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# Emergency appeal operation update

## Namibia: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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### Emergency appeal n° MDRNA008 GLIDE n° DR-2013-000062-NAM 6-month summary update 28 February 2014

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**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 1 June 2013 to  
31 December 2013

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 1,390,816  
**Appeal coverage:** 78% [<see current donor response>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- This Appeal was originally launched on 28 June 2013 for CHF 1,372,054 to assist 11,000 households for 12 months. An allocation of CHF 150,000 was initially allocated for IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society to respond.
- Two operations updates have been posted, the first on 15 July 2013, the second on 31 July 2013.
- A Revised Emergency Appeal was posted and included the addition of a cash transfer element of NAD 300 (approximately CHF 28) a month, targeting 2,000 households for six months.



Emergency Cash distribution at Namibia Red Cross office in Kunene. Source: IFRC

#### Summary:

While the December rains have started to relieve the drought conditions of northern Namibia, relief to the food insecurity and water shortages of the affected communities has only come from government and NGOs assistance programs.

To date, two separate cash distributions of 300 NAD have reached over 1000 rural households. This has helped them help meet their basic food needs as well as to prevent them from resorting to more severe negative coping strategies. To date, approximately 190,000 meals have been served to the most vulnerable children, mothers and elderly served by Red Cross volunteers. Through hygiene promotion and the distribution of jerry cans, water dispenser, water purifiers and soap, 19,422 people now have access to clean water for drinking and cooking.

The WASH rapid assessment indicated that access to water is a significant need for the drought affected areas. This appeal has purchased the motorised pump assemblies to rehabilitate 5 priority water points and is assessing 3 more for a similar solution. The NRCS through a bilateral agreement with UNICEF has begun the distribution of water tanks to schools to improve their capacity to store clean water at schools and health centres. This appeal has funded the transportation and volunteer allowances for many of these activities. It also supports this key sector by deploying two separate Regional Disaster Response Team members. Their responsibilities include the implementation of hygiene training and WASH distributions.

To date, cash contributions have been received by American Red Cross, European Commission – DG ECHO, Japanese Red Cross Society, Luxembourg Government, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society (from the Canadian Government), and The Netherlands Red Cross and USAID. What appears as a slow rate of spending on this appeal may be due in part to a lengthy process of invoicing and payment delays exacerbated by slow financial reporting from the unstaffed regional offices. There are a few variances between the budget and expenses on this appeal. Firstly, the construction materials bought were used to reinforce the foundation of the housing structure. Therefore, this amount can be reallocated to Shelter and Relief. The items under the sections Utensils and Tools, and Other supplies and services were used for water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, and therefore should fall under WASH in the budget. Road transportation of tarpaulins from Walvis Bay port involved higher costs than anticipated, as did logistic services costs. The costs for volunteers in the budget were unfortunately also under budgeted. Lastly, financial charges were higher than anticipated due to bank charges and currency losses. [<click here for interim financial report; here for contacts>](#)

## The situation

Limited rainfall during the reporting period has meant that drought conditions in North Western Namibia have not improved. To date, the country has received well below average rainfall, which could mean a continuation of the dry conditions of the last two years.

Based on the situation and findings of the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), the Namibian Government declared a national state of emergency on 17 May 2013 and asked for international assistance to respond to the drought situation. The situation is not expected to change until the harvesting of the crops if the rains suffice in April. Until then, communities continue to depend on assistance from government and NGOs to meet this chronic gap in resources to feed themselves and improve their situation.

Discussions with the authorities in Kunene indicated that the initial response of the government's food aid only targeted communities in the villages. However, it has been reported that people in urban areas, especially those in informal settlements in Kunene, are equally affected by the drought. The NRCS will also target some of its interventions such as a feeding scheme for the vulnerable people in these urban settings. 29% of children under the age of 5 in Namibia are still considered at risk of malnutrition. This is just below the World Health Organization's 30% threshold that triggers the classification of a national emergency.

There have been two cholera outbreaks in the reporting period, one in July 2013 and another more recent in January 2014 claiming up to 10 lives. Namibia Red Cross, in close coordination with the Government of Namibia, has responded to both the outbreaks in the area of operation of this appeal. The outbreaks are now said to be under control. After identifying the cholera cases, the district embarked on sensitization of the community on how to prevent cholera. The district also distributed water purification tablets to some communities and a screening centre was opened at the border between Namibia and Angola to screen people who are entering into Namibia. The current appeal supported NRCS's capacity to be in a state of readiness to respond to this situation.

