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## Emergency appeal 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 28 June 2013

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This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,372,054 in cash, kind, or services to support the Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS) to assist 55,000 beneficiaries (11,000 households) in four northern regions (Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Kunene) severely affected by drought. This follows a national state of emergency issued by the Government of Namibia on 17 May 2013 asking for international assistance for the estimated 331,000 people in rural communities classified as food insecure (14% of the total population of Namibia). In response, Southern Africa Regional Office (SARO) operations coordinator went to Namibia to support the National Society in preparing an emergency response. The Appeal will commence on 1 July 2013 and will operate for 12 months. A Final Report will be made available by 30 September 2014.



A drought affected family in Northern Namibia. Source: NRCS

This Emergency Appeal seeks to support the NRCS to assist vulnerable people in northern Namibia who are food insecure as a result of a drought that affected the 2012-13 agricultural season. In addition, the Appeal also seeks to provide WASH interventions, continue and expand NRCS's existing feeding schemes, and promote and support community-based maternal, infant and young child nutrition (IYCF) interventions. An important focus will be on building communities' preparedness for future droughts by providing drought tolerant seeds, tools, and building the capacity and knowledge of the targeted population.

The Appeal will be targeting the most affected and vulnerable households, with priority given to subsistence farmers, female-headed households and households of the chronically ill, people living with HIV/AIDS and elderly people. The target of 55,000 beneficiaries (11,000 households) represents approximately 35% of the total number of people identified as food insecure in the four targeted areas. It is anticipated that the affected people not covered by NRCS will be supported by government and other organizations.

[<click here to view the Emergency Appeal Budget; here for map of the affected area; or here for contact details>](#)

## The situation

Namibia has a population of 2.1 million, is a semi-arid desert country, and is the driest country in sub-Saharan Africa. The agricultural sector accounts for only 5.6% of the GDP although 70% population works in this sector (communal and commercial). Whilst there is generally strong national economic growth, there are high levels of poverty, high unemployment (37%) and unequal distribution of wealth and income (inequality of wealth and access to services in Namibia is amongst the highest in the world). The poor, who are primarily women, subsistence farmers and pensioners, are largely located in rural areas. Poverty varies significantly between the administrative regions of Namibia.

The country received below average and erratic rainfall for the early part of the 2012-13 rainy season. The period from January to March 2013 was dominated by very hot and dry conditions over the greater part of Namibia, with patches of moderate rainfall only in the north-eastern parts of the country (Caprivi and Kavango regions). The rainfall over the greater part of Namibia depicts meteorological drought conditions. The low and erratic rainfall season has produced insufficient pasture to support the current number of livestock.

According to the Government's Crop Prospects and Food Security Situation Report of March 2013, harvest production for 2012-13 will be significantly below average as drought conditions intensify. The total national maize output is estimated to be 34% below the five-year average output; production of maize compared to the last season has reduced by 15.2% and 53.3% for communal and commercial maize respectively. In the northern communal areas, where the vast majority of people live, livelihoods depend on livestock and crop farming. Cattle prices have been declining since December 2012, and the trend is expected to continue as grazing resources diminish.

Due to limited rainfall, families are resorting to using and drinking unclean or contaminated water which is shared by animals. Some boreholes have dried up, and livestock farmers are traveling long distances to find sufficient grazing rangeland.

As a result of the situation, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) requested a joint Emergency Food Security Assessment (of which Namibia Red Cross was part) which was conducted in April 2013. The Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was carried out in all 13 regions of the country in which 40 constituencies were randomly sampled. The EFSA adopted a multi-sectoral and multi-agency approach involving the relevant government ministries and other stakeholders, including the Red Cross.

The EFSA assessed key indicators such as livestock performance, crop production, market availability and access, rangeland condition, clean water availability, and food intake. The result of the assessment provided sufficient evidence of the impact of the drought on the communities.

The assessment found an overall significant reduction in food and water availability, access and utilization. As a result, about 30% of households have reduced their number of daily meals to one, while dietary diversity was moderate to poor for 46% respondents.

