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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Namibia: Food Insecurity



<b>Emergency Appeal</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRNA009</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 30 July 2018</b>	<b>Glide number: DR-2015-000130-NAM</b>
<b>Date of disaster: June 2015</b>	
<b>Operation start date: 30 September 2015</b>	<b>Operation end date: 30 September 2017</b>
<b>Host National Society: Namibia Red Cross</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 950,205</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 580,000</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 16,500 (3,300 Households)</b>
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Spanish Red Cross Society (SRCS)</b>	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Directorate of Disaster Risk Management in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees (RDRMCs) in Kunene and Kavango regions, Government Ministries (Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry) and Traditional Authorities, Private businesses, Private Radio Kosmos and faith-based organizations.	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

During the cropping seasons of 2014/2015 and 2015/2016, Namibia experienced chronic food insecurity mostly affecting rural communities due to an abnormal low rainfall patterns between October 2014 and February 2015 (the active rainfall period for commonly grown crops), because of El Nino droughts. Further the south and western parts of the country experienced abnormally prolonged dry spells (no rain recorded) between January and February 2015. Although some areas in the north recorded good rainfall, it caused localized floods and heavy rainfall washed away planted seeds, causing poor germination. These rains started late and there was no significant follow up rainfall to support agricultural production.

In June 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Vulnerability Assessment in close consultation with the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management in the Office of the Prime Minister carried out a Post-harvest crop assessment and found that crop production in the country was estimated to be 46 per cent below average for the 2014/15 cropping season. The assessment results from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Vulnerability Assessment indicated that the country was experiencing the worst crop performance in eighty years, and such extreme poor crop harvests affected all dry land crop producing regions. Overall, the 2015 cereal output stood at 68,000 tones, a significant 43 percent decline from the near-average 2014 output.

The assessment indicated that an estimated number of 370,316 people (16 per cent of the total population) were food insecure and needed urgent food support, while a total number of 578,480 people were affected by the drought and would need livelihood protection deficit support until the next harvest in April 2016. Furthermore, there was an overall significant reduction in food and water availability, access and utilization due to adverse effects of drought. As a result, a number of households had reduced their number of meals consumed to one meal per day. The situation did not improve in the 2015/16 cropping season. The Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) report of August 2015 forecasted that most of the southern states of continental Southern African Development Community (SADC) were likely to receive below-normal rainfall for the periods of October to December 2015 and January to March 2016 (maize and millet sowing and growing period). The report further stated that Namibia would most likely receive below normal rainfall in the 2015/16 cropping season. This resulted in continued insufficient crop yields and limited water for people and livestock.

Based on its humanitarian principles, Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS) with the technical support of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), launched an Appeal to assist the most affected people to meet their basic food and non-food needs.

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 950,205 to enable the IFRC to support the Namibian Red Cross Society (NRCS) to reach 11,500 (3,200 households) drought affected people with a focus on interventions on the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, food security, nutrition and livelihoods for seven months.

The situation did not improve, and drought was also declared a national disaster by the Namibian government in June 2016. Therefore, National Society revised its Operation Strategy and proposed to implement a Cash Transfer Program for targeted households in Kunene region. Cash Transfer Program was designed to target 1,100 Households for a period of five (5) months starting January to May 2017.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

NRCS proposed interventions targeting the five regions of Kavango, Kunene, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Zambezi, which were among the worst affected in terms of food insecurity and were where NRCS can provide added value as there were various programmes implemented in all five regions. A total of 11,500 people (3,200 households) were targeted for meal provisions, water rehabilitation and hygiene promotion activities and agricultural support.

The food security response strategy included soup kitchens for 720 households (3,600 people), which was providing one meal per day for six days a week. The meal adhered to the minimum SPHERE Standards, and each individual received a 0.565kg meal, comprising of maize meal (420g), beans (60g), Fish or meat (30g) and cooking oil (30g) fortified with Vitamin A. These standards were also in line with the Namibian Emergency Flood Report recommendations developed by the World Food program (WFP) as part of its Technical Assistance to the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (May 2011 / February 2012), which has been used as a baseline for past emergencies. NRCS, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, integrated malnutrition indicators monitoring and measurements including the Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Assessment.

NRCS conducted stakeholders' engagement meetings with the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management within the Office of the Prime Minister, Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees in regions of Kavango, Kunene, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Zambezi to coordinate its planned interventions. Within the movement, NRCS engaged with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Southern Africa Cluster Office in Pretoria, South Africa, on situation developments.

In order to ensure that Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) proposed interventions were designed to meet the needs of the people on the ground, the National Society conducted field visits to affected regions and engage with local government representations. However, there was very limited coordination and information sharing between the NRCS and other humanitarian partners such as the World Food Program (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and UNICEF, despite the major roles these agencies played in the 2013 drought response. UNICEF provided MUAC tapes to the NRCS, which enabled the National Society to conduct MUAC measurements regularly during food distributions at soup kitchens.

In an effort to raise awareness and visibility of NRCS operations, the Humanitarian Diplomacy/Communications (HD) Department conducted a week-long media tour with local journalists to visit the operation's soup kitchens. Local papers ran several stories on the response effort and the HD/Communications Department produced a number of articles for the IFRC available at [www.ifrc.org/africa](http://www.ifrc.org/africa).

The National Society partnered with a local private radio station Kosmos 94.1 for mobilising in-country resources. The radio station initiated the "Maak oop jou hand Namibie/Open up your hand Namibia"; a drive aimed at mobilizing resources of financial pledges, Food and Non-Food items mostly targeting local companies in which interested companies choose to sponsor an ear-marked pledge between value of N\$ 5,000-N\$20,000 although each company has freedom to sponsor beyond the N\$20,000 mark. The drive was conducted on 15 July 2016 between 06-08h00 mainly in Windhoek. In addition, the radio station continued to raise awareness on campaign both on radio, tv and the internet further targeting its followers beyond Namibian borders.