## Coordination and partnerships

There are five major players for this drought response in Namibia. These are the Government of Namibia, World Food Programme (WFP), FAO, UNICEF and the Red Cross. The overall coordination of the drought response rests within the Government's Office of the Prime Minister, through the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and the National Disaster Risk Management Committee based in Windhoek. Three sector groups have been formed - Food-for-work, Health and Nutrition, and WASH - led by line ministries. The NRCS is an active member of all three working groups, contributing to the development of response plans. At the regional level, the Regional Governor is the chairperson of the Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee. NRCS Regional Managers regularly attend coordination meetings both at the national and regional levels.

The government remains in the lead of the drought relief effort implementing a large scale food distribution campaign. The program was expanded from only targeting the most affected to blanket distributions in the northern regions. Each region received 40,000 bags of maize and was advised that more would be distributed. The government has allocated N\$ 120 million to purchase additional 35,740 metric tons of cereals (fortified) and N\$ 10 million for logistic management on distribution. In an effort to balance the diet, it has also procured fresh, dried and canned fish; fresh and canned beef; and canned beans. Unfortunately, monitoring visits show that rural communities' deliveries of the government food distributions are inconsistent and in some cases reach the communities once every three months, as found through surveys in the communities.

A government program that assists pastoral households through subsidies for cattle sales to the large meat processing companies, is not as popular as was expected. It seems that the herds have a greater cultural value to the households than solely economical to be sold off as a coping mechanism. Even with the top up, prices had hit an all-time low. One source of relief was the traders from Angola coming south to source this lower priced stock. In the first six months of the year, more than 130,000 head of cattle were exported compared with fewer than 50,000 in the same period the previous year (Farmer's Weekly November 09, 2013).

The Ministry of Agriculture has also expanded a support program to the agriculture sector through improved access to seeds that will cover 104,500 hectares. Agronomic Dry Land Commercial Farmers, Affirmative Action Loan Scheme Farmers, Resettlement Farmers and other crop farmers will benefit through a dry land seed voucher scheme valued at total N\$ 2,000,000.00 and administered by the Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB).

UNICEF and the NRCS are implementing a bilateral proposal that covers community based nutrition screening and referrals, and emergency WASH interventions. These activities are integrated into the other drought response interventions like the soup kitchens. UNICEF is providing both financial and technical assistance to the NRCS to implement a response for these sectors. UNICEF also provides technical support to the government on WASH and nutrition sectors. This was evident in the recent cholera outbreak where UNICEF assisted with NFI donations and technical support to the MoHSS.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) continues to provide a short-term income grant of N\$100 (approximately CHF 10) to 4,000 individuals in the areas of Kunene, Hardap, Omusati and Kavango. The cash distributions started in October 2013 and will run until March 2014. The organization also supports soup kitchens in some of the most affected areas. The Kunene regional office of the NRCS has met with the group to share lessons learned and to coordinate their activities..

Overall, NRCS works and maintains relationships with partners such as UNICEF, USAID, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), the Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare. The NRCS also works with a number of Partner National Societies (PNS), including Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, German Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

The operation will continue to be implemented in four regions, namely, Kunene, Kavango, Oshikoto and Ohangwena, and aims to reach 55,000 individuals (11,000 households) with emergency and recovery assistance. These are the regions where NRCS already has an established presence with ongoing programmes.

Since the launch of the Emergency Appeal, the NRCS has undertaken a Household Economic Security (HES) Assessment and a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assessment (led by the WASH Cluster).

The assessment of a British Red Cross HES delegate supported the NRCS in July was used to develop the food security response plan being implemented. The NRCS provides relief interventions to improve the food security of communities through the provision of cooked meals to malnourished

children and other vulnerable individuals, with a monthly cash distribution to 25 communities and by supporting farmers through seed donations and training, along with nutritional screening and referrals to and from medical clinics and hospitals. As there is concern that longer term direct food support may increase dependency, this program will begin planning an exit strategy to be implemented in March 2014 upon completion of the intended coverage period.

In July 2013, the IFRC has also supported an inter-agency Rapid Assessment Team for WASH, and their report and recommendations were used to develop the current drought response activities. These activities are covered by three separate agreements; two are bilateral with USAID and UNICEF and the third is the Emergency Appeal. The Belgian Red Cross also donated WATSAN kits to be used in the response. This appeal covers the promotion and provision of material support for safe drinking water and hygiene through trained volunteers and the rehabilitation of water points.

