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## DREF Operations Update No. 2

### Zimbabwe: Flooding

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n°:</b> MDRZW012	<b>Glide n°:</b> FL-2017-000020-ZWE
<b>Expected Operational Timeframe:</b> 19 February – 20 May 2017	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months
<b>Initial DREF allocated:</b> CHF 108,204	<b>Revised DREF Budget:</b> CHF 102,992
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> 160,000 individuals (cumulative January – March 2017)	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 2,500 people (500 HHs) revised from 10,000 people (2,000 HHs)
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> Zimbabwe Red Cross Society Headquarters; Provincial Branches of Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Manicaland, and Masvingo (10 full time, 21 support staff, and 420 volunteers), which cover eight districts	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> Finnish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, ICRC and IFRC	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Department of Civil Protection and the National Civil Protection Committee	

Following the impact of TD Ex-Dineo, IFRC launched a DREF for CHF 108,204 on 22 February 2017 to support the NS to an initial rapid needs assessment, deliver relief supplies to the affected population, and replenish Zimbabwe Red Cross Society stock. An Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA) was conducted in five provinces and ascertained the extent of the damage and related needs. This update proposes a review of the DREF timeframe, scope and budget, to allow the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society to provide assistance to the affected population based on the results of the assessment and to replenish the stocks that were distributed. Therefore, the NS has revised the budget to CHF 102,992 that reflects the actual needs and the cost of items that were used for distributions. To be able to finalise the stock replenishment a one month timeframe extension is requested.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Between January and March 2017, Zimbabwe experienced severe flooding across 37 districts of the country, which damaged local infrastructure, livelihoods, transportation routes, and homes. The above-average precipitation during this period was exacerbated by the rains brought about by tropical depression “*Ex-Dineo*”, which caused significant flooding particularly in the southern parts of Zimbabwe. Originating from the Mozambique Channel, Tropical Cyclone Dineo (CAT I) made landfall in Mozambique on 15 February 2017 near Inhambane, southern Mozambique bringing with it strong winds exceeding 100km/hr, torrential rain, and very rough seas. The system was down-graded to a tropical depression upon making landfall, however it continued its trajectory westwards and entered Zimbabwean territory on 16 February. From Zimbabwe Red Cross’ initial rapid, multi-sectoral assessment, some 12,772 individuals were identified as being directly affected by the flooding resultant from Cyclone Dineo. However, the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office estimated that between January and March 2017, some 160,000 people have been impacted by floods, which has resulted in nearly 2,000 displaced 859 of whom are displaced to a camp in Tsholostho in Matabeleland North. The RC’s Office estimates that nearly



2,600 houses have been damaged and more than 100 households are at risk of flooding while, due to lightning strikes, landslides, and lightning, some 126 have been killed and 128 injured.

Additionally, more than 140 community and privately-owned dams have breached resulting in damage to downstream infrastructure, especially in Matabeleland (South and North) and Midlands Provinces. Flood monitoring equipment has been destroyed, hindering effective flood early warning actions. Nearly all districts have reported damage to road and collapsed bridges, rendering the areas inaccessible. Five health institutions have been destroyed by the floods and require shelter materials and personnel for the increased patient load. The Government estimates that over 100,000 people are without safe drinking water following damage to water supply infrastructure by the floods. There is an increased potential for the outbreak of water and vector borne diseases including malaria, cholera and measles. More than 90 per cent of small-scale miners in heavily affected areas have lost their livelihoods as mine working are inundated in water.

As the magnitude of this flood emergency, exacerbated by TD Ex-Dineo, has exceeded the capacity of national resources to address, on 3 March 2017, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) declared a state of national disaster and subsequently launched a Domestic and International Flood Appeal for Humanitarian Assistance. The GoZ estimates that USD 189 million will be required to address emergency, medium, and long-term needs associated with the flood emergency.

This operations update seeks to extend the DREF Operation for one month—ending on 20 May 2017—to provide adequate time for procurement and replenishment of ZRCS stock.