In order to ensure the NRCS operations were informed by two-way communication with the community to inform the planned response, an operations assessment was conducted in December 2015 and commenced with consultation meetings involving the Kunene and Kavango Regional Councils. Following these consultations, community members and volunteers were mobilized to assist in the operational fieldwork. 40 volunteers (20 from Kunene and 20 from Kavango) were sensitized on the operational approach as well as criteria for beneficiary selection. Furthermore, volunteers were trained in record keeping for ensuring accurate data collection from the soup kitchens, how to conduct MUAC tests in order to monitor and screen children for malnutrition, and the effective use of the Mega V and ODK

equipment donated by the SRCS. NRCS staff as well as the Secretary General of the NRCS also received training in ODK and Mega V.

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

During the entire operations, only the Spanish Red Cross Society (SCRS) was present in Namibia as a Partner National Society (PNS). In relation to the response, the SRCS was working with the NRCS to develop Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery proposals that target the regions outlined in the EPoA but was limited in its engagement with actual response operations. However, the SRCS funded the Livelihoods and Food Security (LFS) program in two regions (Kavango and Zambezi) that were targeted by the EPoA and that helped in strengthening of food security in those areas.

The NRCS worked closely with the SRCS to ensure coordinated implementation of the operation and to explore opportunities for integration with the existing LFS programme. SRCS worked closely with a regional Spanish government to explore possibilities of funding the Kavango Soup Kitchen operations as a complement to its Livelihoods Activities in the region. The proposed interventions aimed to provide food items to the 300 beneficiaries' being fed at the kitchens, integrating WASH and further providing farming inputs to 150 women from the region who were trained in Conservation Agriculture, during the 2015/2016 rain season and continuous mentorship of the piloting farmers until the end of the cropping season. The SRCS further donated Open Data Kit (ODK) and Mega V to the NRCS and has provided a Delegate to support in up skilling NRCS staff on its application and use in the field. This donation covered the planned procurement of these items in the initial Appeal. Response coordination was done through quarterly meetings and when the need arises. Emergency steering committee meetings were also conducted.

To increase awareness for the emergency situation and garner public financing for the Appeal, in March 2016 the NRCS welcomed a Communications Delegate from the Norwegian Red Cross Society. The Communications Delegate visited the regions affected by the drought and was shown the soup kitchen operations. She has since finalised producing the mission's deliverables of which the communications materials and stories were shared with the Namibia Red Cross Society for distribution. Additionally, the NRCS in collaboration with the SRCS, developed two concept notes related to livelihoods programming that aimed to implement resilience and recovery projects within the affected areas. At time of writing, no feedback was provided regarding the status of applications except that the Regional Governor of which the applications are targeted had consultative meetings to present such proposals.

To bolster financing for the Appeal, the NRCS held discussions with the Canadian, German and Dutch Red Cross Societies. As well, the NRCS launched the "Namibians for Namibians" campaign on 13 April 2016, which was successful during the drought Appeal in 2013. Since the official launch on 13 April 2016, the following in-country support has been received as presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: A summary of the in-country donations made to the Namibians Helping Namibians Campaign

Company	Donation Value	Type of Donation
Namibia Water Corporation	N\$10,000	Cash
Namsov Trust	N\$140,000	12,000 tinned fish
FNB Foundation	N\$100,000	Cash
Pupkewitz Foundation	N\$130,000	3,264 bottles (375ml Cooking Oil)
Development Bank of Namibia	N\$ 20,000	Cash
Oshana Build It	N\$ 50,000	Cash
Debmarine and NDTC Staff	N\$ 21,692.12	Food items
Future Energy	N\$10,000	Food items
Kosmos Radio Campaign		Food items
		Cash
		Non-Food Items (mostly clothing and blankets)

Regarding capacity building, the NRCS' Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator participated in the IFRC Africa Zone's EPoA and Contingency Planning workshop held on 14 to 18 March 2016. The workshop sought to build the capacity of participating NSs in EPoA preparation and reporting. As such, the NRCS has an increased capacity to submit timely EPoA applications and strong reports. In addition, Head Quarter and Kunene regional staff involved with the administration of the Appeal were personally visited by the IFRC Disaster Risk Management Coordinator and Finance Officer to conduct in-house guide on the proper administrations of the operations during the period of 20-23 June 2016. The visits were mainly to provide capacity on financial administration of the operations in relation to IFRC standards and further to familiarise IFRC staff with the ground operations. During the visits, a meeting with the NRCS Management was further held to discuss way forward for the Appeal implementation beyond 30 July 2016. These meetings formed the basis of revising the NRCS Appeal budget for the remaining period of July 2016 clearly clarifying the use of the remaining Appeal budget before the closing period of the Appeal until 30 July 2016. Of these, the focus was how NRCS should continue soup kitchens that current operational areas and completing the remaining water

point rehabilitation along with installations of five (5) more water tanks. All resources further gathered as presented in Table 1 was used to continue to supplement the continuation of the soup kitchen operations.

The British Red Cross Society through the IFRC Southern Africa Regional Office (SARO) seconded a Delegate to Namibia to support and provide technical support in the implementation of Cash Transfer Program for the period November-December 2016. The Delegate supported the technical setup of the program including conducting Household Economic Assessments, Data Analysis, Rapid Market Assessments and Third-Party Tender Contracting for the implementation of the Cash Transfer Program.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

In 2015, the Namibian Government launched a comprehensive drought response program designed to assist affected communities with dry food rations and water provision until the end of March 2016. Throughout the response, the government provided drought relief to an estimated 370,316 people across the country. Additionally, the South African government has provided in-kind drought response support worth 100 million NAD in the form of food assistance (maize meal) and borehole drilling (104 boreholes). The Namibian Government has also received 700 metric tonnes (MT) of maize grain, 30 MT of rice and 3 MT of fish and fish powder from the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The government of the Republic of India further donated a total of 1 000 tons of rice and other food grains for drought relief while a total amount of 100 pounds of essential medicine including antiretroviral medication were pledged.

A local private radio station Kosmos 94.1 initiated the “Maak oop jou hand Namibie/Open up your hand Namibia”, a drive aimed at mobilizing resources of financial pledges, Food and Non-Food items mostly targeting local companies in which interested companies choose to sponsor an earmarked street to a minimum value of N\$ 5,000-N\$20,000 although each company has freedom to sponsor beyond the N\$20,000 mark. The drive was conducted on 15 July 2016 between 06-08h00 mainly in Windhoek. In addition, the radio station raised awareness on campaign both on radio, tv and the internet further targeting its followers beyond Namibian borders.

