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## Operation Update 1

### Zimbabwe/Africa: Tropical Depression Ana



<b>DREF n° MDRZW017</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">TC-2022-000161-ZWE</a></b>
<b>Operation update n° 01</b> <b>Date of issue: 29 April 2022</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update: 8 February 2022 to 20 March 2022</b>
<b>Operation start date: 08 February 2022</b>	<b>Operation timeframe: 3 months and end date 31 May 2022</b>
<b>Funding requirements (CHF): 84,433</b> <b>Additional CHF 13,607</b>	<b>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 70,826</b>
<b>N° of people being assisted: 850 people (170 Households)</b>	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, British Red Cross, Belgian RC	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Department of Civil Protection, OCHA, IOM, Christian Aid.	

#### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The Operational Update 01 seeks to give an update on the implementation and inform on the change of the procurement of Tarpaulins and Shelter Toolkits from National procurement to International which led to changes on the operation costs.

This procurement strategy change is due to the fact that tarpaulins and shelter toolkits are not available in the Zimbabwean Market and the only option is to procure from South Africa hence extra costs.

Resulting to this, NS is revising the budget with the actualised prices of shelter items mentioned above and already procured items. Additional allocation of CHF 13,607 is then the only change to this operation. The strategy, Items and duration initially approved in the [DREF EPoA launched](#) 8 February 2022 will remain the same.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

On 23 January 2022, the Zimbabwe Meteorological Services department issued an alert of the first Tropical weather system predicted to affect Zimbabwe. The system rapidly developed into a tropical storm coded Ana which then made land fall on Mozambique on 24 January. By the 25 January, it had reached Zimbabwe as an overland depression. Moderate to heavy rains with daily maximums of 80mm accompanied by strong winds of up to 80km/hour pounded several communities in the northern and North-eastern boarder of Zimbabwe.

The Tropical Cyclone ANA has since been gone but it left a trail of very devastating effects across most provinces. Below is a detail description on how the disaster folded across Zimbabwe.

In Zimbabwe, the passage of the Tropical Storm Ana weather system caused destruction and damage in at least six provinces, with Manicaland Province hardest hit. More than 3,000 people were affected by heavy rains and flooding, where schools, bridges and roads were damaged.

A total of 12 affected districts over the 5 provinces: Mashonaland West, East and Central, Masvingo and in Manicaland. The ex-Tropical Depression Ana moved out of the country on 27 January. The Cyclone caused mild to extensive damages to public infrastructure in Zimbabwe (classrooms, roads, electricity lines and bridges). Through assessment conducted between the 26 to 28 January, ZRCS identified 271 households in 11 of the 12 districts who had been

displaced suffering losses in shelter, WASH, livelihoods, and food security (crops). Other consequential impacts observed include trauma, increase in protection risks and injuries.

The Department of Civil Protection who coordinates the overall response, appealed for support for the preparedness and response to Tropical Depression Ana during the National Emergency services sub-committee meeting on 24 January. On 30 January 2022, UN OCHA called an emergency meeting of the Inter Cluster Coordination Group of which IFRC are a member. OCHA informed the ICCG members of reports of flooding in Mbire that indicated Chitsungo/Karai, Chikafa/Nyambudzi, Chidodo / Chisengezi areas are not accessible.

Since the start of the emergency, ZRCS activated its contingency plan and provided early warning alerts, prepositioning materials, assessment teams and simultaneously distributed relief items to the affected households. MDRZW017 DREF operation seeks to replenish stock utilized by the NS in responding to Tropical Cyclone ANA and also to cover for the gaps that are still existing in the communities affected. The DREF allocation of CHF 70,826 was approved by DREF to allow NS to cover basic needs of 170 HH. Based on operation field reality, ZRCS revising the prices of some items to ensure the assistance is maintain as initially approved and improving the monitoring visits from NS.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

ZRCS activated its contingency plan upon receiving the first alerts of the developing situation. The National society issued an alert on the [IFRC Go platform](https://go.ifrc.org/reports/15213) ( <https://go.ifrc.org/reports/15213> ) and ensued the following activities:

- Attended coordination meetings for the Tropical Depression Ana, which includes:
  - the Emergency services sub-committee on preparedness and response to Tropical Depression Ana convened by the Department of Civil Protection,
  - Preparedness Mapping Meeting with UN OCHA.
  - ZRCS conducted an Emergency Operation Meeting with Partner National Societies /IFRC/ICRC to update on the preparedness action being undertaken.
- ZRCS branches through the provincial offices sensitized volunteers to conduct early warning communication in communities of Muzarabani, Chimanimani, Chipinge, Chivi, Mudzi, UMP, Hurungwe and Zvimba.
- The ZRCS Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Task Group activated the Emergency Operating Centre (EOC) and deployed 7 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) to Mashonaland West, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland Central and Manicaland to assist in conducting assessments, distribution of response material and offering first aid to the injured. The deployment was enabled by the contribution of USD 6,652 and two off-road vehicles to the National Society Response Plan by Danish Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross.
- ZRCS EOC generated public early warning alerts shared on social media, updates on ZRCS official social media sites.
- ZRCS prepositioned stock to locations much closer to the 12 most affected Districts and distributed to the most affected households.
- Distributions to date are detailed below:

Province	District	HH Affected	HH to be Assisted	Tarps	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	MHM Kits	Jerry Cans	People Assisted with FA/PFA	Volts Deployed
Mash Central	Muzarabani	20	12	24	48	24	24	24	60	50
Mash East	Mudzi	70	42	84	168	42	50	84	210	15
	Chikomba	3	3	6	12	0	0	12	15	10
Manicaland	Mutasa	76	45	90	90	90	50	90	225	10
	Chimanimani	27	16	32	32	32	0	0	80	50
	Chipinge	17	10	20	20	20	0	0	50	50
	Nyanga	28	19	38	38	38	0	0	95	10
Mash West	Kariba	10	7	14	21	14	30	20	35	20
	Hurungwe	7	3	6	9	6	12	12	15	10
Masvingo	Masvingo Rural	9	9	27	36	18	27	18	45	5
	Chivi	4	4	12	16	8	12	8	20	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>260</b>

### Anticipatory Actions

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society through different weather forecasting platforms inclusive of the Metrological Service Department estimated that a possible 10% (approx. 192,000 people) of the population in the targeted districts could be affected, hence, deployed 260 Volunteers and more than 20 Staff for disseminating early warning messages and monitor the situation. However, the joint assessments conducted by the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, District Civil protection Committees and other non-governmental bodies indicated that the actual impact was less than expected.

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provides technical support to the ZRCS through its newly established country cluster delegation covering Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia.

There were three participating National Societies currently present in Zimbabwe namely the Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and British Red Cross. The Finnish RC and Danish RC consortium has provided; [a] USD\$6,652 towards part of the deployment and operational cost and [b] two off-road vehicles which have since been deployed to for assessments and distribution. The British RC is also supporting the ZRCS with logistics technical assistance.

The ICRC is also active in the country as it supports the Family Restoration initiative.

In term of coordination, the National Society (NS) has convened emergency operational meetings with Partners on the preparedness and response to the emergency.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Since the start of the emergency the Department of Civil Protection has coordinated the response at all levels. It managed to mobilize and deploy resources to the affected areas. In the emergency services sub-committee the DCP revealed the following support from the Government:

- Mobilized buses and tractors are on standby to evacuate the affected people to safer places
- 50 tons of grain have been made available each of the four affected provinces.
- Airforce given 50 drums of Jet A1 and on standby to support evacuation if needed
- Early warning being done by Civil Protection and Met Department

OCHA reported the mapping exercise they had done to establish the preparedness levels of non-state actors. Few partners have response plans towards this emergency, non-except ZRCS had shelter material, only a few had mostly WASH material. The Government of Zimbabwe Social Service Department also supported the victims of Tropical Depression Ana with 50kg maize per household.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

The Tropical Depression Ana caused moderate to severe damage across the Manicaland and some northern districts of Zimbabwe. ZRCS and Government assessed that the associated rainstorms and winds caused mild to extensive damages to public infrastructure (classrooms, roads, electricity lines and bridges).