**Table 1. Beneficiary TARGETED / REACHED table**

Region	Water (HH)	Hygiene (HH)	Soup kitchens (Individuals)	Seeds and tools (HH)	Cash transfers (HH)
Kunene	3,000	600	1150	800	1202
Kavango	3,500	700	900	1,200	
Ohangwena	2,500	700	750	1,100	
Oshikoto			200	900	
TOTAL planned(HH)	<b>11,000</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>TOTAL REACHED (HH)</b>	<b>19,422</b>		<b>2800</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1202</b>

## Progress towards outcomes

<b>Food security, nutrition and livelihoods</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: At least 2,500 Orphan and vulnerable children, disabled and elderly people have improved access to sufficient nutrition food in the targeted areas of Kunene, Kavango, and Oshikoto for up to six months</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Planned activities</b>
<p>Integrated needs assessment and baseline completed</p> <p>Provide cooked meals for 3,000 of the most vulnerable individuals for six months (one meal a day, 6 days a week).</p> <p>4 regions, 12 kitchens feeding 3,000 persons</p>	<p>Designing of methodology and questionnaires for integrated WASH, Food Security and Nutrition assessment Household Economy Security technical support 40 volunteers are trained to assist government for targeting and food distribution (10 in each affected area)</p> <p>Support 3000 individuals Procure cooking materials for each kitchen in each region. These will include 2 big pots, 500 plates, 5 washing dishes and 500 spoons per kitchen. Procure foods items for soup kitchen Procure water storage and supplies for a hand wash station for each kitchen. Build soup kitchen facilities where none are available. Train 48 volunteers (6 per kitchen) in food preparation/ cooking and 16 volunteers to support the administration and beneficiary attendance and follow up</p> <p>Support existing community groups or establish new groups to work in gardens that supply the soup kitchens. Ideally, gardening activities will start November and December during rainfall season Train groups in soil preparation, compost making, planting, pest and</p>

	<p>diseases control, watering and harvesting using government technicians and extension workers</p> <p>Procure and distribute vegetable seeds for the gardens (including Cabbages, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Rape, Carrot, Beetroots, Spinach, Onion and Green peppers), 350 kg per community group.</p> <p>Procure and distribute tools used in the gardens (8 watering cans, 8 digging forks, 8 rakes, 3 spraying cans, 5 spades, 3 wheelbarrows, 15 gloves,)</p> <p>Assess and support gardens for specific irrigation solutions</p> <p>Procure other gardening inputs such fertilizers and insecticides</p>
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### Progress:

Overall the Soup Kitchen program has made a significant impact on the communities it assists. The roll out of the 11 kitchens has resulted in the preparation of 236,400 meals (see table 2).

In October, the government pledged to supply the project with maize meal and the large deliveries of in-kind donations. This prompted the reevaluation of the meal plan to account for a funding surplus. This prompted the improvement of the quality and variety of the meals served and the expansion of the coverage to reach greater numbers of beneficiaries.

The operation will be able to reach 3,000 rather than the 2,000 individuals originally targeted in the Emergency Appeal, based on an increased need and the findings of the HES assessment. The Oshikoto region has been included after reports of large numbers of individuals displaced by the drought were making their way to this urban center.



The majority of beneficiaries of the 11 soup kitchens are the vulnerable children of those communities. IFRC

There are five kitchens in Kunene region, two in Ohangwena, one in Oshikoto region and three in Kavango region. The target beneficiaries include children under the age of 5 years, orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), people with disabilities, pregnant and breast feeding women, elderly people and HIV/AIDs and TB patients who are under treatment (see Table 3). Beneficiaries are registered according to maximum capacity of the kitchen and the need by measuring the individual's health through MUAC measurements. All referrals from medical clinics and hospitals are accepted into the program. Using identification cards, beneficiary's attendance is tracked. Volunteers follow up with families who do not attend and they are encouraged to regularly participate in the feeding scheme.

**Table 2. Soup kitchen coverage and total meals served**

Region	Kitchen site	Target Beneficiaries	No of beneficiaries registered	# of weeks operating in 2013	Meals prepared	Kitchen Start dates
Kunene	Opuwo office	200	200	20	24,000	Aug-01
	Okondaunue	200	200		-	Nov-23
	Katutura	200	201	18	21,600	Aug-14
	Khorixas	350	300	18	37,800	Aug-12

Region	Kitchen site	Target Beneficiaries	No of beneficiaries registered	# of weeks operating in 2013	Meals prepared	Kitchen Start dates
	Outjo	200	200	16	19,200	Sep-05
Kavango	Rundu office	200	200	20	24,000	Aug-03
	Omega Clinic	300	300	20	36,000	Aug-03
	Nkurenkuru	200	200	8	9,600	Oct-28
	Nyionda	200	SUSPENDED	0	-	
Ohangwena	Eenhana office	300	345	14	25,200	Sep-16
	Elakalapwa	450	475	14	37,800	Sep-19
Oshikoto	Oniipa	200	216	1	1,200	Dec-20
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>2837</b>		<b>236,400</b>	