There was limited engagement by other humanitarian agencies throughout the response as the government did not declared drought as emergency until end of June 2016. There was also very limited coordination and information sharing between the NRCS and other humanitarian partners such as the World Food Program (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and UNICEF, despite the major roles these agencies played in the 2013 drought response. However, NRCS continued to work towards engagement and coordination with its in-country partners.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Soup Kitchen operations in Kunene and Kavango Regions**

Government declared the drought a National disaster following the 2016/17 Namibia Rural Food security and Livelihoods Vulnerability Forecast assessment which found that more than 729, 134 are food insecure. The NRCS officially launched the local Appeal in October 2015 in consultation with local partners including UN, government, regional councils and NGOs. NRCS participated in government-led reviews of the drought response (organised by the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management in the Office of the Prime Minister) and provided updates on the status of implementation of the EPoA. The NRCS also participated in food security monitoring and reporting at the local levels.

Market assessment was conducted to assess the availability of basic food items to be used in soup kitchen operations. Local common market operators in Opuwo (Kunene) and Rundu (Kavango) were engaged to brief them of planned operations and ensure that anticipated demand of basic food items as a result of soup kitchen operations were planned not to disrupt local markets. This engagement was necessary to ensure that basic food market items remain available to local populations, since a surge in demand could result in price hike that could create market instability and push many vulnerable populations into food insecurity. NRCS continued to monitor the local markets basic food item prices, of which no serious price increase was noticed during entire operations.

In order to ensure that NRCS operations are coordinated and not duplicated, NRCS engaged local stakeholders to coordinate interventions and ensure resources optimal use. In addition, NRCS reviewed government planned interventions and adjust accordingly. Furthermore, NRCS regularly monitored official reports including food security updates, and climate forecasts to anticipate projected changes and adjust operations accordingly.

In Kavango regions soup kitchens operations were complemented with the Spanish Red Cross Drought Intervention of food parcels distribution, seeds distribution and goat distribution activities. In order to ensure transparency, accountability to beneficiaries' and gender promotion; beneficiaries were engaged in close consultation with the local Constituency Office, Ministry of Health and Social Services local clinics, traditional authorities and Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Forestry and Ministry of Environment and Tourism. In these engagements, NRCS

communicated the intended operations and targeting criteria for the beneficiaries', for local stakeholders to verify the process and advice where necessary but without influencing the outcomes.

Cash Transfer-Kunene Region

Due to financial constraints and the continued dire situation in Kunene region, NRCS transited operations in that region to Unconditional Cash Transfer Programming. Several consultation meetings involving the Kunene Regional Council Disaster Risk Management Committee, local health officials and traditional authorities were conducted to gauge the opinions of the local institutions given Cash Transfer as a Humanitarian Response tool in Namibia is poorly developed. Following these consultations, rapid Baseline Household Economic Assessments (HEA) survey (registration of household socio-economic data including food security indicators) were conducted across target Constituencies to map the economic activities of communities and determine the most common basket items potential target communities use to enable developing the value of the cash transfer voucher to registered household. HEA were necessary to properly inform the Cash Transfer Programming including targeting criteria to be applied. Furthermore, volunteers were trained on how to administer HEA, Code of Conduct and Security during operations.

Another Market assessment was conducted in Opuwo (main market for most residents) to assess the availability of basic food items and their cost to ensure that the value of the target voucher is able to meet the basic survival needs of the households. The assessment was necessary to ensure that basic food market items remain available to local populations, since a surge in demand could result in price change that could create market instability and push many vulnerable populations into food insecurity.

In an effort to ensure that NRCS operations are coordinated and not duplicated, NRCS worked with World Food Program, OPM and local stakeholders to coordinate interventions.

### **Risk Analysis**

Regular Hydrological updates were shared with Regional staff and volunteers to ensure that field travels were well informed of possible hydrological events that may pose a risk to field staff and operations. Regional Managers of the affected regions ensured that all volunteers were briefed on staying safe and ensuring that no unauthorised field travels were conducted to ensure the safety of the volunteers and staff.

In addition, all field response operations were well informed on the conditions of the roads while volunteers were provided with National Society visibility materials to easily differentiate them during field work and enable community acceptance and for easy identification by communities. In order to reduce potential risks associated with riots during distribution of relief items distribution response teams engaged with their respective Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees and ensured accompanying by Constituency Councillors during distribution of relief items. The presence of higher office ranking officials ensured communities trusted the National Society and disassociate such with political affiliations. NRCS further ensured that relief items were distributed in accordance with the RC/RC principles. No travels overnight were authorised to prevent risks associated with bad roads.

In order to minimise the risks associated with Cash Transfer, NRCS contracted a private service provider Tribesmen Revenue Solutions (PTY) LTD to implement the Cash Transfer on behalf of the National Society. The contracting was conducted through public tender advertisement of which a screening of bids was conducted in line with the National Society Financial and Procurement regulations. IFRC Logistics was further consulted to assess the tender selection committee outcomes before final approvals. The contracted company was briefed on the Red Cross Red Crescent Code of Conduct and signed upon confirming understanding such. In addition, a Security simulation was developed and conducted for all field staff and contracted company, clearly outlining procedures to follow during the operations shall a security matter emerge. All payment points were allocated with First Aid Kits and Water provision to ensure that emergency situations can be addressed efficiently.

All registered beneficiaries were entered into a master database and allocated a unique code from which their Cash Transfer cards were developed with unique coding. To eliminate the potential enrichment within the Cash Transfer, the contracted company was tasked with the management of actual cash, ensuring that only registered beneficiaries were paid based on their Identity documents. In addition, the contracted party was accompanied by the National Society during all payments to ensure double verification. All payment sheets were signed off upon individual community payment completion and handed to the National Society Field Coordinators to ensure that they cannot be manipulated. Given limited experience in cash transfer at regional level, local police were consulted and briefed on planned operations to consider providing support at large gatherings during the first payment, of which no security matter occurred. Based on that, no police presence was necessary considering that communities were cooperating and did not exhibit security concerns.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

NRCS planned to implement the EPoA interventions targeting the five regions of Kavango, Kunene, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Zambezi, which were among the worst affected in terms of food insecurity and were where NRCS can provide added value as there were various programmes implemented in all five regions. A total of 11,500 people (3,200 households) were targeted for meal provisions, water rehabilitation and hygiene promotion activities and agricultural support.