The EFSA also found that a reduced number of households (58%) planted field crops compared to 2012 season. About 57% of the sampled communities in the assessment indicated that pasture was severely affected by drought. Moreover, parts of Oshana, Kunene and Omaheke reported cases of livestock death due to lack of pasture. About 35% of communities indicated the current drought situation has severely impacted on markets, in terms of commodity availability, such as mahangu and maize.

Based on the situation and findings of the 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 NRCS seeks financial support to allow it to complement the government's efforts in assisting vulnerable people in Namibia who are food insecure as a result of the drought.

## 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. There are no other INGOs present in Namibia. 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. At the regional level, the Regional Governor is the chairperson of the Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee. Namibia Red Cross Society is a member of both National and Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees.

NRCS will work closely with the relevant departments of the Government of Namibia, as well as the two UN Agencies operating in the country, UNICEF and WFP. A highlight of this Appeal is the inter-agency collaboration to draw on each agency's area of expertise, building on on-going programmes and the collaboration of NRCS, while contributing the Movement's experience and on-the-ground outreach to the most vulnerable within the targeted communities.

WFP in Namibia provides technical support to the government for food security assessment and logistical systems. The government is the lead for food distributions. UNICEF provides technical support to the government on WASH and nutrition sectors, and UNICEF and the NRCS are in active discussions for an

operational partnership for the drought response. A proposal has been submitted to UNICEF for water service delivery, nutritional surveillance and referrals.

The government has set up a coordination mechanism for the drought response 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 the three working groups, contributing on the development of response plans.

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. PNS based in-country are updated regularly as the situation unfolds.

NRCS has been in discussions with USAID who have already contributed \$50,000 for a water & sanitation response to this drought. Similar discussions will be undertaken with ECHO.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The NRCS participated in the initial joint assessment to collect data to identify the needs of the community. From the results of this assessment, NRCS has developed program plans and has held discussions with different donors, government and UN agencies for potential collaboration.

NRCS is already implementing a soup kitchen programme for orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs), which is contributing to meeting the daily needs of a few of the affected populations.

## The needs

An estimated 331,000 people in rural communities are classified as food insecure – 14% of Namibia's total population of 2.3 million. An additional 447,577 people classified as moderately food insecure.

**Table 1: Food insecure populations (as per EFSA)**

S.no.	Region	Rural population	Food insecure	% food insecure
1	Kavango	201,800	80,720	40
2	Omusati	242,900	45,665	19
3	Oshikoto	181,600	42,858	24
4	Ohangwena	245,100	40,442	17
5	Kunene	88,300	29,051	33
6	Otjozondjupa	142,400	21,930	15
7	Oshana	174,900	19,064	11
8	Karas	57,100	12,619	22
9	Erongo	114,900	10,916	10
10	Caprivi	61,900	8,171	13
11	Hardap	34,500	7,625	22
12	Omaheke	70,800	6,938	10
13	Khomas	22,200	4,928	22
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,638,400</b>	<b>330,927</b>	<b>20</b>

**NB: Regions highlighted in red indicate NRCS proposed areas of operation**

NRCS has identified four of the top five regions with high food insecure populations to operate in (see those marked in red in table above). These are the regions where it has an established network of volunteers and a history of community support. Three out these four regions namely Kavango, Oshikoto and Ohangwena have a substantial proportion of households relying on crop production and which are now adversely affected by crop failure, whereas the fourth region, Kunene, where a substantial proportion of households rely on livestock production, is adversely affected by drought in terms of reduced pastures and water for drinking.

Without appropriate interventions, those people who are moderately food insecure could rapidly become food insecure, and in the time since the initial assessment was undertaken in April, the situation for some of the population groups is likely to have worsened. While the on-going safety net programmes of the government

such as pensions and grants are relieving the hardships facing the drought affected communities, by April communities had already started to adopt coping strategies such as going an entire day without eating, limiting portion sizes of meals and harvesting immature crops. NRCS will undertake baseline surveys of the communities that it assists, as well as post-project surveys, in order to compile a robust report on the impact of interventions under this appeal.