**Table 3. Soup kitchen beneficiary registrations by location, category and gender.**

REGION	KITCHEN	C Children under 5		M Expecting and lactating mothers		O Orphans and vulnerable children		P Malnourished person		E Elderly and disabled		N NRCS clients on treatment		TOTALS		TOTALS
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Kunene	District office	39	43	0	10	33	39	4	9	12	4	2	5	90	110	<b>200</b>
	Katutura	38	33	0	22	23	30	0	2	15	11	13	14	89	112	<b>201</b>
	Okondaune	41	56	0	19	20	33	2	12	6	11	0	0	69	131	<b>200</b>
	Outjo	54	54	0	44	7	4	3	2	7	12	8	5	79	121	<b>200</b>
	Khorixas	64	41	0	17	18	27	22	31	28	37	5	10	137	163	<b>300</b>
Kavango	Omega	66	79	0	51	6	31	4	3	0	0	15	45	91	209	<b>300</b>
	Rundu	15	20	0	30	52	44	2	0	20	15	0	2	89	111	<b>200</b>
	Nkurenkuru	13	32	0	50	12	11	6	2	13	12	23	26	67	133	<b>200</b>
	Nyionda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Oshikoto	Oniipa	43	52	0	13	19	28	8	13	21	19	0	0	91	125	<b>216</b>
Ohangwena	Eehanan	17	21	0	37	71	101	20	22	17	34	4	1	129	216	<b>345</b>
	Elakalawa	45	51	0	21	123	101	27	19	16	41	2	29	213	262	<b>475</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>435</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>2837</b>

As of September, a month after the start-up of the first kitchens, both the meal plan and procurement method for the food were revised. What had started as a very simple meal plan composed of mostly

in kind donations of maize meal, tinned fish, flour and oil, was expanded to a more nutritious and varied rotation of meals. Frozen beef and chicken as well as fresh vegetables were introduced. This was made possible through a funding commitment from ECHO. To simplify the weekly procurement, local suppliers were asked for quotations to supply the food required by the kitchens. This allowed for fresh ingredients, did not require expensive warehousing rental and facilitated the payment procedure for the already overworked regional staff. The change in the food served was noticed right away in the soup kitchen survey of the beneficiaries.

The strategy of feeding large numbers of beneficiaries out of single kitchens was also revised. At the Opuwo kitchen, beneficiary surveys revealed that some individuals were walking more than three kilometres to reach the kitchen. In consultation with other actors providing food donations to assist the communities, two areas were identified with a high concentration of beneficiaries. The Katutura and Okondaune kitchens were established in neighbourhoods on the periphery of the city to cater for the settlement population hit hard by the drought and suffering from the lack of other community services because of their location.

Nutrition training on Infant and Young Child feeding for community volunteers was conducted in Kavango, Kunene and Ohangwena regions. The training was attended by 40 volunteers in Kavango and 118 volunteers in Ohangwena. Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements are used to help in the selection of new beneficiaries at the soup kitchens. All moderate and severe cases are referred to medical assistance and offered additional assistance like food packages to take home to ensure an evening meal. Alternatively, the mother of a malnourished child may be asked to come to the kitchen in the early morning to prepare a breakfast. Reporting on the screening is not structured and only general observations are reported. At this time all kitchens report NO cases of acute malnutrition amongst their beneficiaries. The same volunteers will soon be used to promote nutrition by visiting the community.

#### **Challenges:**

The start-up of the kitchens took more time than expected. The reason for this was a combination of delays to secure locations that would best serve the beneficiaries, and difficulties in accessing funding at the regional level. Some kitchens were only started late in response to requests from MOHSS because of increased needs (Kunene and Kavango). The last 200 beneficiaries targeted were to come from the twelfth kitchen to be opened in the Nyionda area of Kavango. With only a single month of operation left in the program, the decision was made to not open this kitchen.

The consistent delivery of the food has also been a formidable challenge. Local suppliers are paid in three different ways; by invoicing the head office, by pre-payment of credit cards and by payment of credit card/ credit account balances. These procedures depend of prompt reporting of balances and submission of invoices and supporting documentation such as Goods Received Notes. This has been a constant challenge and has caused the temporary shutdown of kitchens due to shortages of food. This situation should improve with experience.

Only recently the regions recruited the DM officers that are now tasked with the soup kitchen supervision and reporting. This means that the results before their arrival often contained errors or were missing all together. The officers are currently going through the hardcopy attendance sheets to fill in the gaps in reporting, but unfortunately the work is not completed in time to include in this report.