### **Summary of current response**

Following the impact of TD Ex-Dineo, IFRC launched a DREF for CHF 108,204 on 22 February 2017 to support the NS to an initial rapid needs assessment, deliver relief supplies to the affected population, and replenish ZRCS stock. An Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA) was conducted in five provinces and ascertained the extent of the damage and related needs. ZRCS teams conducted the assessments in fourteen districts as part of a multi-agency team led by the Department of Civil Protection (DCP).

To respond to the initial flooding associated with Ex-Dineo, ZRCS rapidly mobilised the necessary personnel and material to swiftly address the immediate humanitarian requirements of the affected population. The National Society's (NS) volunteer networks was utilized throughout the response and was particularly useful in providing real time updates on the developing situation and supporting in the delivery of NFI's. Additionally, RDRT-trained NS staff, volunteers trained as National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and those with experience in Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) and shelter construction were a response asset throughout, providing support to the assessments as well as in the Non-Food Item (NFI) distributions. The combined capacity of the NS and its ability to mobilize a rapid response to the floods, positioned the NS as a lead agency in the response.

### **Distributions Conducted**

The NS has managed to distribute relief material to 500 households across the 5 districts. Some 449 families received tarpaulins at an average of 4 tarpaulins per household as the needs varied according to the extent of damage to their shelter structures and the household size. The NS has also distributed other material covered by the initial DREF such as buckets/jerry cans, shelter kits and plastic sheets. The NS went further to distribute blankets, clothes, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, squatting plates for latrines from its own stock. Since these were not covered in initial EPoA, this Operations Update seeks to replenish the material distributed from the NS stock. Below is the total NFI's distributed by the NS in response to the floods emergency:

	Tarpaulins (including tents equivalent)	Buckets	Jerry Cans	Plastic S	Shelter Kits	Blankets	Clothes	Family tents	Mosquito nets	Kitchen Sets	Sanplats	Soap	Vaseline
Sipepa	60	300	200	35	235	100	3 bales	35	30	45	40	1000	
Sipepa Tarpaulins equivalent of tents	732												
Gokwe	125	100	150	20	20	54			162	54		54	108
Chipinge	68	38		20	20								
Chivi	115	25		20	20	100	1 bale						
Mberengwa	280	200	55		60	100						250	
Umzingwane	9	47		20	20				14	1			
Bulilima	200	100			50	50	2 bales		18	8			
Gwanda	20	35	17			50	2bales		16				
Matobo	85	15			17		1 bale		20				
Insiza	100	0			25	46			0				
<b>Tota Distributed</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>9 Bales</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>108</b>
Unit Cost CHF	15	4.5	4.5	15	30	10	0	310	5.6	28	23	1	2
Total cost	26910	3870	1899	1725	14010	5000		10850	1456	3024	920	1304	216
Allocated DREF b	30000	9000		1500	15000								
Balance CHF	3090	3591		-225	990								

The distributions took place based on the results of the detailed assessments, therefore some families received more of some items and others received less, depending on the actual needs identified. Therefore, the NS provided relief items to a total of 500 HH, however Jerry cans were provided to 422 HH, blankets, shelter tool kits, tarpaulins were given to 500 HH. As for buckets, most of the families received two, few of them received one. Mosquito nets were distributed to 152 families. Most receiving an average of 2 mosquito nets to cater for the arrangements during sleep time. Because of limited stock, kitchen sets were distributed to 108 families, prioritising only those families whose houses were completely destroyed along with all their household items.

### RCRC Movement

The IFRC Country Cluster Office, southern Africa provided concerted support to the NS throughout the development and submission of the DREF application. The Regional Office in Nairobi also provided dedicated, quality support to the cluster and the NS in vetting and revising the final DREF request. To monitor the distribution of relief items and support the NS with the implementation of the DREF Operation, the IFRC deployed its disaster management (DM) delegate to the affected area in early March 2017. The NS would like to extend its sincere thanks to the IFRC for its continued and dedicated support to the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society and the people of Zimbabwe.