The Government of Namibia is responding to the situation, and has announced an emergency allocation of N\$200 million (US\$20.7 million), and has initiated response activities including the provision of food rations through regional councils and the drilling of 40 boreholes and is developing a comprehensive response plan.

### Sector specific needs, response and gaps

**Food security:** The EFSA assessment has shown that 27% of the sampled households had borderline food consumption score and 20% had a poor score. Some 43% of the households that are already asset poor have poor food consumption scores, implying that such households are unable to access diverse foods in order to attain their adequate kilo calorie requirements. Overall, about 30% of households have reduced their number of meals consumed per day to one meal, compared to two to three meals in normal conditions and 46% households have moderate to poor dietary diversity.

About 58% of households planted less land area as compared to the 2012 season, and 85% cited weather-related reasons for this. The average cattle price is on a downward trend as of April 2013 and the reducing livestock price is an indicator that household purchasing power is also compromised, especially those depending on livestock sales for income.

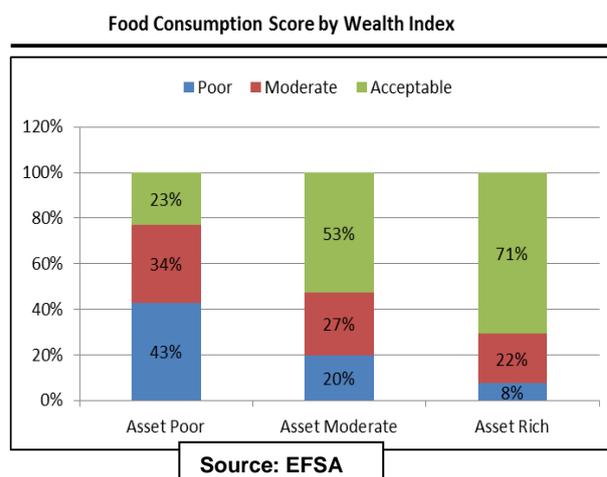
While generally most markets in the assessed regions remained functional despite the drought and floods that characterized the 2012-13 rainfall season, the severe impact was on food commodity availability, such as *mahangu* (pearl millet) and maize.

The Government of Namibia has already started distributing food to those affected, however, so far it is limited to 12.5 kg of maize flour per family. The Government has also started the process of registering affected families. So far there have been gaps in registration as a clear criteria for identification of families has not been identified, therefore many more families than expected have been registered. A working group has now been tasked to define selection criteria and convey it to the regional councils. The Government is planning large-scale food distributions with technical assistance from WFP and is designing food-for-work programmes. Cash-for-work programmes are also being considered. The EFSA suggested that in many locations, markets are generally functioning, therefore it is a possibility that large scale food distribution may affect market functionality.

Further, while the EFSA survey gave a broad picture of food insecurity for the whole country, it does not provide specific micro level details for developing a community level programme such as targeting, market based responses etc., and a detailed community level assessment is therefore required. The Government of Namibia, UN Agencies and NRCS are in discussions to identify response gaps and ways to address these gaps.

**Nutrition:** It is estimated that approximately 109,000 children under age 5 living in rural households are food insecure and are at risk of malnutrition due to reduced availability, access and utilization of food, compounded by limited access to safe water and improved sanitation. Approximately 20,000 pregnant women living in rural households classified as food insecure are at risk of malnutrition, thus compromising the health of new-borns. There are high incidences of stunting (29%) among children, as well as high rates of HIV/AIDS prevalence (18.8%) among pregnant women.

The health system in Namibia is heavily biased toward facility based health care service provision, whereby individuals must travel from their homes and villages to seek care. The current level of human resources for health is inadequate to provide routine community-based and extensive home-based care services for improving the nutritional status of women and children.



