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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Botswana: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF:</b> MDRBW004	<b>Glide n°:</b> FL-2018-000028-BWA
<b>Date of issue:</b> 22 March 2018	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months, <b>Expected end date:</b> 21 June 2018
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> <b>Yellow</b>	
<b>IFRC Focal Point:</b> Lorraine Mangwiro (Head of Southern Africa Country Cluster Team) is Project Manager/ Budget Holder and responsible for the implementation and Budget Holder for this operation	<b>National Society focal point:</b> Sethamiso Moritshane, Botswana Red Cross Disaster Management Officer
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 111,493	
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> approximately 845 households (4,225 people)	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 564 households (2,820 people)
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> Botswana Red Cross Society with 20 staff and 200 volunteers	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> None	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> District Government	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Above normal rainfall has been experienced in Mashonaland Central province of Botswana since 23 February 2018. The current rainy season, which started in February, is expected to continue until the end of March 2018. The drastic weather change has resulted in torrential rains that have already affected the district causing displacement, damage to property and a risk of an outbreak of water borne and vector related disease. According to the Department of Meteorology Services, rainfall amounts range between 120-192mm, with a report of dams over spilling causing floods in the neighbouring villages of the Tutume sub district. They also report that the water levels will increase as the rainfall continues until the end of March.



Flood water spills over local dams. ©The Herald Newspaper, 28/02/2018

The Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS) has received several requests for relief intervention from District Offices, but the Country has not declared the current situation as a national emergency. Although the Government has not declared

these floods as national emergency, there are important humanitarian needs such as shelter, WASH, which the National Society is unable to attend to without support; hence, this request to IFRC for a CHF 111,493 DREF grant.

From preliminary local authority assessments, images shared online, on the newspapers and by RC volunteers' observations on the ground, the most affected villages are in the Tutume sub district, comprising of the following: Gweta, Zoroga and Tsookotshaa.

As of the 26<sup>th</sup> February, the villages of Gweta, Zoroga and Tsookotshaa were reported to be entirely flooded, affecting approximately 845 households (4,225 people). On 27 February 2018, the affected households were being evacuated to Gweta Vocational Training Centre and Zoroga Primary school. The National Society, through this DREF operation, intends to provide assistance to 564 most affected households in these three severely affected villages (322 HH in evacuation centres, 97 HH moved to host families and approximately 145 HH still living in their partially flooded homes).

**Table 1:** Number of affected persons in all three villages of concern

DISTRICTS	Village	Affected population (families)
Central	Gweta	410
	Zoroga	310
	Tsookotshaa	125
	<b>Total</b>	<b>845</b>

A disaster report from the Gweta Disaster Committee revealed that the hospital sewage had overflowed due to the excessive rainfall and contaminated surface water. The report further explains that the sewage is likely to contaminate the nearby boreholes that supply households with their water. The same disaster risk was noted by the 2017 BRCS Flood response operation. The team on the ground have reported that the Water Affairs Department is working on correcting the situation by pumping out the waste to prevent it from overflowing into the water source, to avoid compromised hygiene practices and water quality. There is a serious risk of water and other vector-borne diseases, including Amebic dysentery, Cholera, Hepatitis A and Typhoid, as well as illness carried by mosquitos like malaria that are endemic in the affected areas.

According to a preliminary report from Red Cross volunteers and District Disaster Management Committee on the ground, the water level has continued to increase in the past three days. The team has faced challenges including access to some parts of the village due to flooded roads. In addition, the Department of Meteorology Services also reported on 4 March 2018 a forecast predicting 60% chances of rainfall in the northern parts of Botswana which included the areas areas of Zoroga, Gweta and Tsookotshaa. By 20<sup>th</sup> of March, it was reported that the rains had reduced in intensity, but the water was yet to recede from flooded areas. As these villages are situated in the Makgadikgadi salt pan, slow receding waters with some pooling could remain for months after the flooding. It should be noted that these same villages are amongst those seriously affected by Cyclone Dineo in February 2017 and are still recovering for the economic set back.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society.