By 27 January 2022, at household level, about 271 households had suffered losses in shelter, WASH, livelihoods, and food security (crops). Other consequential impacts observed include trauma, displacement, increase in protection risks and injuries. The needs have not changed yet and a feedback and complaint mechanism is in place to ensure right attention and reporting system is followed.

In Masvingo, there were heightened fears backflow induced flooding to further 130 households due to the excessive water flowing into the already overflowing dam. The excessive rains and moisture accumulation are projected to continue causing residual losses to shelter and crops (due to leaching and water logging).

### Needs Assessment

The rapid joint assessments by the ZRCS Response Team and District Civil Protection Unit across the affected districts indicated the need for shelter, WASH and Health intervention across the affected districts. The Department of Social Protection has posted survey photos here for [Mashonaland East](#).

The 170 most vulnerable households, 850 people, assessed by ZRCS were in serious need of the assistance as tabulated on the table below. Food needs were being sufficiently covered by the Government which has 50 metric tonnes of grains for distribution across all the districts affected.

Province	District	HH Affected	HH to be Assisted	HH Shelter Needs	HH Wash Needs	HH Health Needs
Mash Central	Muzarabani	20	12	20	20	20
Mash East	Mudzi	70	42	70	70	70
	Chikomba	3	3	3	3	3
	Marondera	0	0	0	0	0
Manicaland	Mutasa	76	45	76	76	76

	Chimanimani	27	16	27	27	27
	Chipinge	17	10	17	17	17
	Nyanga	28	19	28	28	28
Mash West	Kariba	10	7	10	10	10
	Hurungwe	7	3	7	7	7
Masvingo	Masvingo Rural	9	9	9	9	9
	Chivi	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>271</b>

## Targeting

In terms of geographical targeting, the Response Plan is targeted 11 Districts across 5 Provinces reaching 850 people (170 households) with humanitarian assistance as shown on the table below. Community has been involved in the targeting through community meetings, surveys conducted during the assessment. Protection Gender and inclusion has been streamlined across all sectors and the targeting criteria. The National Society has supported in coordination with communities and civil protection the selection criteria as follow: households with elderly, people living with disabilities, women, child-headed families, families with affected houses, households not yet assisted...

Province	Districts	HH Affected	HH Target
Manicaland	Chipinge, Nyanga, Chimanimani, Mutasa	148	90
Mashonaland West	Kariba, Hurungwe	17	10
Mashonaland East	Mudzi, Chikomba	73	45
Mashonaland Central	Muzarabani	20	12
Masvingo	Masvingo Rural, Chivi	13	13
<b>Total</b>			<b>170</b>

### Estimated disaggregated<sup>1</sup> data for population targeted

Category	Estimated % of target group	% Female	% Male
Young Children (under 5 years)	22	13	9
Children (5-17yrs)	24	14	10
Adults (18-49 yrs.)	38	22	16
Elderly (>50 yrs.)	16	9	7
People with disabilities	8	3	5

## Resulted Scenario: Most Likely Scenario 2

The predicted Most Likely Scenario 2 was the one ended up taking shape across the affected districts at the time of this update. The number of affected households doubled in most districts in Manicaland and Mashonaland Central. An emergency situation was very evident in Mbire District where river backflow affected some of the communities in the district.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<p><b>Most Likely Scenario 2</b> The affected households double due to Residual effects of TD ANA causing damages (crop leaching, collapse of buildings and back flow flooding). The current heavy rainfall amount received across the country continues for the next 10days. Forecasted Tropical Storm Batsirai hit Zimbabwe with less impact on weakened houses and infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 7-day forecast predicting &gt;50mm in 24hr. (source: MSD)</li> <li>MSD issued an early warning alert of the potential Tropical Storm Batsirai.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The residual effects of Tropical Depression Ana through heavy rains and river back flow doubles the numbers of the most affected households.</li> <li>More buildings continue to collapse, bridges swept away and strong winds causing some devastating effects.</li> <li>Damage WASH facilities or infrastructure increases due to flash floods</li> </ul>	<p>The NS reactivates the EOC and assess the current need through the wide network of volunteers.</p> <p>The stock replenished through the DREF will be used to assist more households.</p> <p>The NS provides NFI assistance to evacuation centres</p>

Of the three forecasted scenarios, the Most Likely scenario was experienced.