Given the minimum impact to an affected household observed from soup kitchens coupled with poor support from the high possibility of getting food donations in-country from the “Namibians Helping Namibians” campaign, NRCS and IFRC discussed cash transfer programming options rather than the soup kitchen methodology. This is despite the fact that such campaign previously delivered significant impact to mobilize resources and NRCS felt best placed to deliver assistance through soup kitchens as NRCS were anticipating like in some other countries, Namibian donors are more comfortable with in-kind donations. In addition, soup kitchens provided a platform into communities to allow NS staff and volunteers to undertake health promotion and do MUAC assessments.

Additionally, NRCS planned to provide longer term, Food Security and Livelihood support via the establishment of five community gardens and provision of gardening inputs per region, which would benefit 100 households and improve nutrition for 500 beneficiaries. Livelihoods were to be supported through identification and training of 100 Lead Farmers. Lead Farmers were to be identified in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Local Traditional Authorities and local councillors. Lead Farmers would be responsible for cascading knowledge and skills to additional 10 beneficiary farmers each, therefore reaching 1,100 farmers and improving the livelihoods of 5,500 beneficiaries through cultivation of maize and millet.

To ensure access to clean water for consumption, the operation planned to support the rehabilitation of 16 wells/springs in Kunene region that would benefit 6,400 people (1,280 households). The identification of the water points was to be done in collaboration with the local authorities and government (Rural Water Supply under the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF)). Water point committees further to be established and trained in the management of the water points, this will enhance the management and sustainability of the intervention.

NRCS planned to conduct community hygiene promotion activities at soup kitchens, schools, community gatherings, clinics and alongside the planned operational activities to prevent the outbreak or spread of water borne diseases and cholera in all the targeted regions 11,500 beneficiaries (3,200 households). HIV and AIDS prevention education will be provided alongside health and hygiene promotion activities. The NRCS further planned to consult the Ministry of Health and UNICEF to secure IEC awareness materials.

In order to be inclusive as possible, NRCS used a variety of approaches for beneficiary targeting to ensure that the selection of beneficiaries is consistent with the Red Cross’s commitment to strive for gender equality and diversity, and to ensure non-discrimination in provision of services to the most vulnerable. The Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (DRM), the National and Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees, Traditional Authorities and UN agencies were consulted to inform and verify the development of the selection criteria. Regional Managers worked with local councillors on identifying and verifying those most in need, as well as conducting MUAC (where necessary) and referring malnourished children and people to local government offices for assistance. Based on the NRCS vulnerability selection criteria and government assessments the selection criteria in the targeted communities included but not the limited to the following:

- a) Labour constrained households
- b) Households with malnourished clients
- c) Child, female and elderly-headed households
- d) People living with HIV, and those on ART and TB treatment
- e) Pregnant and breast-feeding women, and children under five years
- f) Households with people with disabilities
- g) Households with people who are chronically ill

For Cash Transfer Programming, Baseline Household Economic Assessments survey (registration of household socio-economic data including food security indicators) were first conducted across target Constituencies to map the economic activities of communities and determine the most common basket items potential target communities use to enable developing the value of the cash transfer voucher to registered household. HEA were necessary to properly inform the Cash Transfer Programming including targeting criteria to be applied. Among targeting criteria applied for Cash Transfer are presented in the table below:

**Table 2: Target criteria applied in Cash Transfer beneficiary selection**

HEA CATEGORY	INCLUSION CRITERIA	EXCLUSION CRITERIA
	<b>D 'Very Poor'</b>	<b>A 'Better-off'</b>
<b>Social Vulnerability</b>	>= 3children under 5 years old	
	Single Headed Household	
	Female Headed Household	
	>60 years	
	Disabled, Orphans	
	Sick child in last 3 months	
	Chronically ill	
	Pregnant/lactating	
	Relatives from other regions/abroad	
<b>Economic Vulnerability</b>	Monthly income of 0 or <,1000 NAD	Monthly income of >4000-8000 NAD
<b>During Drought Period</b>	Secondary Livelihood: no income	
	HH with =< 20 heads of cattle	HH with >=150 heads of cattle
	HH with <=10 heads of shoats	HH with >=150 heads of shoats
	No vehicle ownership	Vehicle ownership

Additionally, an analysis on the HEA database was performed to calculate Food Consumption Index Score (FCIS) to determine vulnerable households that are at risk of malnutrition and hunger. The results of such were further applied in targeting beneficiaries.

Food parcels beneficiaries were selected using similar criteria to those of soup kitchen intervention, of which beneficiaries were verified by local Health officials, traditional authorities and constituency offices.

For seeds and goats' distribution intervention under the Spanish Red Cross Society Drought Relief in Kavango region, the targeting criteria used among others were beneficiary should be a local resident from the operations area, owns a crop field to plant seeds, have cultivated their land in the previous cropping season, and has own farming tools. Priority was further placed on women headed households to integrate and promote gender mainstreaming.

Goats targeting criteria were further expanded to consider only women who have previously been beneficiaries of the food parcel program, resident from the two communities, unemployed, have access to grazing and drinking water, have structures to keep the animals, must be leaving outside the settlement set-up or town and compulsory would have to undergo basic animal husbandry training.