The BRCS has disseminated early warning messages that included several radio interviews to inform the public on the flooding emergency. It actively participated alongside local disaster committees in supporting the evacuation of families stranded by rising water. On Saturday 24 February 2018, the BRCS volunteers completed a joint rapid assessment with District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) in the affected areas of Zoroga, Gweta and Tsookotshaa.

The District Disaster Management Committee is managing the evacuation centres including the classrooms of the Zoroga school with direct support of the BRCS. Eight tents were provided to the vulnerable families that included the elderly, lactating mothers and people living with disabilities. At these evacuation centres, the government is providing security and no issues of violence or abuse have been identified.

The BRCS assisted by providing 14 family size tents to the Government run evacuation centre to reduce the overcrowding in the classrooms.

Using stock that was available from last year's flood response operations, the BRCS has already distributed the following to affected families who made their way to the Government run evacuation centres. Eight of the most vulnerable families were given family tents and basic items. Others moved into the school buildings and some large capacity tents (30 pax/tent) provided by government. The BRCS volunteers are on site providing important PSS, in particular to children. They are ensuring sanitation of the area as well as the 4 latrines, which are however, insufficient. The government will provide temporary latrines on site. This DREF shall support the replenishment of already distributed NFIs including kitchen sets, blankets, mosquito nets, mattresses, buckets and bars of soap.

**Table 2: Items already distributed to affected households by BRCS**

Distributed items	Displaced to Evacuation Centre (322 HH)	Hosted by relatives (97 HH)	Remaining in their homes (145 HH)	Total
				<b>564</b>
Kitchen sets	26	17	10	<b>53</b>
Blankets	52	58	27	<b>137</b>
Mosquito nets	100	50	50	<b>200</b>
Mattresses	20	10	10	<b>40</b>
Buckets	26	32	20	<b>78</b>
Bar soaps-	76	38	30	<b>144</b>
Family tents	8	0	0	<b>8</b>
Ladies shoes (pairs)	15	12	10	<b>37</b>

The BRCS is also participating in coordination meetings at National and district level and will continue to collaborate with the District Disaster Management Committee on continuing assessments.

The BRCS will continue to monitor the situation and intends to expand its response through this DREF operation. It should be noted that the BRCS has the experience and capacity to carry out the proposed activities. Indeed, BRCS has a pool of volunteers who are trained in the relevant sector activities like assessment, relief distributions, WASH, Shelter, message dissemination and technical support. The National Society has been responding to different emergencies in the country including seasonal floods as it is one of the recurring disasters in the country.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

BRCS is part of IFRC Southern Africa Cluster, which is located in Pretoria and from which it receives support. Communication has been maintained with the IFRC Cluster Office in Pretoria, as well as with the Africa Region Office in Nairobi. There are no other Movement partners present in the country. The National Society will continue to share updates and reports of the situation with the relevant units of the above mentioned IFRC Offices.

### Movement Coordination

The IFRC is present in the region, but not in the country. Since there is currently no Disaster Management Delegate at the IFRC South Africa Country Cluster Office, coordination has been established with the regional representative of the IFRC Regional Office, who has been monitoring the assessment. Reports and update will be shared with the regional office. There is no partner National Society in the country.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The government has assisted by providing boats which have been used to evacuate the affected population. The boats have also been used to transport students cut off from their schools in Gweta and Sepako villages. Government is also coordinating the response activities, hosting meetings where BRCS responders share their reports. The National Society participates in all coordination activities/meetings.

The District authorities are working closely with the BRCS both in the assessment of the evolving situation and collaborating with providing temporary shelter at the evacuation centres. The District government is also providing the affected population with the food and water they require and will provide sanitation services for post flood clean up. Aside from District Government, no other NGO or partner is present on the ground to support this emergency.

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

Access to these communities is difficult with some completely under water and affected families evacuated to centres. As at now, boats are being used to continue with assessment and reach those who are still cut off. The situation is evolving, and the BRCS is working to monitor the impact of the flooding on the population. When this data is collected, it is shared with local authorities and may require revision of this emergency plan of action.