Monitoring of acute malnutrition amongst children under age five and pregnant woman is on-going and needs to be strengthened, given the vulnerability that children face due to inequitable access to health and nutrition services. There is need for a more integrated community-based response that complements the public health care system by reaching women and children in their homes with nutrition services and counselling and referring to health facilities when needed. This includes identifying households with children at risk of malnutrition and supporting caregivers with education and counselling about infant feeding and caring practices, both from an emergency and development perspective. The referrals will link to the existing Government of Namibia health facilities where therapeutic support is available for acutely malnourished children.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** About 32% of households and communities use boreholes as their main sources of water, followed by piped water (20%) and public taps in neighbouring houses (19%). About 23 % of households' access water from unimproved sources, i.e. from unprotected wells and ponds, rivers and streams, which has an adverse impact on water quality. As a result of the severe drought, water tables have lowered and borehole flow has been affected. Open water sources did not recharge to their capacity and some of these water sources have since dried. The availability of water at household level has significantly reduced and the consumption of water per person per day has been compromised. The situation is compounded by the high cost of water further limiting household access to water. Most households are now using their limited funds to buy food instead of water.

Overall, a vast majority of households (88%) do not treat water. The high incidence of non-treatment of water for drinking has serious health implications.

Furthermore, access to clean water and basic sanitation is significantly lower in the northern regions than in the southern parts of the country, particularly in the regions NRCS is planning this response. Access to safe water in the target areas is much lower than the national average of 87%. Only 34% of the total population in Kunene, 21% in Ohangwena and 12% in Kavango have access to adequate and clean hygienic sanitation, compared with the national average of 54%. Approximately 97% of the population in the targeted areas practices open defecation. Regular outbreaks of cholera have been reported from the target area.

UNICEF is currently supporting the MAWF to increase access to water through the provision of water storage tanks and water treatment chemicals. Currently 20 water tanks are pre-positioned in two regions in the north, however, there are gaps in the provision of water storage tanks, as 11 of the country's 13 regions are without water tanks for additional water storage. The Government plans to drill 40 boreholes in the affected region. This, however, is dependent on budget availability and may not be able to provide emergency water services with immediate effect.

In summary, the priority needs of the beneficiaries are highlighted as access to food, water & sanitation facilities, nutrition uptake and agricultural inputs packages (including seeds, tools, fertilizers and appropriate training) for the 2013-14 season.

To strengthen programme planning and to build on the needs highlighted above, the NRCS is proposing to undertake a more detailed and integrated assessment on food security, WASH and nutrition immediately after the commencement of this operation.

## The proposed operation

Based on the needs analysis, NRCS proposes to work in the four worst affected regions of the country to provide immediate assistance to drought affected populations and to support the recovery of these communities. The overall objective of the operation is to reduce the risk of morbidity and mortality of the drought affected populations by improving access to food, water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition services for a period of 12 months.

The proposed programme will 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 on-going programmes.

The challenge of food shortages is aggravated by a knowledge gap on which crops best suit the agricultural conditions, as well as farmers' access to appropriate inputs for agricultural activities.



The Namibian Government, through the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management, has started to provide food items to food insecure people and NRCS is in a good position to support the distributions through its regional offices and network of volunteers in the target regions. Under the Appeal, NRCS is able to assist with beneficiary identification and registration and, if required, with the actual food distributions. In addition, NRCS plans to strengthen and expand its existing feeding scheme in Kavango and Kunene regions and establish new soup kitchens in Ohangwena and Oshikoto. These soup kitchens can be expanded to support 500 beneficiaries in each region, targeting particularly vulnerable people such as orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), disabled people, and the elderly people. NRCS is specifically targeting those who are unable to participate in government run food-for-work programme, to avoid any duplication and at the same time reach the most vulnerable groups. Namibia Red Cross supports community vegetable gardens which are managed by vulnerable community members and provide vegetables to the feeding scheme. To sustain the feeding scheme under this appeal, the existing vegetable gardens will be expanded and provided with gardening tools. New gardens will be established in the regions without existing gardens.