<b>Outcome 2: At least 2,000 households (10,000 individuals) have met their basic food needs for a duration of six months by having increased access to cash</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Planned activities</b>
Cash transfers are provided households to purchase food	Train staff and volunteers on cash transfer mechanisms and identification of vulnerable households Register households Monthly distribution of 300 NAD (CHF 28) in unconditional cash grant to 2000 households most affected by the drought in Kunene region for a duration of six months. Monitoring the use of cash by recipient households

**Progress**

The cash distribution intervention has reached 1202 households over two distributions. The first, held in October, reached a pilot group of 300 beneficiaries that reside in close proximity to the Opuwo office. This group received their grant over a three day window at the office. This allowed the team to monitor the procedures closely and make the necessary corrections for future distributions. The second took place on the last week of November and included more secluded communities. Distributions were done both at the office and at the villages to ensure access to the secluded communities. Beneficiaries that missed the distribution visit had the option to make their way to the office or receive the grant in the coming month. As of the end of December, 1783 households have been registered and are set to receive the next distribution.

Survey results from monitoring visits show that communities are using the funds for the purpose of buying food, and other essential items including medicine and medical treatment. Many state that they were able to complement the government donation of maize meal with cooking oil, meats and other essential foods to balance out their diet.

The American Red Cross deployed a Cash Delegate in early January to assist with the activity. The objectives of her role include training the NRCS in Cash Based response, better monitoring of the distribution and the market conditions, and establishing procedures and protocols that could be used in future interventions.

**Challenges:**

Due to the closing of NRCS offices and most essential staff taking holidays, it was decided that the distribution planned for December would be grouped with an early January distribution.

The single greatest challenge in assisting the populations of the Kunene region is their seclusion, the distances to reach them and the lack of communication with them to notify them of our visit. The selection of the village committee has helped in the dissemination of information regarding registrations and distributions, but so far the informal method of calling nearby community contacts has worked best. We are considering the use of radio messages in future.

Due to the nomadic nature of pastoral households it has been difficult to register all beneficiaries in a single period. With each monitoring visit, some villages see the addition of families to the list. Verification of these names is done by visiting the home and asking a series of questions that reveal an informal structure of a household that is now defined by those who share meals eaten from a single cooking pot. This ensures a more accurate distribution of the funds that are meant to improve access to food and offer a variety of foods that will ensure a healthier diet.

The issue of misuse of the funds has been brought up in some of the peri-urban areas. The abuse of alcohol is already high in these communities and there is a concern that a cash distribution will lead to more alcohol being purchased. Monthly monitoring will reveal if this is truly an issue and may lead to the development of an alternative strategy for these communities.

As a formal procedure for the administration of money between the office and the cash distribution team was still being developed, it lead to some cash not being reconciled. It is suspected that some distribution pages may be missing and assistance from the accounting department around segregation of duties has been requested to be put in place better control of the cash at the office.



<b>Outcome 3: Reduced food insecurity among 4,000 affected rural households through inputs, support and training.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>
<p>4,000 households provided with seeds</p> <p>Train 150 lead farmers in good farming practices that will pass the knowledge onto the community informally and supply them with seeds and a hoe each.</p>	<p>Identify 4,000 households with cultivation experience and of those, 150 lead farmers (37 per region)</p> <p>Procure and distribute drought tolerant maize and pearl millet (mahangu) seeds to 4,000 farmers for a field of up to 2 ha.</p> <p>Community sensitization and training on best agricultural practices</p> <p>Train 150 lead farmers in conservation agriculture and usage of drought tolerant, early maturing crops varieties, post-harvest storage and handling and introduction to livestock and rangeland management</p> <p>Distribution of hoes to 150 lead farmers.</p> <p>Four training in seed selection and preservation for 300 follower farmers conducted by lead farmers.</p> <p>Organize seed multiplication and seed selection demonstration by lead farmers.</p> <p>Monitoring of progress for the targeted farmers by NRCS regional officer and extension technicians.</p> <p>DRR and Monitoring and Evaluation coordinators will conduct quarterly field visits for monitoring purpose.</p>

### **Progress**

This activity is behind schedule as the team was co-ordinating with other government and non-government institutions to avoid duplication with other similar programmes underway in the region. Identification of suppliers who could provide required quantity and quality of seeds also added to the time.

Due to a large discrepancy in the estimated cost of seeds, it was decided to reduce the seed package distributed to the households. Instead of receiving both maize and millet seeds, farmers will only receive the one that is most popular in the region, and enough to plant two hectares as opposed to four. No fertilizer will be distributed since it is not in use by the communities targeted and the original distribution of hoes will be limited to the lead farmers.

The large seed order was placed in mid-December. The seeds began to arrive in the regions after December 25th. Distributions started immediately and were completed at the end of January 2014. With the assistance of local extension workers, distributions were coordinated to avoid overlap with existing government seed support programs. Each household was given enough seeds to plant two hectares of either maize in the Kunene regions and millet in the other three.