## Operation Risk Assessment

- COVID-19 pandemic:** This operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID19 pandemic. To date, the following measures have been taken to curb the spread of the disease:

<sup>1</sup> The information was estimated using the findings from the previous response, but the assessment findings will be used to update the table.

mandatory mask wearing, handwashing stations, using soap and water or alcohol hand rubs, setting up of COVID-19 screening sites, setting up of testing and treatment centres; advocating with available risk communication resources, providing updated information regularly on the evolving COVID-19 situation. COVID-19 vaccine campaigns have been initiated. The NS ensured COVID-19 prevention measures were adhered to in line with the national COVID19 regulations.

- **Indian Ocean Tropical Storms Season:** The operation ran during the Indian Ocean tropical storm season hence the volunteers and staff were exposed to heavy rainfall and strong winds related impacts. The ZRCS Preparedness subgroup were also issuing out weekly forecast with the support of Metrological Service Department to guide volunteers and staff as they conducted their activities.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall objective

To alleviate the humanitarian consequences of Tropical Depression Ana with provision of timely emergency assistance to 170 most vulnerable households affected by the storm with immediate assistance for shelter, Health / COVID prevention, and WASH needs.

### Proposed strategy


The strategy remains the same and activities are ongoing as detailed in the section C below. The few changes to underlined on this operation update are the costing of the procurement for items to be replenished and additional items to distribute to the targeted 170 HH.

ZRCS is implementing the activities as detailed on the approved DREF EPoA. See details [here](#).

Please find below the main costs changes due to international procurement:

Item Description	Budgeted USD	Actual USD
Tarpaulins	7650	11194.5
Shelter Tool Kits	5985	12534.3
Mosquito Nets	1700	1360
Sanitizers	550	1265
Face Masks	2550	1500
Customs Clearance and Handling	0	1500
<b>Total Variance</b>		

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p><b>Shelter</b></p> <p>People reached: 850 Male: 408 Female: 442</p>	
<b>Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the shelter access of the affected population are reduced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Number of households provided with emergency shelter</i>	170	170
<b>Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of tarpaulin distributed	510	353
# of blankets distributed	680	490
# of shelter assessments conducted	1	1

## Progress towards outcomes

### Early warning

Since the start of the emergency community-based volunteers have been deployed to issue early warning alerts to the communities. Using loud hailers in some places, key actions were advised for the communities to minimise or avert loss to the impending emergency. Over 40 community-based volunteers were engaged in this action which was credited for the minimal disaster losses encountered by the fragile communities.

### Rapid Needs Assessment

Assessments were conducted and yielded the preliminary information on the extent of damages needs. The information also informed the targeting for this action; assessments continued throughout the action to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the impact as some areas were inaccessible. The needs for the inaccessible areas included shelter, food, water and disaster information. Wherever possible ZRCS promoted joint assessments with other partners and Government. The continuous assessment indicated that the situation after ZRCS and GoZ response the situation continued deteriorating due to river back flows and a number of safe water sources were affected across most of the targeted districts.

### Shelter and Household items

As planned, ZRCS is providing support to 170 most vulnerable households with emergency shelter materials by distributing already in stock material and further procurement through this operation. Shelter items to distribute was tarpaulins, blankets and shelter tool kits on which NS has started the distribution with their own stock as detailed on the DREF [EPoA here](#).

For the moment, only initial distribution has been done using materials that were prepositioned and these need to be replenished through the DREF. Currently the procurement of materials to replenish previously prepositioned stocks is yet to be completed. The process has been delayed due to lack of stocks on the local markets and hence the need to procure from international procurement which takes more time.

The material gap remaining for ZRCS to achieve the target 170 households' to be covered through this DREF. First distribution with NS stocks is already done since this DREF launched but the additional requested stocks are to be procured with replenishments stocks. Once done, they will be urgently transferred to the communities and preposition for immediate distribution.