In addition, ZRCS could launch a timely response using its contingency stock of tarpaulins donated earlier by the Finnish Red Cross Society. The British Red Cross also advanced a donation from its stock within the IFRC regional warehouse. Through the Emergency Steering Committee, the ICRC and IFRC provided guidance to the NS in the operational implementation of the DREF Operation. Beyond this, ICRC provided a truck to support the transport of NFIs and response teams to the affected areas.

### Overview of Non-RCRC actors in country

The Ministry of Local Government has been coordinating the response through the DCP at the district and national levels. Regular meetings, at which the NS regularly attends, are convened at subnational and national levels to share information and ensure coordinated planning. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has been coordinating international humanitarian assistance and mobilized cluster lead agencies to convene sectoral and inter-sectoral meetings to support the coordination of response efforts. ZRCS and IOM, as shelter sector co-lead agencies, were assigned coordinate the shelter intervention. Further coordination has occurred through the DCP within the Emergency Services Sub-committee.

## Needs Analysis, Beneficiary Selection, and Risk Assessment

### Needs assessments

The Emergency Needs Assessment determined that livelihoods, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and infrastructure rehabilitation were the priority areas for intervention. While a consolidated national report from the GoZ is pending, the independent assessment results gathered by the ZRCS provincial teams is presented in Annex A. Notably, the ZRCS ENA established that fewer people experienced shelter losses than anticipated in the original DREF application--500HHs as opposed to the initial 2,000HHs projected. However, for those few affected, the extent of damage was severe. Many households were completely destroyed and some 2,000 people were displaced, necessitating the establishment of a temporary IDP camp in Tsholotsho.

Assessments were conducted in 14 affected districts to inform on the extent of the impacts and nature of the needs. These assessments managed to identify further additional needs that were not anticipated in the original EPOA budget and narrative such as blankets, clothes, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, squatting plates for latrines.

Due to a high incidence of malaria in the affected districts, coupled with the high volumes of stagnant flood waters, ZRCS identified malarial infections amongst the impacted populations as a high risk. The flooding affected the access to safe water of the population in the areas, therefore it is important to prevent the outbreak of water borne diseases. In addition, latrines were destroyed as well therefore the assessment results showed the need for plastic sheeting to construct new temporary latrines. As the affected population had to relocate to safer areas, relief items for personal hygiene were mentioned by beneficiaries as needed.

Many of the households lost their properties or it was partially damaged, therefore emergency household NFIs and basic emergency shelter materials were identified as most needed.

A recent statement from the Ministry of Local Government indicates that the relocation of 859 families from the temporary resettlement center in Tsholotsho will occur by mid-April 2017. The population currently residing at the camp are from Siphepha and Huwana, which are impoverished marginalised communities located on the flood plains of the Gwaai River. The 2017 flooding event has stirred commitment from all stakeholders to relocate this community to a safer place, which prompted the call from Government to disband the camp quickly before the flood waters receded and the population naturally moved back to their prior locations.

The NS is exploring opportunities to address the medium- to long-term shelter needs of the affected population and support their resettlement to a safe zone identified by the Government. This location will allow for access to the communities' traditional cropping lands but will situate them on a less flood-prone area to mitigate the impact of future natural hazards. Although the DREF Guidelines do not allow for the provision of funds for recovery and development activities, the NS has prepared an intervention strategy to support resettlement and is exploring a variety of funding mechanisms to carry out the intervention. The geographical coverage for the immediate post camp needs will focus on Tsholotsho district, Siphepha Wards 5 and 6 in Matebeleland North, and Bulilima District ward 7 (Huwana) and 8 (Makuhulela) in Matebeleland South Province.

### **Beneficiary selection**

ZRCS will ensure that interventions are aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own nor to recover from the effect. These groups will be considered according to level of impact.