**Table 4. Planning for Seed distribution.**

Region	Targeted		Distribution Plan			
	HH	Of these, # lead farmers	Ha/hh	MAIZE KG	Ha/hh	PEARL MILLET KG
kg/ha				10		2
KUNENE	800	30	2	16,000		
KAVANGO	1,200	45			2	4,800
OHANGWENA	1,100	45			2	4,400
OSHIKOTO	900	30			2	3,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>150</b>		<b>16,000</b>		<b>12,800</b>

Only the Kunene region was able to complete a partial distribution before the end of the year and this document's reporting period.

**Table 5. Seeds distributed in the Kunene region**

No.	Name of Village	Population	Hectares to be planted	Date of Distribution	Kg distributed
1	Sesfontein	5	6	21.12.2013	100
2	Fransfontein	5	7	21.12.2013	100
3	Okaokotavi	2	2	21.12.2013	50
4	Okonjota	5	7	21.12.2013	100
5	Oruvandjei	8	8	21.12.2013	150
6	Okozongwehe	13	20	21.12.2013	250
7	Omuhiva	10	15	21.12.2013	200
8	Otuvero	15	26	22.12.2013	300
9	Omitumbirua	18	27	22.12.2013	350
10	Warmquelle	18	26	22.12.2013	350
11	Otjimuhaka	18	28	22.12.2013	350
12	Oshawa	20	35	22.12.2013	400
13	Ehomba	23	38	23.12.2013	450
14	Okondaurie	23	38	23.12.2013	450
15	Ondjete	25	45	23.12.2013	500
16	Okavare	20	35	27.12.2013	400
17	Otjerunda	23	38	27.12.2013	450
18	Ombombo	25	41	27.12.2013	500
19	Okorozave	33	55	27.12.2013	650
20	Otjitoko	35	64	27.12.2013	700
21	Opuwo	6	110	27.12.2013	120
	<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>671.0</b>		<b>6920.0</b>

Meetings have been held with constituency offices regarding the planning of training sessions for lead farmers. During upcoming distribution monitoring visits, the lead farmers will be selected and notified of the training dates and locations.

#### Challenges:

Seed purchases were delayed by a lack of capacity at the NS headquarters and because the size of the order required a public tendering. A national shortage of the popular seeds also caused a delay in the delivery once the contract to purchase had been awarded. As the deliveries came during the holiday period, some regions were unable to organise the distributions due the closure of their offices. In Oshikoto, coordination meetings with constituency officers to ensure seeds were not distributed to communities already assisted by other organisations delayed the actions further.



Women in the Oshikoto region register to receive a donation of 4 kg of millet seeds that will plant a to two hectares field. IFRC

<b>Sanitation and Hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>Outcome 4: 11,000 families have access to safe and clean water for emergency domestic and livestock consumption.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>
85% of target beneficiaries reports access and use of safe drinking water	Distribution of water purification tablets to 11,000 households Distribution of jerry cans to 11,000 households Training of 11,000 households on use of water purification tablets at time of distribution and in follow up home visits.
Increased access to water for livestock.	Rehabilitate 8 water points
<b>Outcome 5: Increased hygiene knowledge for community members in the targeted areas</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>
Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.	Training 350 volunteers in hygiene promotion using PHAST. Community education on hygiene promotion Provide hygiene kits to volunteers Hygiene promotion in local languages at schools, soup kitchens, and through radio

#### Progress:

The NRCS has been very successful in securing funding to cover the original objectives of supplying 11,000 families with safe drinking water. Both UNICEF and USAID have agreements with the NS to meet these objectives. The IFRC through this appeal has also supplied materials and is mostly assisting through the technical assistance of two WATSAN RDRT deployments. The RDRTs have trained volunteers for PHAST hygiene promotion and then trained them in distribution techniques and in the dissemination of instructions on the use of the chemical water purifiers.

In conjunction with the MoHSS and UNICEF, the NRCS will start the dissemination of radio messages on hygiene promotion and the prevention of cholera. This comes at a crucial point in time when a serious cholera outbreak started in the Kunene region. This emergency appeal will complement the UNICEF-NRCS partnership in the objective related to hygiene promotion.

In response to the cholera outbreak, a larger emphasis has been placed on ensuring better water supply to the communities. The original intention to rehabilitate five water points has been expanded to cover eight.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Water Supply, the Kunene region has started the rehabilitation of five water points. The Ministry has prioritized these locations on their repairs schedule, but was lacking the funding to procure the materials required to complete the work. In December the procurement procedure was completed and the five diesel motor pump assemblies were delivered to the office. They will be stored there and released to the ministry technicians one at a time to give NRCS technicians to inspect the completed installations before approving the release of the next. During a recent field assessment of the cholera situation in the Etanga area of the Kunene region, WATSAN teams noted an urgent need for three additional wells to be either repaired or outfitted with new equipment. In January, technicians will evaluate these locations and report on the required equipment to have them working and providing these communities with clean water.