Further consultations were conducted with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry and Ministry of Environment and Tourism to assess experiences from past initiatives' and consider special conditions especially for beneficiaries' living in a National Park. Among such conditions, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism indicated that livestock brought in the park need to be vaccinated and such should be confirmed by the Veterinary Services within the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. This is to ensure that no livestock with diseases are brought in the park. In addition, all beneficiaries should only be residing within the Multiple Use Area, as livestock are not allowed in any other area such as Wild Life Core Area. Further Livestock Protection kraals need to be within the Multiple Use Area where beneficiaries are currently residing. This is on the basis that MET is against the establishment of new villages in the parks as this creates vulnerability against Wildlife that communities must be compensated for losses suffered.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 3,300 Households (16,500 People)

Male:

Female:

**Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of 3,600 beneficiaries are met.**

**Output 1.1: 720 households / 3,600 beneficiaries receive daily meals from soup kitchens.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Selection and Registration of beneficiaries.	3,600	3,600
Procure cooking materials for kitchens in each region.		Done
Procure food items for the soup kitchen.		Done
Establish structures in identified areas.		Done
Provide meals at soup kitchens.		Done
Train volunteers in MUAC and referral systems.	40	40
Conduct MUAC and refer to relevant agencies.		Done

Narrative description of achievements

#### Soup Kitchens

Between October 2015 and November 2016, four (4) soup kitchens were established in Kunene and Kavango regions (2 each) of which a total of 1,185 people was assisted (562 in Kunene and 623 in Kavango) through daily meals provision offered every day except Sunday. Despite these gains, this figure represents only 33% of the initial target of 3,600 beneficiaries. This was caused by limited funding, which was able to support only four soup kitchens of the twelve (12) originally proposed for Kavango (2), Kunene (4), Oshikoto (2), Ohangwena (2) and Zambezi (2). It was expected that 170,640 meals would have been served, however, only 111,976 meals were provided in Kunene and Kavango regions.

Due to funding limitations, the national society decided to focus on a few soup kitchens, to avoid spreading resources too thin and supported identified beneficiaries over the entire lean season. The in-kind donations sourced from local companies resulted in savings made on the operation and were complementing the resources received from international partners. The beneficiaries remained vulnerable due to continuing drought in the country. 40 volunteers were trained in record keeping and how to conduct MUAC tests.

#### Food parcels Distribution

Due to soup kitchens limited funding which were enough to sustain operations until May 2016 and less impact soup kitchens made to individuals who access the feeding points, NRCS transitioned from soup kitchen operations to food parcels distributions in both regions. The approach was necessitated by the food items donated through the "Namibians Helping Namibians" Campaign and Radio Kosmos "Maak oop jou hand/Open your hand Namibia". The resources enabled NRCS to sustain the soup kitchens until November 2016 and further transit to food parcels distribution until December 2016. The first food parcels distribution was completed in November 2016 reaching 296 households (153 in Kunene and 143 in Kavango regions). The food parcels consisted of basic food items of 12.5kg maize meal, 750ml cooking oil, 4x 410g tinned fish and 1kg iodised salt. Food items reflected the WFP recommended monthly rations for a family of 5 persons and tailored to local food preferences as outlined by SPHERE.

Through the Spanish Red Cross Funded Drought Relief intervention program for Kavango region, NRCS provided an additional food parcels to 200 households initially registered under the soup kitchen operations for a period of six (6) months starting from January to June 2017. These parcels consisted of 12.5kg maize meal, 750ml cooking oil, 4x 410g tinned fish and 1kg iodised salt. A total number of 1,200 food parcels were also distributed to the registered households during the periods of January 2017 to June 2017 in Nkurenkuru and Omega. Beneficiaries were verified using the Mega V application to ensure that food parcels were distributed to genuine and registered beneficiaries who each received a unique card. Each parcel consisted 12.5 KG maize meal, 750ml cooking oil, 4x410g tinned fish and 1 kg iodised salt per household. The parcels are developed in line with the daily food nutrition requirement of person to meet basic nutritional needs.



## Challenges

- Populations in Kunene were highly migratory, which limited their accessibility to area-specific soup kitchen sites.
- Remote villages could not access soup kitchens on regular basis because they were too far.

## Outcome 2: Immediate food needs of 2,000 households are met.

### Output 2.1: 2,000 households provided with cash to cover immediate food needs.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Design of beneficiary selection tools.		Done
Beneficiary selection and verification and accurate beneficiary records.		Done
Preparation of monthly distribution plan.		Done
Beneficiary training and sensitization on cash transfers.		Done
Staff and volunteers trained in CTP using the four-day IFRC CTP training curriculum.		Done
Development of CTP monitoring tools.		Done
Community notification of distribution date and time.		Done
Distribution of cash to 2,000 households for eight months.	2,000	619
Post distribution monitoring, market assessments, reporting and feedback to partners.		Done

## Narrative description of achievements

### Cash Transfer

In November 2016, the NRCS received support from IFRC Cash Transfer delegate seconded from the BRCS Household Economic Security (HES) roster to provide technical backstopping and build on the success of the 2013/14 CTP operation. With the closure of kitchens in Kunene and Kavango regions at the end of November, the focus of the Appeal fully transitioned to cash transfer programming. Fourteen (14) existing mobile devices were made available for the baseline assessment and registration of beneficiaries. MUAC strips were generously provided by Ministry of Health and Social Services and were provided to volunteers for identifying any severe/acute cases of malnutrition among children under five during cash payments. Field staff and volunteers were trained in MUAC screening, Code of Conduct and Security to enable smooth operations.

NRCS initially planned to provide Cash Transfer of NAD 450 (CHF 31) to 2000 households (10,000 people) monthly, but it was increased to NAD 700 (CHF 52) based on the minimum expenditure basket calculation for food and non-food items and national inflation conducted in November 2016 as well as unforeseen costs for financial service providers to deliver cash on monthly basis. As the results, the number of households to offered cash transfer dropped from 2,000 to 1,000. However, the rapid assessment was also conducted for destitute pastoralist living in peri-urban settlements. The assessment findings indicated that there was lack of access to basic services and infrastructure for pastoralist. Therefore, NRCS increased cash transfer beneficiaries from 1,000 to 1,100 households (5,500 people) so that the project can provide critical livelihood protection and food consumption for some of the very poorest.

A total number of 3,098 people (936 in February 2017; 1,037 in June 2017; and 1,125 in September 2017) out of 5,500 people benefited from cash transfer during the lifetime of the project in which a first cash transfer payment occurred the week beginning February 2017.