## Health

People reached: 850

Male: 408

Female: 442

### Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of targeted households reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming</i>	100	100
<b>Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines (Volunteers to engaged in this activity received CBHFA and Basic First Aid training through various NS programs across the country)</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of people reached with First Aid</i>	10	10
<i>% of people reached with Psychological First Aid</i>	50	20
<b># of people reached with Covid19 Awareness</b>	850	850
<b># of mosquito nets distributed</b>	340	340

*all first aid activities and others Health activities has been completed. Details in [the EPoA](#).*

### 1. Distribution of health NFIs

Covid-19 is integrated in the operation. Awareness raising will be done during all activities of this operation, safety measures such as social distancing, sanitising will be at all the activity gatherings. The operation will procure and distribute 500 boxes of surgical face masks, and 500 bottles of sanitisers for distribution to staff, volunteers, and target 170 households.

The affected areas are known malaria zones, where outbreaks have been occurring of late. The rains and flooding heighten mosquito breeding and risk of malaria. In this action the 340 mosquito nets were distributed to the target 170 households. Two (2) mosquito nets were distributed per family to allow gender separation of the family during sleep and taking note that in Zimbabwe, average number of people per household is 5

Most of the sensitization, community engagement activities and post distribution activities are still to be done or just started.-During the distribution's beneficiaries were offered psychological first aid with others receiving first aid depending with the situation. Of the 850 targeted people 85 were offered first aid and 170 getting psychological first aid. The services were rendered by our trained volunteers and NDRT staff.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 850

Male:408

Female: 442

### Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards	100	0

### Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities and the affected are assisted.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of jerry cans distributed	268	268
# of water guards distributed	1700	0
# of WASH assessments conducted	1	1

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Distribution of WASH items

Following the strategy outlines in the [DREF EPoA](#), WASH was conducted and are supporting both reduction of the exposure to water-borne diseases and improve hygiene condition in contexts of overcrowding.

NS has conducted already most of the WASH activities detailed in the EPoA to reach most vulnerable households (Child headed Families, Households with Elderly People, Women Headed Households, Widows and Orphans) with 305 jerry cans (2 per family). The total Jerry cans requirements was procured and distributed from the ZRCS stock and replenishment process is ongoing. Additional procurement of 1,700 bottles will also be done and distributed directly to the 170 households (10 per h/h). The NS also provided 510 Menstrual Hygiene Management kits (MHM which where be distributed directly to the 170 households (3 kits per family). This ensured that girls and women have provisions that enhance the dignity and hygiene.

## Strengthen National Society/Strategies for Implementation

### Output 1: S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers involved in the response (Who are already trained)	260	260

### Output 1.1: S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	260	0

### Output 1.2: S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

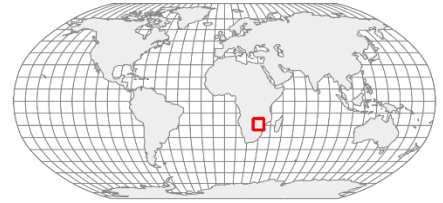
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# volunteers provided with visibility material and protective clothing for their safety	260	0