As families return to their homes, some will find that essential items like kitchen supplies for cooking as well as blankets and personal hygiene items are lost. Houses in the affected villages are built from mud and are easily damaged and washed away by water. After being submerged with the continuous rainfall, the likelihood is high that returning families will not find a suitable shelter and will need to work to repair and rebuild their homes. This will provide the BRCS with the opportunity to deliver messages on selecting more suitable home sites and building typology to prevent recurring annual effects of seasonal flooding. Safe temporary shelter solutions will be required by the most vulnerable families as well as the replacement of the household items like cooking utensils and bedding that have been lost. NFIs and emergency shelter material distributions should be complemented with orientations to communities to help reduce the risk of future flooding. This will be done through messages on where to build and simple changes to houses like raising the floor.

The BRCS work at the evacuation centre allows them to monitor the conditions closely and propose corrective actions. They will continue to provide basic sanitation of the site and the essential PSS to the residents. The government has warned that the persistent rains could require some families to be away from their homes for up to 3 months, but the team has forecasted the closing of the evacuation camp by mid-April. At that time, most families will return to their homes to start repairs and reconstruction. Those who cannot return, would need support to build temporary structures with host families. If the flooding worsens and the evacuation centres receive additional families, the BRCS may consider supporting an expansion of the temporary shelters on the evacuation sites using emergency shelter materials procured to support returning families.

The confirmation from Gweta Disaster Committee report on the overflow of the Hospital sewage will require a ramp up of the dissemination of warnings to families, as well as the provision of treatment and safe storage of water and hygiene promotion. To ensure that the health of the affected population does not deteriorate due to a possible outbreak of water-borne disease, preventive WASH interventions have started in the communities. With the potential threats of water contamination, BRCS volunteers are on the ground conducting house to house hygiene promotion and sensitizing the community on the risks of using contaminated water.

The resulting standing water will put the population in the area at risk of mosquito carried diseases like malaria and yellow fever. To prevent this, simple awareness messaging with activities to mitigate the problem and the distribution of mosquito nets will be required. There is an opportunity for BRCS to collaborate with Government initiatives in sanitation after the flood waters recede.

### Targeting

The overall target for this DREF operation is 564 households (2,820 people) in *Zoroga, Gweta and Tsookotshaa* villages, as per below:

- The BRCS will target the **564 households** in with first aid assistance, hygiene promotion (including distribution of sanitation kits) and health messaging to prevent water borne and mosquito vector illnesses.
- Of the 564 families targeted, some **322 most vulnerable households**, currently displaced to evacuation centres, will be targeted with WASH and shelter related NFIs including buckets (2 per household), jerrycans (2 per household), kitchen kits (1 per household), hygiene kits (2 per household), soap (5 bars per household), blankets (3 per household), and mattresses (3 per household)), to ensure they can practice these actions to protect their health.
- With regards to shelter, BRCS intends to supply the basic shelter equipment to the most vulnerable **200 households**, who will be returning to damaged and destroyed homes upon leaving the evacuation centres. This will serve as an incentive, to encourage voluntary returns of affected households

These families will receive information on the BRCS assistance plans and an explanation of the beneficiary selection process.

Amongst the affected households, the following criteria will be applied to select beneficiaries:

- Families affected by the event in the most critical areas (homes that suffered structural damage or were rendered uninhabitable with limited access to basic services, damage to the life and health of family members).
- Families with children under 5, pregnant women, people with disabilities or the elderly.
- Low socioeconomic households.

The number of households affected are subjected to increase as the assessments are on-going and the rains are continuing to pour in the priority areas. The 322 households that are currently at evacuation centres are considered the most vulnerable as their homes are still submerged in the water. Further assessments of the remaining population will determine who of these will also be included in the comprehensive assistance package.