### **Feasibility and delivery capacity**

Given the scale of impact of the Tropical Cyclone DINEO aftermath, ZRCS will continue to solicit support of its Movement partners to meet the humanitarian needs in other areas and of priority being areas where by-lateral programs are ongoing. Support for logistics capacity remains important as the NS vehicle fleet is significantly depleted whilst the operation requires all terrain vehicles for delivery of material, monitoring and distribution.

### **Risk Assessment**

As the rainy season continues through to the end of April 2017, the flood-affected population and those residing in flood-prone areas continue to face the risk of impact from primary and secondary flood hazards. The intervention strategy of ZRCS attempts to mitigate the impact of secondary hazards, including communicable and vector-borne diseases, through the provision of targeted relief items. However, the NS will continue to monitor the geographic areas targeted for intervention as well as the wider flood-affected areas to ensure a rapid response is mobilized if the situation deteriorates.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

The immediate shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and health needs of 2,500 flood-affected individuals are met through the provision of essential emergency relief assistance.

### Proposed strategy.

The DREF operation will last for three months and will support an initial rapid needs assessment as well as the provision of shelter-, health- and WASH-related NFI's to the most vulnerable flood-affected populations (500 households).

The operation will target the following Outcomes, Outputs, and Activities as priority:

Sector	Outcome	Output	Activities
Areas common to all sectors	<b>Outcome 1:</b> The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable	<b>Output 1.1:</b> IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	- The NS carries out a multi-sectoral, emergency needs assessment
Health and Care	<b>Outcome 2</b> Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.	<b>Output 2.1</b> Communities are supported by NS to effectively detect and respond to infectious disease outbreaks	- Distribution of 260 mosquito nets
Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	<b>Outcome 3</b> Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services	<b>Output 3.1</b> Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water.	- Distribution of 30,000 aqua tabs - Distribution of 860 buckets - Distribution of 422 jerry cans
		<b>Output 3.2</b> NS promote positive behavioral change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities. <b>Output 3.3</b> NS provides relief items related to personal hygiene	- Distribution of 1,304 soaps - Distribution of 40 sanplats - Distribution of 108 tubs of Vaseline - Distribution of 1,000 hygiene pads - Distribution of 115 plastic sheets
Emergency shelter and household items	<b>Outcome 4</b> Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.	<b>Output 4.1</b> Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households	- Distribution of 1,142 tarpaulins - Distribution of 467 shelter tool kits - Distribution of 500 blankets - Distribution of 108 kitchen sets

## Operational support services

### Human resources

At least 10 trained staff and district disaster response teams (NDRT) have been activated in provinces which have been severely affected. At national level, two staff members have been seconded to the National Emergency Steering Committee chaired by DCP. Volunteers and staff who are responding to the emergency comprise generalists and technical specialists in WASH and shelter, having previously taken the RDRT training. Technical support from ZRCS HQ and IFRC is available to assess specific surge capacity needs. 100 volunteers have been deployed to the affected areas to conduct assessments and distributions. In addition to the volunteers and NDRT members, staff members from the districts will join the assessment, together with ZRCS communication person to visually document the activities. Since the operation has a strong bias towards shelter provision, two RDRT trained staff members who have undergone Participatory Assessment for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) have been deployed to support on early recovery and building back better.

### Logistics and supply chain

ZRCS has distributed relief items from its existing contingency stocks to meet the immediate needs where identified. All in-country transportation of relief items was carried out utilizing ZRCS existing fleet as well as hiring of additional trucks from Movement partners. Buckets, jerry cans, aqua tabs, sanplats, and hygiene pads are available to be purchased locally for replenishment. Replenishment of ZRCS stocks will be coordinated with the IFRC through the Harare Liaison Office and Regional Logistics Unit. When required, additional logistics support capacity will be mobilized via regional or global surge mechanisms.