Trained volunteers disseminating hygiene messages and training beneficiaries to use distributed Water Makers. IFRC

**Table 6. WASH distribution results**

Region	Households	Date of last update	Items for Distribution				
			Jerry Cans	PUR/ Watermakers (Purifiers)	Buckets and dispensers	Aqua tabs	Soaps
<b>Kavango</b>	7,620	Dec 20/ 2013	1,140	83,540	11,656	11,040	608
<b>Kunene</b>	10,438	Dec 20/ 2013	2,858	98,099	1,149	5,287	
<b>Oshikoto</b>							
<b>Ohangwena</b>	1,364	Dec 20/ 2013	775	26,810	720		
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,422</b>		<b>4,773</b>	<b>208,449</b>	<b>13,525</b>	<b>16,327</b>	<b>608</b>

#### **Challenges:**

Existing WATSAN bilateral projects at the NRCS have the staff very occupied. Their capacity to assist the EA activities is limited. Since these projects are also considered crucial to improve access to clean water and the reduction of widespread open defecation, it's difficult to find the staff required to manage the EA activities. Although distribution of water purification tablets, jerry cans and other WASH related materials are ongoing, poor reporting and tracking of these activities make it difficult to report accurately.

**Table 6. Volunteers trained in Hygiene promotion by WATSAN RDRT**

Regions	Kunene	Kavango	Ohangwena	Oshikoto	Total
<b>Hygiene promotion</b>	45	24	0	55	<b>55</b>

Some of the most vulnerable communities to be assisted are very secluded and require overnight missions for assessment and distribution. The rehabilitation work in these areas requires careful planning to avoid wasting precious time. Transportation options both from the NRCS fleet and private companies are limited and overbooked.

A lack of formal procedures for the administration of cash between the office and the distribution team leads to some confusion and a loss of control of the money that was withdrawn for the purpose of distributing to the beneficiaries. Due to the long work days, teams were often leaving before the administration office opened, and arriving after the office closed. An informal system of signing for envelopes was not followed and in the confusion, a small sum of money was not justified. Investigations through the NRCS accounting department are ongoing. We suspect that the loss of reception pages from some distribution may have attributed to this shortfall.

## Logistics

The centralized logistics office for the NRCS has led to many challenges in meeting the demand of the EA. The long list of suppliers of food for the kitchens is a constant concern with delays of payments blocking deliveries in extreme cases. A limited knowledge of procurement and the administration of supplier invoices at the regional level, and delays in getting the correct documentation has resulted in some suppliers waiting months to receive payments. December finally saw the arrival of a much needed logistics assistant dedicated to the drought relief operation. Unfortunately he left after a month and a new assistant was brought on in December. Without previous Red Cross experience, these roles often take some time become they become fully operational. The offering of an IFRC logistics RDRT was turned down recently, but efforts will continue to assist the department in achieving their goals.



An important component of the assistance is the participation of the community and the input recorded through surveys. IFRC

A shortage of vehicle capacity in the field has led to the request and reception of a total of three IFRC fleet vehicles. The EA budget has also funded the fuel and various repairs for regional vehicles used by the teams.

The warehouse at headquarters has proven adequate and was used on several occasions to receive and dispatch in kind donations to the different regions. Recently a full inventory of its contents was concluded and should help the DM department in the future to plan a response with an accurate inventory list. The department still needs to improve their reporting on this inventory and the movement of goods to the regions.

## Communication – Advocacy and Public information

Drought in Namibia continues to make the local news. The recent cholera outbreak has also brought the plight of the northern regions to the international scene. The Kunene regional office has successfully used newspaper and television interviews to keep the NRCS role in the larger drought appeal in the minds on Namibians. Unfortunately assistance from the Windhoek office has been very limited on this.

A strong resource mobilisation department continues to raise funding for the drought operation. Currently efforts are concentrating on securing funding to keep the soup kitchens open beyond the opened March 2014 closing date.

A link to IFRC photos of the situation is: <http://www.ifrcmedia.org/assets/galleries/2013/namibia-1/index.html>

## Capacity of the National Society

The National Society is constitutionally mandated with the responsibility of assisting the Namibian Government to carry out humanitarian work in times of peace or conflict, including in times of natural disasters such as drought, famine and floods.

The experience that the NRCS has gained by implementing Disaster Risk Reduction / Food Security projects for over seven years has been lost recently due to a high staff turnover.