There were some delays in monthly distributions, mostly because of insufficient EPOA funding, inconsistent cash disbursement and reports clearing from the IFRC. In addition, the nomadic lifestyle of the targeted beneficiaries coupled with frantic radio accessibility to mobilise beneficiaries on planned payment date contributed to poor outreach. As a result, the targeted number of distributions could not be reached. The targeting system used a geographic and score-based index to target the most vulnerable (categorised as 'poor' and 'very poor' under the BRC Household Economic Security guidelines) for assistance. While the Appeal as a whole aimed to have both a food (and nutrition) security-related impact (i.e. through a reduction in households' use of harmful/risky coping mechanisms such as adults reducing the number of meals or migrating to informal settlements without basic services), the cash transfer intervention was also aimed at improving households' ability to meet their basic needs including health; education; transport to local market; hygiene; and emergency needs.

### Contingency Planning Workshop

To build the long-term capacity of the National Society to manage disaster, the Appeal conducted a Disaster Contingency Planning and training for key staff of the National Society and its partners, the government of the Republic of Namibia. The Surge Unit within the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies was requested to provide technical support to conduct and facilitate the National Disaster Response Training for the Namibia Red Cross Society. The training was conducted from 25-29 September 2017 based on three folds:

- 1) Namibia Red Cross Society has few NDRT and RTRD trained specialist,
- 2) Namibia expected the 2017/2018 cropping season to have normal to above normal rainfalls that usually bring about seasonal flooding,
- 3) IFRC Surge wanted to standardize the NDRT trainings for the National Societies' to ensure that trained specialists are equipped with common knowledge that can enable their deployments. Given the circumstances of southern Africa, there is a critical need to build response capacity which consequently builds preparedness and disaster risk reduction to connect a response network for the region.

A total number of thirty-two (32) participants representing nine (9) regions of Namibia were trained for one week. Of these, the majority share transboundary river basis such as Okavango, Zambezi, Kunene and the Cuvelai which in many cases bring about floods in Namibia. Sixteen (16) out of thirty-two (32) participants were permanent staff of the NRCS staff, five (5) were NRCS volunteers while the remaining eleven (11) were staff from the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management within the Office of the Prime Minister (2) and Regional Councils directly responsible for Disaster Management. For detailed NDRT Report please see [..\..\..\RDRT Capacity\Namibia NDRT Training Final Report\\_Kambuli draft.docx](#)

### Challenges

The delayed funds transfer from IFRC to NRCS for timely cash transfer has affected the possibility of program impacting beneficiaries. Lack of confirmation of funding for extended Cash Transfer and Water and Sanitation intervention in the region has affected the timely implementation of the interventions. Further to that, limited allocated financial support to the Cash Transfer proved a challenge to allow flexibility to for example accommodate destitute people. The rapid field assessment has pinpointed a number of destitute pastoralists living in peri-urban settlements lacking access to basic services and infrastructure. Despite increasing the targeted number of households from 1000 to 1,100 to allow the project to provide critical livelihood protection and food consumption support for the some of the very poorest; this was not sufficient to reach more people and have a meaningful impact resulting in office frequenting out of hope for new registrations. The initial budget allocation for Cash Transfer planned to provide only NAD 450 per household as opposed to the current market cost of basket items of NAD 700 (CHF 52). In addition, the initial proposal did not consider the 20% Commission to the third party, resulting in significant budget impact. Late and irregular disbursement of cash from IFRC to NRCS and subsequent reports clearing before the next cash request is approved highly impacted the smooth operations, resulting in the risk of ruining the reputation of the National Society with beneficiaries' and stakeholders. This further could dent the perception towards cash transfer as a humanitarian response tool especially in a country like Namibia where it is poorly tested.

Remoteness to targeted villages and inaccessible roads because of rains has impacted the delivery of cash to beneficiaries', resulting in extended field work.

### Lessons Learned

Future Cash Transfer need to consider the commission of third parties to be contracted to support the implementation of the intervention. Further, it is important to consider that in certain cases, Cash Transfer can result in increase of market prices as result of demand and available cash in the local market. So, budget provision for increasing the amount to registered beneficiaries for accommodating market fluctuations need to be considered and planned for.

**Outcome 3: Livelihoods among targeted population are improved.****Output 3.1: Agricultural production capacity is increased through the provision of inputs and training to 3,300 farmers to improve food security of 16,500 people.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Identify and train 100 lead farmers (20 per region) in Conservation Agriculture (CA) and usage of drought tolerant, early maturing crops varieties and introduction to livestock and rangeland management (including procurement of tools(hoes) for farmers).	100	200
Cascading of trainings on best agricultural practices by lead farmers to 10 beneficiary farmers each reaching an additional 200 farmers.		0
Cascading of training to a target of 300 farmers by lead farmers.	300	0
Procure and distribute 25 kg maize or 25 kg of pearl millet/mahangu seeds to lead farmers for 3,300 households to cultivate a field of up to four ha.	3,300	200
Post-distribution seed monitoring to ensure relevance and timeliness.		Not Done
Establish farmer co-op to enhance coordination and share best practices.		Not Done

## Narrative description of achievements

Through the Spanish Red Cross Funded Drought Relief intervention program for Kavango region, a total number of 200 Lead Farmers were trained in Conservation Agriculture in preparation of the upcoming cropping season to enable farmers. The farmers training was facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry supported by experienced local Lead Farmers who have piloted Conservation Agriculture with success. Upon successfully completion of CA training, the farmers were further each provided with drought resistant seed as follows: 5kg maize, 5 kg pearl millet, 2kg groundnuts and 5kg cow peas. Water for crops was based on a rain-fed agricultural system. NRCS continued to provide mentorship and support to the lead farmers throughout the cropping season to ensure the farmers overcome the challenges experienced with Conservation Agriculture challenges for first time farmers such as low yields and weed infestation that hamper adoption of the concept.

## Challenges

The insufficient funding of the EPoA resulted in farmers training and provision of farming inputs in all targeted regions not being carried out. Those conducted in Kavango were a result of the SRCS contribution to its already existing programs. In addition to that, the availability of quality seeds in the local market at a timely basis provided challenge to the NS, resulting in late training of targeted beneficiaries and provision of seeds having to be imported from Zambia.

## Lessons Learned

Seeds procurement and capacity building need to be core of any EPoA intervention to build long term resilience for vulnerable households.

