation for the affected communities in Omusati and Oshana *region* are reduced through the provision of hygiene promotion for the 3 months. The general output for these interventions is to provide access to relief items based on the SPEHRE Standard items for the affected populations (Target: 1,092 people (182 families)). Specific intervention outputs and outcomes are details in the table below.

Outcome 3: At least 1,092 flood-affected people basic hygiene needs are met in line with SPHERE standards.			
Outcome 3.1: Procurement and distribution of hygiene related relief items to 1,092 flood affected people			
Activities Month	March	April	May
Transport of relief items from Head Quarter to the affected regions.	x		
Provide 182 family kits to 182 families in relocation camps. Family kit consist of (10L bucket, 13 bars bathing soaps, 2 clothes washing bars, 1 flash light with radio, 10L collapsible jerry can).	x	x	
Outcome 4: The risk of water-borne and water-related diseases reduced through the provision of s hygiene promotion to 182 Households in Omusati and Oshana regions for three (3) months.			
Output 4.1: Target 1,092 population is provided with information on how reduce the risks of water-related diseases			
Activities Month	March	April	May
Replenish already 68 units NRCS distributed 10 litres collapsible jerry cans.	x		
Reprint and distribute IEC WASH Poster Materials for hygiene promotion	x	x	
Conduct refresher training for 42 volunteers to conduct camp based WASH education.	x	x	x
Procure 5 fully equipped First Aid Kits to be used for emergency services for the affected communities.	x		

4. Restoring Family Links

Outcome 5: Family members separated by the disaster in Omusati and Oshana regions are reunited with their families.			
Output 5.1 Families missing relatives as result of the disasters are unified through search and rescue and family unifications.			
Activities Month	March	April	May
Conduct RFL Tracing refresher training for Regional and Volunteer field staff in affected regions.	x	x	
RFL Staff visit camps to create awareness on RFL and record cases for action.		x	x
Interview families reporting missing relatives.	x	x	x
Provide families counselling after reunifications.		x	x
Conduct RFL Tracing refresher training for Regional and Volunteer field staff in affected regions.	x		

5. Communication and Advocacy

Outcome 6.1: To better profile and position the NRCS as a leading organization in disaster management in Namibia.			
Output 6.1 NRCS operations are documented to increase visibility			
Activities Month	March	April	May
Procure 42 t-shirts, umbrellas and raincoats for field staff and volunteers.	x		

NRCS Humanitarian Diplomacy Manager conduct joint media field visits to operation areas.		x	
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6. Areas Common to all sectors (Assessments, Monitoring and Evaluation)

Outcome 1: Operations of the National Society is informed by two way communications.			
Output 1.1 Affected communities have platforms to communicate their satisfaction with provided services by communicating to the National Society.			
Activities	March	April	May
Month			
Conduct Post distribution survey			x
Conduct DREF Review			x

Budget

The total funding requested for the DREF implementation for the whole duration of 3 months (March-May) is CHF 80,202. For detailed budget, please attached separate document.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

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How we work

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

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

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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