Water & sanitation support will be provided in the four regions by providing hardware support such water tanks, purification tables, jerry cans, rehabilitation of water points and construction of emergency sanitation facilities. The interventions, working alongside the government as well as UNICEF, will enhance household access to clean and safe water for household consumption as well as water for livestock. Hygiene promotion sessions will also be conducted to encourage hygiene practices that prevent the spread of diseases.

As part of the response, NRCS will train its volunteers to support and provide community-based maternal, infant and young child nutrition, health and hygiene promotion to strengthen community resilience to future shocks. Improving infant and young child feeding and caring practices in non-emergency situations will ensure stronger and healthier children who if exposed to disasters may be more able to resist and cope with shocks that affect their nutritional status. Volunteers will be trained in hygiene promotion using Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST). In partnership with UNICEF, volunteers will be trained in identification of children affected with acute malnutrition, via MUAC (Mid Upper Arm Circumference) screening, and referring the identified children to Government health centres for therapeutic feeding and treatment. This will be followed by regular household visits of the affected children.

Further to meeting basic food needs, water and nutrition interventions, this appeal also has a component of livelihood interventions such as crop production and capacity building which are to meet medium to long-term needs. The recovery component of the intervention will include providing seeds and tools to subsistence farmers and train 150 lead farmers in good agricultural practices to boost food production. Lead farmers knowledge will then be passed onto 300 follower farmers. The core areas of the training will be a conservation agriculture package, early maturing seed varieties and early planting, livestock production, and post-harvest, storage and handling. The extension services, in collaboration with the government, will be further cascaded down to reach all the 4,000 farmers being supported as planned under this Appeal. The training, technical support and supervision visit will be done jointly by NRCS officers and Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) extension technicians in the respective regions. The selection of beneficiary farmers and lead farmers will be undertaken in joint collaboration between NRCS, the farmers' union and MAWF extension officers.

### **Beneficiary selection**

NRCS will use available data to determine the gaps in the government response and identify most vulnerable families by undertaking community discussions and using the criteria developed by the technical working group in Windhoek. To avoid duplication, it will be one of the criteria that families getting support from other stakeholders are not included as part of this response.

### **Water**

On water supply, NRCS will select the most affected areas which have not been covered by government and other stakeholders. The beneficiary table below shows estimate household numbers that will benefit from water supply (tanks, rehabilitated water points, jerry cans and purification tablets).

### **Sanitation**

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has relocated 450 individuals from the marginalised San<sup>1</sup> community to a camp setting to support them during the drought and have requested NRCS for support. As part of this appeal NRCS is planning to build twenty-two toilets in the camp (one toilet for twenty adults, as per SPHERE standards). NRCS and the division of the OPM representing the San community plan to conduct an assessment at the camp to determine gender segregation, age and other criteria to design and plan latrine construction. Most of the other sanitation needs in the community are from a development perspective as most of the people are living in their original areas, and as such these sanitation needs are not included in the emergency appeal.

### **Soup Kitchens**

The EFSA recommends food support until the end of March when the next harvest will be which is about 10 months food support. Considering the government is planning to start large scale food and cash for work programmes, this appeal restricts its support to providing cooked meals to 2,000 orphan children, elderly, persons with disability, who are not receiving assistance from other stakeholders for up to six months. The NRCS will reassess the need for continued food support after that time and base the decision on whether other programmes, especially those of the government, have scaled up or not and whether the Red Cross beneficiaries are being covered by government general distributions or school feeding programmes, or by other agencies' programmes. We are also concerned that longer term direct food support may increase dependency and therefore a reassessment of the situation will be an important part of the operation.

### **Hygiene promotion and nutrition volunteers**

The volunteers' selection will be based on the NRCS volunteers' database. In total, 350 volunteers which can be trained to deliver activities on hygiene promotion and nutrition will be selected. The volunteers will be clustered per area to form and train community groups and cascade their knowledge to the wider community. In total, 2,500 community groups and 350 volunteers for hygiene promotion and nutrition volunteers respectively will be trained to reach 11,000 household on hygiene promotion and nutrition. A total of 350 volunteers will be trained for both nutrition and hygiene promotion activities.