NRCS has a very limited number of staff and volunteers trained in National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) at its disposal. The capacity of the Regional Managers with the responsibility for direct delivery of the programme is not consistent. Some areas are overwhelmed by the addition of these new activities and existing development projects have suffered as a result. Other areas lack the knowhow to implement projects and have only received qualified staff in the form of Disaster Management Officers in the last month. Reporting capacity at this NS is still a major challenge for the appeal.

## Contact information

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

- **In Namibia: Secretary General;** Dorkas Kapembe-Haiduwa, Secretary General; Tel +264 61 413750; email: [dorkas.haiduwa@redcross.org.na](mailto:dorkas.haiduwa@redcross.org.na)
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### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Zone:** Martine Zoethouthmaar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa; phone: + 251 93-003 6073; email: [martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org](mailto:martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org)

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

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Africa phone: +254 731 067277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

## How we work

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

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



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

MDRNA008 - Namibia - Drought

Timeframe: 27 Jun 13 to 30 Jun 14

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Jun 13

Interim Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/6-2014/1	Programme	MDRNA008
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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>		<b>1,390,816</b>				<b>1,390,816</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		64,815				64,815	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>		236,035				236,035	133,018
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		45,300				45,300	
<i>Luxembourg Government</i>		185,185				185,185	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		12,312				12,312	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		98,189				98,189	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		48,275				48,275	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>		173,992				173,992	
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		0				0	89,799
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>864,103</b>				<b>864,103</b>	<b>222,817</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>864,103</b>				<b>864,103</b>	<b>222,817</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>864,103</b>				<b>864,103</b>	<b>222,817</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>0</b>				<b>0</b>	
<b>C. Income</b>		864,103				864,103	222,817
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-620,755				-620,755	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>243,348</b>				<b>243,348</b>	<b>222,817</b>



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### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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>1,390,816</b>			<b>1,390,816</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction Materials			3,921			3,921	-3,921	
Clothing & Textiles			21			21	-21	
Food	540,540		14,814			14,814	525,726	
Seeds & Plants	43,180						43,180	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	36,127		4,112			4,112	32,015	
Utensils & Tools	117,299		24,144			24,144	93,155	
Other Supplies & Services	12,922		987			987	11,935	
Cash Disbursement			36,717			36,717	-36,717	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>750,068</b>		<b>84,717</b>			<b>84,717</b>	<b>665,351</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	16,380						16,380	
Computers & Telecom	4,368						4,368	
Office & Household Equipment			0			0	0	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>20,748</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>20,748</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	17,836		1,430			1,430	16,406	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,365		26,923			26,923	-25,558	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	35,126		10,077			10,077	25,049	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>54,327</b>		<b>38,430</b>			<b>38,430</b>	<b>15,897</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	181,156		44,593			44,593	136,563	
National Staff			607			607	-607	
National Society Staff	137,910		31,706			31,706	106,204	
Volunteers			6,873			6,873	-6,873	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>319,066</b>		<b>83,779</b>			<b>83,779</b>	<b>235,288</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	32,988		5,379			5,379	27,609	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>32,988</b>		<b>5,379</b>			<b>5,379</b>	<b>27,609</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	52,780						52,780	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>52,780</b>						<b>52,780</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	27,300		33,735			33,735	-6,435	
Information & Public Relations	15,925		1,202			1,202	14,723	
Office Costs	16,344		5,374			5,374	10,970	
Communications	3,231		681			681	2,550	
Financial Charges	3,185		39,742			39,742	-36,557	
Shared Office and Services Costs	9,970		7,309			7,309	2,661	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>75,954</b>		<b>88,042</b>			<b>88,042</b>	<b>-12,088</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			278,963			278,963	-278,963	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>278,963</b>			<b>278,963</b>	<b>-278,963</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	84,885		37,655			37,655	47,230	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>84,885</b>		<b>37,655</b>			<b>37,655</b>	<b>47,230</b>	

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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>1,390,816</b>			<b>1,390,816</b>		
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,189			2,189	-2,189	
Pledge Reporting Fees			1,600			1,600	-1,600	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			<b>3,789</b>			<b>3,789</b>	<b>-3,789</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,390,816</b>		<b>620,755</b>			<b>620,755</b>	<b>770,061</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>770,061</b>			<b>770,061</b>		

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Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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**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>							
Disaster response	1,390,816	0	864,103	864,103	620,755	243,348	222,817
Subtotal BL2	1,390,816	0	864,103	864,103	620,755	243,348	222,817
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,390,816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>864,103</b>	<b>864,103</b>	<b>620,755</b>	<b>243,348</b>	<b>222,817</b>