DREF OPERATION

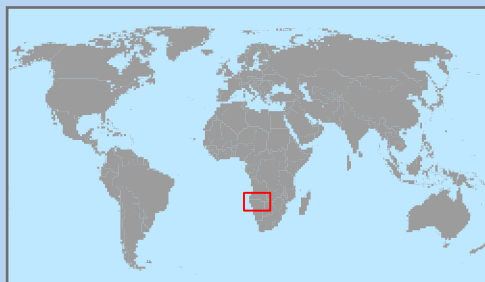
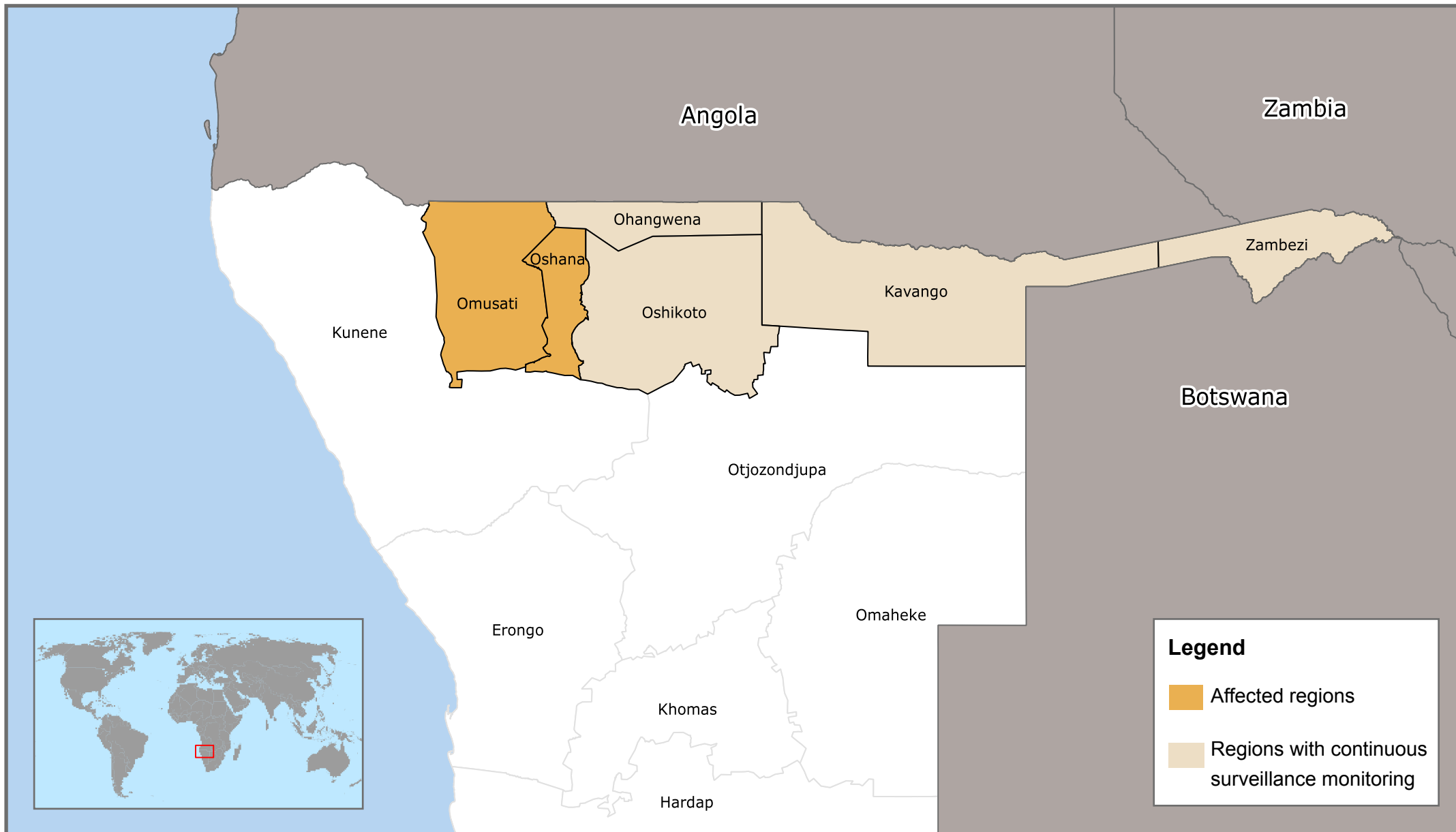
24/03/2017

MDRNA010: Namibia Floods

Budget Group	DREF grant budget
Shelter - Relief	15,500
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	1,872
Clothing & Textiles	1,543
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Medical & First Aid	351
Teaching Materials	0
Utensils & Tools	17,274
Other Supplies & Services	0
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	36,540
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	850
Transport & Vehicle Costs	9,090
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	9,940
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	4,812
Volunteers	14,215
Total PERSONNEL	19,027
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	1,649
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,649
Travel	5,000
Information & Public Relations	1,170
Office Costs	900
Communications	731
Financial Charges	350
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Support Services	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	8,151
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	4,895
Total INDIRECT COSTS	4,895
TOTAL BUDGET	80,202



Namibia: Floods



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Data sources: IFRC, NRCS, GADM

Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office