**Outcome 4: Longer-term food insecurity among targeted population is reduced.****Output 4.1: 25 community gardens are developed to provide nutritious food to 100 households/500 beneficiaries.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Establish households to participate in 5 community gardens per region.		Not Done
Provide community gardens with inputs.		Not Done

## Narrative description of achievements

NRCS prioritized Cash Transfer to meet basic food needs, as the results establishment of community gardens and distribution of inputs were not done.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 800 Households (4,000 People)

Male:

Female:

### Outcome 5: Reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.

#### Output 5.1: 800 families have access to safe and clean water for household and livestock consumption through community managed water sources.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Assessments to identify areas most in need of water point rehabilitation.		Done
Procurement of water point rehabilitation equipment.		Done
Rehabilitation of 10 water points.	10	11
Establish and train water point committees in rehabilitation activities and cultivate ownership over the maintenance of water points.		Done (60%)

#### Output 5.2: Hygiene promotion activities are conducted with the affected communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Distribution of pre-positioned water purification tablets and 1,100 jerry cans.		Done (60%)
Training volunteers in Hygiene Promotion.		Done
Development IEC materials on hygiene promotion.		Done
Conduct community hygiene promotion activities (including HIV and AIDS awareness) in conjunction with other planned operation activities.		Done

#### Narrative description of achievements

The rehabilitation of 11 water points in Kunene were completed in September 2016 in collaboration with the local communities and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. The rehabilitated boreholes are benefiting 4,000 beneficiaries.

To promote safe hygiene practices, the NRCS conducted Water and Sanitation (WASH) education at soup kitchens during food distributions. This approach helped to reduce communicable disease transmission and infection by ensuring that safe hygiene is practiced prior to eating. An estimated 1,185 beneficiaries in Kunene and Kavango were reached with WASH education. The above corresponds with the number of people served, since hand washing was made mandatory before receiving a meal and beneficiaries had to pass through a volunteer manned handwashing point on the way to collect a meal. Volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion and point-of-use water disinfection, allowing them to promote the use of Aquatabs (purification tablets) among beneficiary households in their various communities.

The onset of the rainy season brought an increased risk of water-borne diseases notably cholera. Exposure to behavior change messages via posters, a short radio campaign and volunteer sensitization during cash transfer pay-outs encouraged good hygiene practices (5 key messages). As per above, EPoA planned to procure Aquatabs and jerry cans for distribution together with community-based sensitization during cash payments to promote safe and clean water use during the rainy season. This was on the basis that Aquatabs, packaged in strips of 10 tablets, have proven effective in field trials in the developing world for treating water in the home. Due to funding challenges, NRCS could not implement this intervention during the CTP operations. Fortunately, the Ministry of Health and Social Services integrated WASH promotion to some payment points, however on an irregular basis. Communication between the BRC global health advisor and NRCS team took place to address the most appropriate health and nutrition messages and media for delivering behavior change at the household-level.

#### Challenges

The revised EPoA included WASH promotion, of which a substantial time was spent on further developing a proposal for WASH integration on the promise it was going to be funded and this did not materialize. As a result, WASH promotion was short of funding and had to be sacrificed to accommodate the financial costs associated with implementing the Cash Transfer. This then means that the risks associated with water borne diseases could not be implemented for mitigation. The sparsely distribution of inadequate small numbers of targeted beneficiaries (small numbers per village result in short period spent by payment teams, limit engagement period) across the constituencies together with lack of health messages affected the integration of the health component of the program. NRCS plan to revisit the health messaging component of the program in such a way that beneficiaries

receive sensitisation including during short period of payments in villages during the payments. Lack of funding to procure hygiene promotion items has resulted in omission of health messaging during the first payment.

#### Lessons Learned

Poorly coordinated inter-agency drought relief platform reduced the team's access to reliable data on government targeted areas of intervention. For example, the operations faced challenges of accurate regional datasets notably population estimates from government and the redrawing of constituency boundaries since the 2011 census, presenting a challenge to villages targeting. Investing in data at local level is important to facilitate the effective planning and executing of similar interventions. Owing to the limited funding of EPoA, it is highly recommended that stakeholders consultations and advocacy to partner the National Society need to be facilitated from the onset of intervention planning. For example, the promotion of WASH is a priority for the government especially during periods of high risks; therefore, mobilising the Ministry of Health and Social Services to integrate their activities in such operations can deliver the desired impact on limited resources. This can further strengthen collaboration with the local stakeholders.

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 6: NRCS effectively implements the operation and improves their presence and communication within the affected communities.**

**Output 6.1 The operation is informed by two-way communication with the community.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Project initiation meeting with stakeholders.		Done
Conduct media tours and hold press conferences.		Done
Initial assessments to identify water points and asses the market capacity.		Done
Procurement of visibility material (hats, t-shirts, and bibs).		Done
Procure ODK equipment kit.		Done
Training for staff in cash transfer programming (including mobile data and household survey techniques).		Done
Beneficiary satisfaction survey using ODK.		Done
Establish beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanisms (Suggestion Boxes and Help desks).		Done
Development of monitoring tools and systems.		Done
Post-feeding monitoring.		Done
Monthly and quarterly field visits.		Done
Final evaluation and lessons learnt workshop with local stakeholders.		Not Done
Conduct a Post Distribution monitoring of the Appeal.		Done
Conduct Appeal Evaluation Assessment.		Done

**Output 6.2: The visibility of the NRCS is improved.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Visibility items are procured for staff/volunteers.		Done
Media Tours		Done
Press releases conducted.		Done (40%)

Narrative description of achievements

To increase the operation's visibility, the NRCS conducted a media tours in the affected regions. Field visits were conducted with the Humanitarian Diplomacy/Communications Manager, the NRCS Secretary General, Communications Specialist from the Norwegian Red Cross as well as with IFRC Communications Delegate. All these visits sought to highlight the drought's impact on crops as well as profile the NRCS' drought response operations in Kunene and Kavango region. The Spanish Red Cross supported the NS with training and equipment for Mega V and ODK. This was useful especially in collecting baseline data as well as in the registration of beneficiaries. NRCS trained its volunteers (40 volunteers -- 20 from Kunene and 20 from Kavango) on record keeping ensuring accurate data collection from the soup kitchens, how to take MUAC measurements to monitor and screen children for malnutrition, and the effective use of the Mega V and ODK equipment donated by the SRCS.