### **Seeds and tools**

A total of 4,000 farmers will receive seeds based on the advice of farmers union and 150 lead farmers will receive tools and seeds. The selection criteria for beneficiary farmers for seeds are based on vulnerability and willingness to farm. The seeds will be provided to existing farmers only and not to those starting farming as a new activity. The selected farmers will be trained and tasked to train others. They will be provided with seeds and tools so that their field should be a demonstration for others. The estimate number of 150 farmers was obtained from the farmers union.

The detail assessment will be conducted for all beneficiary categories for proper targeting and implementation. The table below shows the number of beneficiaries per region.

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<sup>1</sup> San communities are amongst the most marginalised communities in the North East of Namibia and are hunters and gatherers. They co-exist with other pastoralist and farming communities.

## Beneficiary table

Region	Water (HH)	Sanitation (Individuals)	Hygiene (HH)	Soup Kitchen (individuals)	Seeds and Tools (HH)	Nutrition volunteers (Individuals)
Kunene	3,000		600	500	800	87
Kavango	3,500		700	500	1,200	88
Ohangwena	2,500		700	500	1,100	88
Oshikoto	2,000	450	500	500	900	87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>350</b>

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods	
<b>Outcome 1: At least 2,000 Orphan and Vulnerable children, disabled and elderly people have improved access to sufficient nutrition food in the targeted areas for up to six months</b>	
Outputs (expected results)	Planned activities
<p>Integrated needs assessment and baseline completed</p> <p>Provide cooked meals at the four regional soup kitchens to 2,000 of the most vulnerable individuals in the four regions for six months (two times a day).</p> <p>Strengthen and establish a total of four kitchen gardens for supporting feeding scheme</p> <p>4 regions = 4 kitchens = feeding 2,000 in total (500 per kitchen)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designing of methodology and questionnaires for integrated WASH, Food Security and Nutrition assessment</li> <li>Household Economy Security technical support</li> <li>40 volunteers are trained to assist government for targeting and food distribution (10 in each affected area)</li> <li>Support 2000 individuals (500 most vulnerable individuals each in the four regions).</li> <li>Procure cooking materials for each kitchen in each region. These will include 2 big pots, one stove with two plates, 500 plates, 5 washing dishes and 500 spoons per region.</li> <li>Procure foods items for soup kitchen (Maize meal 176.4 MT, Beans 3.15 MT, Fish 1.6 MT, Beef 1.6 MT, cooking oil 1.6 MT and vegetable 5.25 MT)</li> <li>The rations were calculated using standard calculator.</li> <li>Train 40 volunteers (10 per region) in food preparation</li> <li>10 volunteers cook and provide meals to beneficiaries per region</li> <li>Establish one community group (fifteen members per group) per garden that will work on the gardens entailing beneficiaries of the feeding schemes. If necessary, gardening activities will start November and December during rainfall season. The community groups will also benefit from the tanks to be provided all though the gardens will be next to river or water points.</li> <li>Give one training and follow-up support to each community groups on gardening (soil preparation, compost making, planting, pest and diseases control, watering and harvesting)</li> <li>Procure vegetable seeds for the gardens (including Cabbages, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Rape, Carrot, Beetroots, Spinach, Onion and Green peppers), 350 kg per community group.</li> <li>Procure tools that will be used in the gardens (8 watering cans, 8 digging forks, 8 rakes, 3 spraying cans, 5 spades, 3 wheelbarrows, 15 gloves, 2 generators, 4 roles of steel wires, 2 roles of soft wires, 2 rolls of diamond wire, 56 poles, 2 gates, 25 cement, 4 black pipes, 4 tanks and tank stands each garden)</li> <li>Procure other gardening inputs such as fertilizers and weed killers</li> <li>Support soil preparation, planting, weeding, disease and pest control and harvesting by NRCS volunteers and Government extension workers</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2: At least 80 per cent of under 5 children have access to community based nutrition and during the drought emergency in four northern regions of Namibia</b>	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
80% of households with mothers and caregivers of children under 5 years of age receive nutrition education and counselling and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a minimum of two TOTs in C-IYCF, acute malnutrition screening and WASH hygiene promotion (PHAST) for 350 volunteers</li> <li>Cascade C-IYCF, acute malnutrition screening and hygiene promotion to health volunteers in Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Kunene regions.</li> </ul>