**Table 3:** Number of persons requiring assistance from 3 villages of concern

DISTRICTS	VILLAGES	Affected population (HH)	Population requiring assistance (HH)	BRCS Targeted population (HH)
Central	Gweta	410	410	205
	Zoroga	310	310	310
	Tsookotshaa	125	125	49

BRCS focus will be more in Zoroga and Gweta as they are most hit. These villages are where the National Society has strong base of the volunteers. That said, hygiene promotion activities shall cover the above two mentioned villages, as well as Tsookotshaa, to reduce the risk of any water or vector borne diseases. This is because BRCS has agreed with the government focus its action in the hardest hit villages, as the government does not have capacity to cover the large numbers.

### Scenario planning

As schools are being used as evacuation centres, this has disrupted the education of students in the area. A one-month disruption has been agreed upon but if the rains persist, families will need to be moved out of the building to other temporary solutions until the water recedes. BRCS will support families which have lost their dwellings, by providing emergency shelters.

Families that remain in the flooded zones are using their wells which may be contaminated. The families that return to their homes will face the same situation. If a program to increase awareness of water treatment and cleaning of the wells is not initiated, the population will be at risk of water borne diseases.

Once the water recedes, families will return to their homes. They will need to repair or rebuild their homes and likely find their possessions either destroyed or carried away by the flood water.

Continuous assessments will be conducted to inform any review of strategy under this DREF operation.

### Risk assessment

According to the District Disaster Management Committee, 60% of the families have not left their homes despite the high-water levels due to limited safe infrastructure options to house them. The continued presence of these families in flood affected areas, with inadequate shelter and insufficient access to safe water or adequate sanitation conditions increases the risk to their health. According to Meteorological Service forecasts, rains will continue to the end of March 2018 in the Central district, further affecting these already vulnerable populations.

The poor condition of road networks due to flooding, have made the response challenging as the responders take time to reach the affected population. These delays could cause frustrations among the affected population and also

increase the harmful impacts of the flooding if further delays are experienced. The congested conditions at the evacuation centres could lead to other hygiene related and respiratory illnesses as well as issues with protection and gender-based violence.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

To provide immediate relief assistance to 322 HH (1,610 persons) most affected by the flooding in Zoroga, Gweta and Tsookotshaa villages of Tutume sub district in the sectors of shelter, health, and WASH.

The DREF will also ensure that the BRCS is able to conduct more detailed assessments that will inform the course of the operation and allow for the plan of action to be updated if necessary.

### Operational plan and strategy

This EPoA will focus on affected areas in Tutume sub-district of the Central District, specifically in Gweta, Zoroga and Tsookotshaa villages. The operation will last for three months and will target 564 households with hygiene promotion and with emergency assistance. The focus will be on the following proposed activities:

1. **Health:** To protect and limit the health risks of affected population, NS will provide First Aid services to those in need, referring them if necessary, to the nearest health care centre. In addition, to prevent vector borne diseases, the NS intends to share messages on hygiene and how to mitigate mosquito breeding in these floods affected areas. Activities under this sector include:
  - Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets (2 per household), blankets (2 per household) and mattresses (2 per household), as required by families either at evacuation centres or when they return to their homes. The distribution of these items would come with strong messaging on mitigation of mosquito breeding areas.
  - Provision of First Aid services where needed and hygiene promotion activities for the families.
2. **WASH:** The BRCS will work to reduce the risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted 564 households. The BRCS will provide information to the affected families to make sustainable improvements to ensure safe water and improved hygiene practices. Activities under this sector will include:
  - Continue activities to maintain basic sanitation conditions and hygiene standards at government run evacuation centres. Support with provision of hygiene products and essential management of garbage in the area (Government is responsible for provision and maintenance of latrines).
  - Promotion of safe water treatment, storage and hygiene practices. This will include warning of potential contaminated water, training on the use of chemical treatments (aqua tabs) as well as messages on how to clean homes after the flood water receded. This will reach all accessible affected population (currently assessed at 564 HH but assessments are ongoing). Dissemination will be through house to house visit as well as community and evacuation centre sessions. Procurement and distribution of IEC material (total number of 1000 fliers will be printed)
  - Train 30 volunteers for one day on water borne vector control measures and water treatment. These same volunteers, will receive shelter construction training for two days.
  - Procurement and distribution of cleaning kits to 564 households for the clean-up and disinfection of homes affected by contaminated waters. Orientations on the use of the products and the health risks of not cleaning the area (messages on vector control included).
  - Procurement and distribution of water purification tablets for all 564 targeted households with orientation of their use and the safe storage of the water.