### Communications

ZRCS and IFRC communications teams are taking measures to ensure that Red Cross preparedness and response efforts are effectively communicated to key public audiences. A ZRCS communications officer was deployed alongside the ZRCS NDRT. The officer gathered content to help the wider Red Cross Movement to access high quality audio-visual materials for use in their publicity efforts. ZRCS preparedness measures are also being highlighted via social media platforms and through direct engagement with local and international media. ZRCS and IFRC communications teams has been working to generate news stories for use across IFRC and ZRCS multimedia platforms.

<https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/2017/02/21/cyclone-dineo-ifrc-releases-emergency-funds-to-zimbabwe-worst-case-scenario-averted-in-mozambique/>

As a result, the National Society has received wide coverage in both print and electronic media for its interventions as highlighted in the links below;

<http://www.herald.co.zw/zdf-cpu-evacuate-850-flood-victims/>

<http://www.chronicle.co.zw/too-much-water-105-people-drown-593-marooned-as-community-dams-burst/>

<http://www.chronicle.co.zw/new-homes-for-flood-victims-president-donates-1-000-bags-of-mealie-meal/>

### Beneficiary communications and accountability

The provision of information and two-way engagement with the affected population is a key point that ZRCS considers in its response operations. Chapters have in place measures that ensure activities are managed and adjusted according to the expectations, needs and concerns of affected communities. Beneficiary communication components and mechanisms will be incorporated across the various programme sectors. Pre-and post-distribution address where conducted as platforms for information/feedback sharing and communicating critical information on hygiene to prevent secondary hazards such as cholera and diarrhoea. Community leaders were also consulted with regards to the appropriateness and of the interventions prior to distributions.

### Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

A monitoring mission was organised by the IFRC Southern Africa Country Cluster Disaster Management Coordinator for the distribution of the items. Reporting on the operation will be made in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards.

### Administration and Finance

The IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. ZRCS has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors			
<b>Outcome 1</b> The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable	Outputs		% of achievement
	<b>Output 1.1: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		70
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Mobilise ZRCS personnel to undertake assessments (100 volunteers and 10 staff)	X		100
Revision of EPoA based on consultation with beneficiaries, assessment and analysis	X		100
Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries.	X		80
National Society will organise a lessons learned workshop related to the response operation	X		0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<b>1.1.1 Needs assessment survey is conducted</b> The ZRCS managed to mobilize the necessary material and personnel resources to carry out assessments in all the areas affected this has been twinned by distribution of relief materials to cut on the costs and turnaround time for providing relief. Joint interagency assessments were carried out with DCP to promote coordination, increase efficiency, and enhance transparency and beneficiary accountability. From these assessments, ZRCS identified 2,476 households as flood-affected in 14 districts. However, the costs of assessments were higher than anticipated as the assessment was conducted in 14 districts as opposed to the eight earlier forecasted.			
<b>1.1.2 Revision of EPoA based on consultation with beneficiaries, assessment and analysis</b> The proposed revision of the EPOA is informed by the assessments provided objective information on the actual needs arising from the realisation of the Cyclone Impact. This changes the EPOA from an anticipatory imminent emergency upon which the DREF was premised on to a response operation that covers needs for water, sanitation and immediate shelter in the imminent relocation.			

Health and Care			
<b>Outcome 2: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.</b>	Outputs		% of achievement
	<b>Output 2.1</b> Communities are supported by NS to effectively detect and respond to infectious disease outbreaks		100
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Distribution of 260 mosquito nets	X		100
Procurement for replenishment of distributed items	X		0
Sensitization of beneficiaries of usage of mosquito nets	X		100
<b>Progress towards outcome</b>			
<b>Distribution of mosquito nets</b> Due to a high incidence of malaria in the affected districts, coupled with the high volumes of stagnant flood waters, ZRCS identified malarial infections amongst the impacted populations as a high risk. In as much, they prioritized the most vulnerable households and distributed 260 mosquito nets from their prepositioned stock. During distributions, volunteers explained to the beneficiaries how to use the mosquito nets. Procurement is required to replenish for the NS.			