<p>hygiene promotion</p> <p>100% of children under 5 years from the target regions, identified as being severely malnourished are referred to health facility services for management and treatment</p> <p>Community demand for maternal, infant and young child nutrition</p>	<p>Target 80% (280) of 350 volunteers over 12 month period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a household monitoring and record keeping template for use by 350 trained health volunteers</li> <li>• Develop and set up strong referral linkages to existing health facilities implementing the Nutrition, Assessment, Counselling and Support (NACS) programme.</li> <li>• Develop a referral tool that links pregnant and lactating women, infants and young children to health facilities for treatment and management of severe acute malnutrition.</li> <li>• Orientate Government Health Committees including the Regional Aids Coordinating Committee (RACOC) and Constituency Aids Coordinating Committee (CACOC) in the target regions on the expanded scope of practice of health volunteers</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 3: Reduced food insecurity among 4,000 affected rural households through inputs, support and training.</b></p>	
<p><b>Outputs (expected results)</b></p>	<p><b>Planned Activities</b></p>
<p>4,000 households provided with seeds and 150 lead farmers trained in good farming practices and provided with fertiliser</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out continuous assessments of food security, nutrition and livelihoods</li> <li>• Identify 150 lead farmers (37 per region)</li> <li>• Distribute maize and pearl millet (mahangu) seeds to 4,000 and 2,000 households respectively and fertilizers to 150 lead farmers. (25 kg of maize seed, 25 kg of mahangu (millet) seed per household and 50kg of fertilizer per lead farmer) for a field of up to 4 ha.</li> <li>• Distribution of tools to 4,000 households (each household will receive one hoe).</li> <li>• Community sensitization and training on best agricultural practices</li> <li>• Identification of drought tolerant crop varieties</li> <li>• Train 150 lead farmers in conservation agriculture and usage of drought tolerant, early maturing crops varieties and introduction to livestock and rangeland management</li> <li>• Four training in seed selection and preservation for 300 follower farmers conducted by lead farmers.</li> <li>• Conduct a training on post harvesting and storage handling training for 150 lead farmers</li> <li>• Seed multiplication demonstration</li> <li>• Monitoring of progress for the targeted farmers by NRCS regional officer and extension technicians. DRR and Monitoring and Evaluation coordinators will conduct quarterly field visits for monitoring purpose.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion</b></p>	
<p><b>Outcome 4: 11,000 families have access to safe and clean water for emergency domestic and livestock consumption.</b></p>	
<p><b>Outputs (expected results)</b></p>	<p><b>Planned Activities</b></p>
<p>85% of target beneficiaries reports access and use of safe drinking water</p> <p>Increased access to water for livestock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of water purification tablets to 11,000 households</li> <li>• Distribution of jerry cans to 11,000 households</li> <li>• Training of 11,000 households on use of water purification tablets at time of distribution and in follow up home visits.</li> <li>• Distribution of plastic water tanks (5,000L) for 24 community groups, Directorate of Water Supply, Sanitation and Coordination will be filling water in the tanks</li> <li>• Rehabilitate 5 water points</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 5: Increased hygiene knowledge for community members in the targeted areas</b></p>	
<p><b>Outputs (expected results)</b></p>	<p><b>Planned Activities</b></p>
<p>Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training 350 volunteers in hygiene promotion using PHAST.</li> <li>• Community education on hygiene promotion</li> <li>• Provide hygiene kits to volunteers</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 6: To provide access 450 individuals to sanitation facilities in relocation areas of San communities in Oshikoto region for</b></p>	
<p><b>Outputs (expected results)</b></p>	<p><b>Planned Activities</b></p>
<p>85% target population reports access and regular use of sanitation facilities provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 15 volunteers in emergency latrine construction</li> <li>• Consultation with affected population to determine latrine design and location</li> <li>• Construct 22 latrines at a camp for 450 relocated individuals</li> <li>• Awareness raising on the use of the latrine by NRCS volunteers</li> </ul>