- Procurement and distribution of NFIs including buckets (2 per household), jerrycans (2 per household), kitchen kits (1 per household), soap (5 bars per household) and hygiene kits (2 per household) for women and girls for 322 vulnerable households that were displaced and have lost access to these items.
- 3. Provision of shelter:** The BRCS plans will provide a flexible approach to meeting the temporary shelter needs of 200 households who have been displaced by the floods (who are either staying with host families or in evacuation centres). Indeed, it plans to supply the basic repair and reconstruction needs to the most vulnerable 200 households that return to their completely destroyed homes when the water recedes.

Activities will thus include:

- Procurement and distribution of shared shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, and essential wood for shelter frames for 200 most vulnerable households that return to completely destroyed homes. After receiving training, volunteers will support these families on the best use of these materials as well as site selection and other risk reduction considerations for returning to areas that may be seasonally flood prone.
- Train 30 volunteers for two days to provide shelter building support and build back safer guidance.

NFIs will be sourced from the IFRC CCST stock (located in Harare). If some NFIs are not available in the stock, they will be purchased locally. In addition, this DREF operation shall seek to replenish the already distributed items as per breakdown provided in **Table 2** above.

The BRCS will improve its visibility through labelled banners during activities and protective clothing for its volunteers.

A total number of 25 volunteers (10 in Gweta, 10 in Zoroga, and 5 in Tsookotshaa) will be deployed for a total of 14 days as part of this in the operation. They will be in charge of conducting the distribution of all purchased NFIs, hygiene promotion activities as well as shelter related activities. An NDRT will also be deployed for a total of 30 days to support the local branch in the implementation of this DREF operation.

The NS DM coordinator will be deployed to support the continuous assessments, distribution, as well as the various training planned as part of this operation. The NS DM coordinator will equally ensure monitoring, which will be used to ensure that the operation is in line with the evolving situation on the ground.

As there is currently no Disaster Management Delegate within the Southern Africa CCST, the operational strategy will include the short-term deployment of a Finance Officer from the Southern Africa CCST, who will be in charge of monitoring expenses and ensuring proper financial follow up and reporting.







## Shelter

<sup>1</sup>People targeted: 322 households (1,610 people)

Male: 796

Female: 814

Requirements (CHF): 50,138

**Needs analysis:** The population affected by the floods has an immediate need of basic items like blankets and mattresses, both in the evacuation centres and some that are staying with host families. The most vulnerable will require tools and materials to repair or rebuild their damaged homes as well as technical support for volunteers on how to use the materials and how to reduce risks from future season flooding. The standing water in the area makes mosquito borne illnesses a potential risk so, BRCS will distribute mosquito nets and disseminate messages on mitigation for vector control. Having the emergency shelter material available will allow the BRCS to support a possible surge in families seeking shelter at the evacuation centre.

**Population to be assisted:** BRCS will assist 322 families to improve their emergency shelter conditions in the Central District through the distribution of blankets (2 per HH) and mattresses (2 per HH) to replace what they lost. These will be provided to the families who agree to return to their homes after water recedes.

Also, 200 of the most vulnerable households will receive 2 tarpaulins and wood to rebuild adequate temporary shelter for when they return to their homes. They will be offered tool kits to share IF they are in close proximity to other beneficiaries. Households will be selected according to damage sustained to their houses and degree of vulnerability, as agreed with the community (female headed households, households with disabled or elderly persons, households with no income) will be given priority when providing assistance.