<b>Output 1.3: S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b># of CEA meetings conducted - community meetings</b>	3	1
<b>Output 1.4: S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b># of media report featuring ZRCS</b>	2	1
<b>Output 1.5 S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b># of Media Visits</b>	1	1
<b>Output 1.6: S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b># of monitoring visits conducted by EOC</b>	2	1
<b># of Lessons learned workshops conducted</b>	1	0
<b># of post distribution monitoring</b>	1	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>In term of logistic arrangement, ZRCS has rely on his own stocks and is processing with Replenishment of prepositioning relief materials.</p> <p>ZRCS has supported coordination activities at different level. National, Provincial and District Civil Protection Unit meetings were conducted for prevention of duplication, maximisation of efforts through joint planning and ensuring ownership by the different interlocutors. The NS also conducted regular meetings in the targeted districts and at National level. The feedback informed the ZRCS of immediate needs thus informing relevant plans and ensure sustainable exit at the end of the operation.</p> <p>Up to 10 HQ based trained NDRT staff were deployed along and up to 20 volunteers from other areas who have specialized skills. They deployed to provide technical support to the affected areas. This technical support helped enhance the response efficacy in terms of timeliness, reporting efficiency and quality of services to the affected.</p> <p>Security: The security environment in Zimbabwe remains stable which provides an enabling environment for ZRCS and other actors personnel to adequately and freely implement their programme activities. Several security threats exist which may have a moderate to minimal impact on operations. The main risks include rising levels of crime, occasional social unrest, road traffic accidents and obstructive or intrusive behaviour on the part of the authorities. Crime levels are well below those of South Africa but are anecdotally increasing due to rising levels of poverty and rogue security force elements resorting to crime to boost their income. The country's public transport infrastructure is limited and not suitable for IFRC staff. Road conditions and driving standards are poor. Overland travel requires sensible journey management planning and should only be conducted during daylight hours in a vehicle in good condition.</p> <p>The Country Cluster Security Officer will support and work with the Regional Security Unit, COs and CCSTs in monitoring the security situation and will provide safety and security related inputs regarding the operation. There will also be close coordination between RCCE and security to ensure community feedback can also be used to inform security analysis.</p> <p>All personnel under IFRC security responsibility will operate in accordance with the existing IFRC security frameworks. The IFRC Country Security Plan includes security risk assessment, contingency plans and security regulations. The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC staff must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition: Level 1 - Fundamentals, Level 2- Personal and Volunteer Security in Emergencies, and Level 3 - Security for Managers.</p> <p>Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) are in place for Zimbabwe. The Country Cluster Security Officer together with the Regional Security Unit has been extending daily support to the Harare Cluster Delegation and maintaining close monitoring of the developments in Zimbabwe. The Head of the Harare Country Cluster Delegation continues to extend advisory to PNSs based in country following the GSU/RSU Advisories.</p>		

## D. Financial Report

The overall funding allocated for implementation of this operation is changing from CHF 70,826 to CHF 84,433 as per the detailed budget below to be spent within the same initial period of 3 months.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies					in Swiss Francs (CHF)	Francs (CHF)	
<b>DREF OPERATION</b>							
<b>MDRZW017 - ZIMBABWE - TROPICAL DEPRESSION ANA RESPONSE</b>							
<b><u>Budget by Resource</u></b>							
<b>Budget Group</b>					<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Initial Budget</b>	<b>changes summary</b>
Shelter - Relief					27,130	16,084	11,046
Clothing & Textiles					4,950	4,950	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene					8,592	8,891	-299
Medical & First Aid					3,754	4,323	-569
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>					<b>44,426</b>	<b>34,248</b>	<b>10,178</b>
Distribution & Monitoring					16,134	13,535	2,599
Transport & Vehicles Costs					3,731	3,731	0
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>					<b>19,865</b>	<b>17,266</b>	<b>2,599</b>
Volunteers					4,586	4,586	0
<b>Personnel</b>					<b>4,586</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training					2,730	2,730	0
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>					<b>2,730</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>0</b>
Travel					1,365	1,365	0
Information & Public Relations					1,966	1,966	0
Communications					387	387	0
Financial Charges					91	91	0
Other General Expenses					3,864	3,864	0
<b>General Expenditure</b>					<b>7,672</b>	<b>7,672</b>	<b>0</b>
						0	0
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>					<b>79,280</b>	<b>66,503</b>	<b>12,777</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>					<b>5,153</b>	<b>4,323</b>	<b>830</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>					<b>84,433</b>	<b>70,826</b>	<b>13,607</b>
<b><u>Budget by Area of Intervention</u></b>							
AOF2	Shelter	51,348	36,817	14,531			
AOF4	Health	3,998	4,603	-605			
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	6,146	7,065	-919			
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	20,411	19,811	600			
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	1,599	1,599	0			
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	930	930	0			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>84,433</b>	<b>70,826</b>	<b>13,607</b>			