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 3 Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services	Outputs		% of achievement
		<p><b>Output 3.1</b> Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water.</p> <p><b>Output 3.2</b> NS promote positive behavioral change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities and provides relief items related to personal hygiene.</p>	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Sensitization of the beneficiaries of personal hygiene practices	X		100
Distribution of 30,000 aqua tabs	X		100
Distribution of 860 buckets	X		100
Distribution of 422 jerry cans	X		100
Distribution of 40 sanplats	X		100
Distribution of 108 tubs of Vaseline	X		100
Distribution of 1,000 hygiene pads	X		100
Distribution of 1,304 soaps	X		100
Distribution of 115 plastic sheets for emergency latrine construction	X		100
Procurement for replenishment of distributed items	X		0
Progress towards outcome			
<p><b>Procurement of 30,000 aqua tabs</b> The procurement of items is underway as delays in transfer of funds to ZRCS compromised all local procurement processes.</p> <p>Distribution of buckets (860 pieces) and jerry cans (442 pieces) to ensure water availability for the affected households.</p> <p><b>Distribution of 108 plastic sheets and 40 sanplats for construction of emergency latrines</b> The National society has already distributed 108 plastic sheets which has used for both shelter and latrine construction. The NS has also concluded the distribution of 40 sanplats to support emergency latrine construction.</p> <p><b>Distribution of hygiene pads, Vaseline</b> To encourage hygiene promotion among the affected communities, the NS released Vaseline and hygiene pads.</p> <p><b>Sensitization of the beneficiaries of personal hygiene practices</b> During the distribution of hygiene related items, the volunteers provided key messages on personal hygiene practices to the beneficiaries.</p>			

Emergency shelter and household items			
Outcome 4 Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1 Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance, including emergency household NFIs, is provided to affected households		%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Distribution of 500 blankets	X		100
Distribution of 108 kitchen sets	X		100
Distribution of 1,142 tarpaulins	X		100
Distribution of 467 shelter tool kits	X		100
Information sessions for beneficiaries on safe use of the shelter tool kits	X		80
Procure relief items to replenish those distributed	X		2
Procurement for replenishment of distributed items	X		0
Progress towards outcome			
<p><b>Distribution of NFIs to 448 households (1,142 tarpaulins, 467 shelter tool kits)</b>  The ZRCS has responded effectively to the shelter needs in most areas, setting up an IDP camp at Siphepha Tsholotso and distributing shelter material (plastic sheeting and tarpaulins) to nearly 449 households with partially habitable and totally destroyed houses. The use of tarpaulins has been however hampered by the lack of poles for constructing steadier shelters this somewhat affecting the quality of structures as the communities had to make do with any locally available.  During the distribution, the volunteers provided information and presentation to beneficiaries on how to use the items in the shelter tool kits and about practices on safe construction and emergency shelter.</p> <p><b>Distribution of emergency household NFI's (500 blankets and 108 kitchen sets)</b>  To support the livelihoods and household recovery of affected families, the NS has distributed blankets and kitchen sets from their repositioned stock. Procurement is required to replenish the distributed stock.</p>			

### Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Zimbabwe Red Cross Society:** Maxwell Phiri, Secretary General; phone: +263 4 33 26 38; email: [phirim@redcrosszim.org.zw](mailto:phirim@redcrosszim.org.zw)
- **IFRC Cluster Representation:** Lorraine Mangwiro, Head of Southern Africa Cluster; phone: +27113039715; email: [lorraine.mangwiro@ifrc.org](mailto:lorraine.mangwiro@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Africa Region:** Farid Aiywar, Disaster Management Unit; Nairobi; phone: +254 20 2835213; email: [farid.aiywar@ifrc.org](mailto:farid.aiywar@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of zone logistics unit; phone: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Fidelis Kangethe, Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa; phone: +251 930 03 4013; email: [fidelis.kangethe@ifrc.org](mailto:fidelis.kangethe@ifrc.org)

Please send all pledges for funding to [zonermafrica@ifrc.org](mailto:zonermafrica@ifrc.org)

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

- **IFRC Zone:** Dan Ayuka, PMER Coordinator Africa, phone: +254 731 067277; email: [dan.ayuka@ifrc.org](mailto:dan.ayuka@ifrc.org)

### 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 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.**

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.