**Programme standards/ benchmarks:** The affected community will be consulted through community meetings where they will be informed about the process and they will have an opportunity to give input on issues like temporary shelter construction challenges and opportunities, beneficiary selection, dissemination of messaging, entire population. BRCS will promote the provision of a minimum of 3.5 m square of space per family member in the construction of the temporary shelters and the repair of homes in accordance with Sphere standards. BRCS will ensure that the needs of the elderly, children, women and persons with different disabilities are considered, as well as ensure their participation in the process.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement (Target 322 HH)															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households	# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance (Target 200 HH)															
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response																
AP005	Procurement and distribution of 322 kitchen sets (1 per HH), 644 blankets (2 per HH) and 644 mattresses (2 per HH)																

<sup>1</sup> Estimated percentage ratio of men vs women in 2016 was at 49.42% vs 50.58% (Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=BW&view=chart> )

AP005	Procurement and distribution of and 322 tarpaulins, wood for framing and 200 shelter tool kits																		
P&B Output Code	<b>Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households</b>	# households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive (Target 200 HH)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP006	Train 30 volunteers for 2 days to provide shelter building support, build back safer guidance and water borne vector control measures																		
AP006	Technical support provision, build back safer guidance, awareness raising activities including risk mitigation for mosquito borne illnesses																		



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 2,820 people (564 households)**

Male: 1,394

Female: 1,426

**Requirements (CHF): 31,378**

**Needs analysis:** With a section of the affected population remaining in their flooded homes and the contamination of water sources from sewage overflow and latrines, there is a high risk of that the use of this water will lead to water borne diseases. Populations need to be warned of the danger and be provided with material and training to treat the water they use. With families living in congested conditions at the evacuation centres and with host families, providing material that were lost in the flood or that are difficult to access will ensure they continue good hygiene practices.

**Population to be assisted:** BRCS will continue to support 564 families at the evacuation centre with basic sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. BRCS will provide hygiene promotion, water treatment and storage and prevention of water borne diseases messaging to all 564 HH affected by floods through household visits and community sessions. All 564 families will receive water purification products with the training and when they leave the evacuation centre. In areas where contaminated water has affected the homes, 564 vulnerable families will be provided disinfection/clean up kits and orientation on using them. Some 322 most vulnerable families (who are currently at evacuation centres) will receive NFIs including buckets (2 per household), jerrycans (2 per household), soap (5 bars per household) and hygiene kits (2 per household). Selection will follow clear vulnerability criteria that will be communicated to the community (house partially or completely destroyed, female headed HH and persons with different abilities).

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Activities will ensure that affected families have the minimum access to the water they require for drinking, cooking, bathing and cleaning to prevent the potential negative health effects. WASH orientations will be sensitive to the cultural practices of the community and strive to meet the specific needs of the elderly, women, children and persons with disabilities. Activities are in line with Sphere guidelines and WHO standards.





## Budget

The overall funds being requested for this operation is CHF 111,493 as detailed in attached budget.

### Botswana Floods

	Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
500	Shelter - Relief	50,138
501	Shelter - Transitional	0
502	Construction - Housing	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0
505	Construction - Materials	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	0
520	Food	0
523	Seeds & Plants	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	31,378
540	Medical & First Aid	0
550	Teaching Materials	375
560	Ustensils & Tools	0
570	Other Supplies & Services	0
571	Emergency Response Units	0
578	Cash Disbursements	0
	<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>81,891</b>
580	Land & Buildings	0
581	Vehicles	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
587	Medical Equipment	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0
	<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>
590	Storage, Warehousing	0
592	Distribution & Monitoring	0
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,700
594	Logistics Services	0
	<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>2,700</b>
600	International Staff	0
661	National Staff	0
662	National Society Staff	5,600
667	Volunteers	7,238
669	Other Staff Benefits	0
	<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>12,838</b>
670	Consultants	0
750	Professional Fees	0
	<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>
680	Workshops & Training	2,500
	<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>2,500</b>
700	Travel	2,010
710	Information & Public Relations	2,000

730	Office Costs	300
740	Communications	450
760	Financial Charges	0
790	Other General Expenses	0
799	Shared Office and Services Costs	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>4,760</b>
599	Programme and Services Support Recovery	6,805
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>		<b>6,805</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>111,493</b>

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



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



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