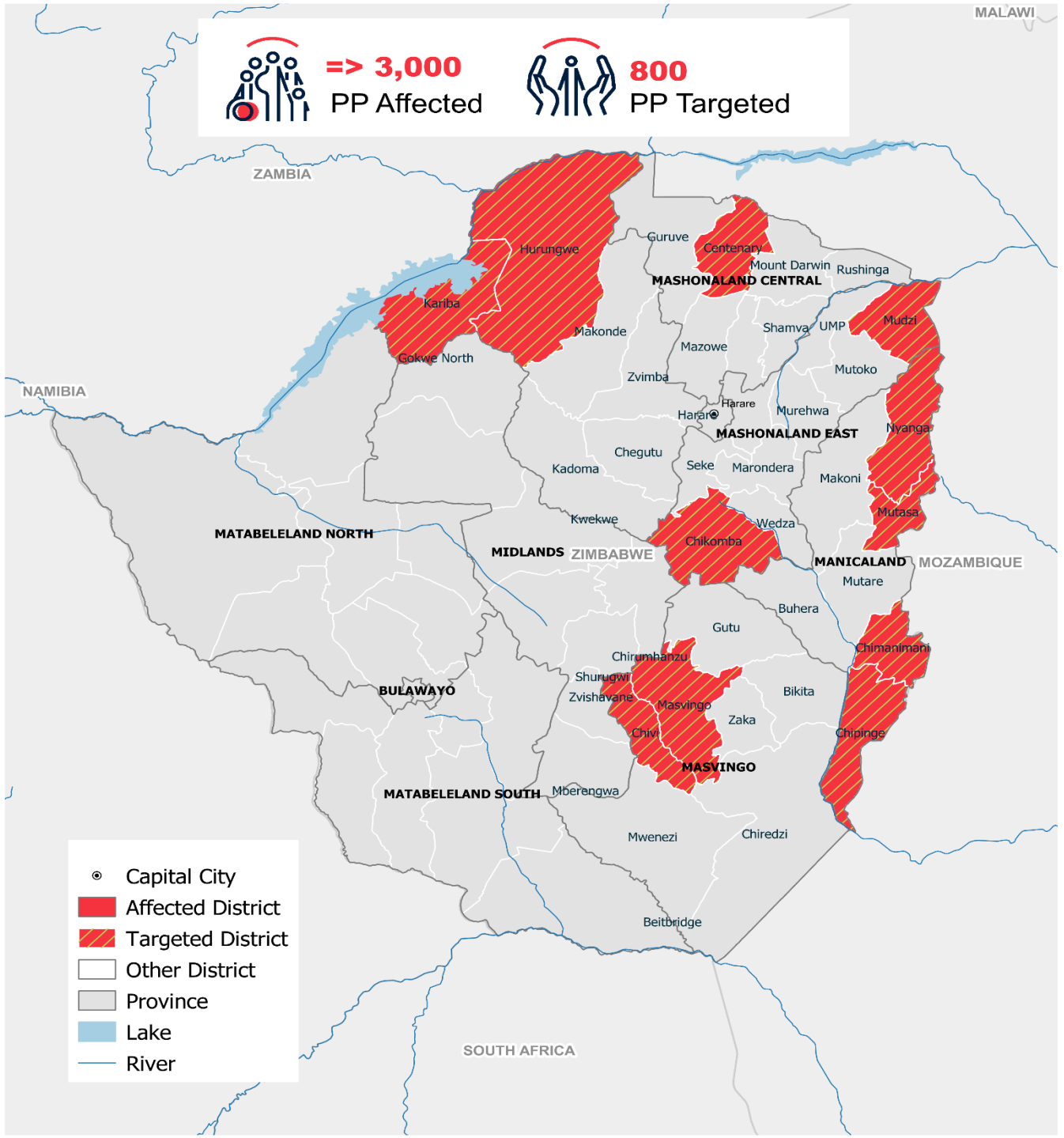


# Zimbabwe : Tropical Depression Ana

8 February 2022 • TC-2022-000161-ZWE

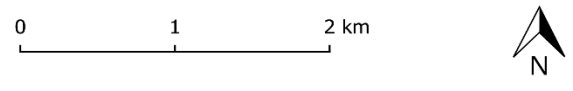

**=> 3,000**  
 PP Affected


**800**  
 PP Targeted



- ⦿ Capital City
- Affected District
- ▨ Targeted District
- Other District
- ▭ Province
- Lake
- River

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
 Map data sources: GADM, Zimbabwe RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



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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**.