## Budget Summary

<b>Budget Group</b>	
Shelter - Relief	31,140
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	6,456
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,225
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	0
Ustensils & Tools	8,793
Other Supplies & Services	4,440
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursements	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>54,054</b>
Storage, Warehousing	500
Distribution & Monitoring	5,240
Transport & Vehicle Costs	12,777
Logistics Services	0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>18,517</b>
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	5,065
Volunteers	7,525
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>12,590</b>
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	3,000
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>3,000</b>
Travel	6,145
Information & Public Relations	0
Office Costs	1,000
Communications	1,000
Financial Charges	400
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Support Services	
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>8,545</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	6,286
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>6,286</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>102,992</b>

## Annex A: ZRCS Emergency Needs Assessment Results Summary

Place	Affected hh.	Affected pop.	Social institutions	Water sources	Shelter	Livelihoods	Toilets
<b>MIDLANDS PROVINCE</b>							
Gokwe- wards 6 , 3,4,21 ,2, 12	268	1608	5 schools damaged partially	17 boreholes	32 households partialy damaged structures	crops, food stocks, ID, documents, Livestock	250 collapsed 18 damaged
Mberengwa - ward 6 and 13, 04, 14, 28,34	1331	6655	3 schools damaged	70 damaged unusable and 15 contaminated	100 houses damaged	crops, food stocks, ID, documents, Livestock	1000 toilets collapsed and 331 damaged
<b>MATEBELELAND SOUTH PROVINCE</b>							
Bulilima -ward 8, 10,	297	1485	2 Primary schools	30 water points damaged /contaminated	68 totally detroyed 228 partially destroyed	38 donkeys 65 cattle	93 squat holes
Gwanda Ward 18 and 22,16	38	228	5 schools affected	7dams burst and 1 piped water schemed damaged	3 totally destroyed, 6 partially	33 goats 28 donkeys,	52 Squat holes for schools 3 schools
Mangwe	11	66	4 schools		5 partially collapsed 21 homesteads completely destroyed ,		4 school latrines, 4 household latrines
Matobo -Ward 23, 21,18,14	101	606	1 clinic damaged, 5 school latrines damaged	3 dams burst, 4 boreholes submerged	65 patially destroyed	water logged crops	45 school latrines, 17 community latrines
Insiza- Ward 14, 15, 17,4 ,1	30	120	4 schools - latrines damaged	submerged /damaged, 7 dams damaged	30 homes steads totally collapsed	15 sheep, 50 chickens, crops	5 community toilets, 66 school squate hole toilets
<b>MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE</b>							
Nyaminyami	15	75			12 houeholds partially damaged		
<b>MASVINGO PROVINCE</b>							
Chiredzi ward 8	2	14		6 wells, 3 boreholes	2 homesteads completely destroyed	food stocks, 2 chickens	2 latrines
Mwenezi ward 1,3,5,6,8,9,10,12,16	94	470	7 schools affected,	TBA	65 partial damage, 29 completely destroyed		32 school latrines damaged
Chivi- ward 29	23	115			6 completely destroyed, 17 partially damaged	Crops	
<b>MATEBELELAND NORTH PROVINCE</b>							
Umguza District	41	205			14 completely destroyed, 27 partilally	Crops, chickens	
Tsholotsho	225	1125	6 schools	14 boreholes	192 completely destroyed, 37 partially damaged	Crops, small livestock, cattle	122 latrines
Chipinge wards 3, 4, 5,15,16,20,21,22,23,24, 25,28 and 29	120	600			200 partially destroyed	Crops	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2476</b>	<b>12772</b>			<b>1056 Homes damaged</b>		