A beneficiary satisfaction Survey was administered to 32 adult respondents in Kunene and Kavango regions through questionnaires. The survey necessitated to gather service recipients' opinions and satisfaction towards the services rendered for the NRCS to improve future similar interventions. Further similar reviews were administered through Focus Discussions with 40 volunteers involved with the cooking and administration of the soup kitchens. All indicated that the soup kitchens provided meals which assisted them to at least have a meal every day, enabling them to save costs related to food as they only have to cook during evenings while further saving on food purchase.

## D. THE BUDGET

Namibia Red Cross Society requested Appeal support amounting to **CHF 690,831** in response to assist **16,500 people (3,300 Households)** affected by food insecurity. However, the National Society used **CHF 626,508** which is **91%** of the total budget requested. The following variances were encountered during implementation of the Appeal activities.

Budget Line	Budgeted amount in CHF	Variance in CHF	Comments
Land and Building	0	2,035 (100%)	There variance of CHF 2,035 was caused by building materials for rehabilitation of Okuvange water point which was not budgeted.
Office and household equipment	0	103 (100%)	There was a procurement of tables for 4 soup kitchens which was not budgeted.
Storage	0	13 (100%)	There was a variance of CHF 13 due to costs of off-loading cement for rehabilitation of water points which was not budgeted.
Volunteers	20,092	6,105 (30%)	The variance of CHF 26,197 was due to volunteer allowances for the following: 1. Collecting fire wood and cooking at soup kitchens. 2. Off-loading food and cement. 3. Cleaning store room. ODK survey
Consultants	0	1,018 (100%)	There was Food Security Evaluation conducted by Consultant which was not budgeted. That resulted with variance of CHF 1,018.
Professional fees	0	1,831 (100%)	The variance of CHF 1,831 was caused by Administration fee for Estate Agent, security Services as well as IT consultancy which were not budgeted for.
Travel	12,760	5,768 (45%)	The travel cost were budgeted for CHF 12,760 however it was exceeded by CHF 5,768 due to an increase in flight costs and Taxi fares.
Office costs	10,441	1,331 (13%)	The variance of CHF 1,331 was due to under budgeting of office cost.
Financial Charges	10,000	6,591 (66%)	The variance of CHF 6,591 was due to under budgeting of financial charges.
Other general expenses	0	12,945 (100%)	The variance was due to general expenses including admin cost which were not budgeted.

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## Contact information

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

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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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRNA009 - Namibia - Food Insecurity

Timeframe: 28 Sep 15 to 30 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 30 Sep 15

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/9-2018/6	Programme	MDRNA009
Budget Timeframe	2015/9-2017/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		1,303,196				1,303,196	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		446,936				446,936	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		31,400				31,400	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		5,490				5,490	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		25,750				25,750	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		81,119				81,119	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>590,694</b>				<b>590,694</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		100,137				100,137	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>100,137</b>				<b>100,137</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>690,831</b>				<b>690,831</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>690,831</b>				<b>690,831</b>	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		690,831				690,831	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-626,508				-626,508	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		64,323				64,323	



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## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>1,303,196</b>			<b>1,303,196</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction Materials	7,474		2,772			2,772	4,702	
Food	151,866		47,154			47,154	104,712	
Seeds & Plants	99,000		-11			-11	99,011	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	27,985		15,029			15,029	12,956	
Medical & First Aid	118		52			52	66	
Utensils & Tools	15,357		2,853			2,853	12,504	
Other Supplies & Services	7,362		5,160			5,160	2,202	
Cash Disbursement	330,116		209,911			209,911	120,205	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>639,278</b>		<b>282,919</b>			<b>282,919</b>	<b>356,359</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings			2,035			2,035	-2,035	
Computers & Telecom	704						704	
Office & Household Equipment	0		103			103	-103	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>704</b>		<b>2,138</b>			<b>2,138</b>	<b>-1,434</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	0		13			13	-13	
Distribution & Monitoring	2,111		-77			-77	2,188	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	37,238		29,560			29,560	7,678	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>39,349</b>		<b>29,495</b>			<b>29,495</b>	<b>9,854</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	60,000		61,269			61,269	-1,269	
National Staff			0			0	0	
National Society Staff	212,699		82,511			82,511	130,188	
Volunteers	20,092		26,197			26,197	-6,105	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>292,791</b>		<b>169,976</b>			<b>169,976</b>	<b>122,815</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	0		1,018			1,018	-1,018	
Professional Fees	0		1,831			1,831	-1,831	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2,850</b>			<b>2,850</b>	<b>-2,850</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	157,652		19,790			19,790	137,862	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>157,652</b>		<b>19,790</b>			<b>19,790</b>	<b>137,862</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	12,760		18,528			18,528	-5,768	
Information & Public Relations	12,878		4,375			4,375	8,503	
Office Costs	10,441		11,772			11,772	-1,331	
Communications	16,773		7,410			7,410	9,363	
Financial Charges	10,000		16,591			16,591	-6,591	
Other General Expenses	0		12,945			12,945	-12,945	
Shared Office and Services Costs	31,032		5,307			5,307	25,725	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>93,884</b>		<b>76,927</b>			<b>76,927</b>	<b>16,957</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	79,538		37,966			37,966	41,572	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>79,538</b>		<b>37,966</b>			<b>37,966</b>	<b>41,572</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			4,046			4,046	-4,046	

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>1,303,196</b>			<b>1,303,196</b>		
Pledge Reporting Fees	0		400			400	-400	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	0		<b>4,446</b>			<b>4,446</b>	<b>-4,446</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,303,196</b>		<b>626,508</b>			<b>626,508</b>	<b>676,688</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>676,688</b>			<b>676,688</b>		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Food security	1,303,196		690,831	690,831	626,508	64,323	
Subtotal BL2	1,303,196		690,831	690,831	626,508	64,323	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,303,196</b>		<b>690,831</b>	<b>690,831</b>	<b>626,508</b>	<b>64,323</b>	