## **Logistics**

The NRCS has a well-established logistics division in place, and will rely on SARO IFRC for technical support. While the NRCS has some warehouse capacity they will rent warehouses for storage space where free space cannot be sourced. NRCS will seek permission to use public places such as schools and community halls when hosting events and when distributing items to the beneficiaries. The long standing partnership with other stakeholders will be used to ensure smooth and efficient operation.

The tools for farming and equipment for the soup kitchens will be procured locally from within the region. NRCS has on-going food security projects in the regions, providing seeds, fertilisers and the same kind of tools to be provided to the farmers and it's done by the region with assistance of the logistics department at Headquarters in Windhoek. NRCS has experience of purchase of water purification tablets and jerry cans which are regularly procured as part of the flood responses. The tanks for water storage (hard plastic 5000L) are planned to be purchased locally, however, if they are in short supply an international procurement may be required. Materials for toilets will also be procured locally.

## **Communication – Advocacy and Public information**

The National Society will keep a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and its stakeholders including the beneficiaries. Information will be provided through the dissemination of web stories, photos, beneficiary profiles, facts and figures, and a video report outlining the needs of the situation. Maintaining the profile of emergency operations is vital for fundraising, and advocacy. Regular press conferences will be held to keep the media updated on the progress of the action. A media tour will be conducted to bring international journalists to field so that the international community and donors have an increased knowledge of the situation so as to act on.

The communications activities in the appeal are also aimed at supporting the National Society to improve the communications capacity.

## **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.

NRCS has been implementing Disaster Risk Reduction / Food Security projects for nearly over seven years and has built strong partnerships as well as experience. The National Society has responded swiftly and effectively through the mobilization of resources (people, funds and other assets) during the past emergency operations.

NRCS has at its disposal staff and volunteers trained in National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs). The NRCS has at its disposal five Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) trained staff and one Emergency Response Unit (ERU) trained staff on WatSan. NRCS has also established Community Disaster Risk Management Committees (CDRMCs) responsible for disaster risk management interventions at community level.

NRCS has branches in eight regions in Caprivi, Kavango, Otjozondjupa, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Kunene Omusati and Khomas region, this includes all the four regions where this operation is planned to be implemented.

The Regional Manager of the respective regional branches will be responsible for direct delivery of the programme. This will be overseen the NRCS Disaster Management Co-ordinator based in Windhoek. A dedicated Operations Manager for this emergency response will be recruited and will work alongside the DMC and oversee the entire implementation of the project. This position will be filled temporarily by seeking RDRT deployment, and then more permanently once funds have been raised through this Appeal.

## **Capacity of the IFRC**

The SARO will support the operation in terms of communication, finance, PMER and support visits. An Operations Manager for this emergency response will be recruited and will work alongside the Disaster Management Coordinator and oversee the entire implementation of the project. This position will be filled temporarily using an RDRT deployment. Discussions are on-going with British Red Cross regarding the contribution of Household Economic Survey delegate to undertake detailed assessment of the drought and the resulting food insecurity in Namibia.

**Budget summary**

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

*Walter Cotte*  
*Under Secretary General*  
*Programme Services Division*

*Bekele Geleta*  
*Secretary General*

## Contact information

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

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- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731067277; 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.

[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.
-

**EMERGENCY APPEAL:**

**NAMIBIA: DROUGHT**

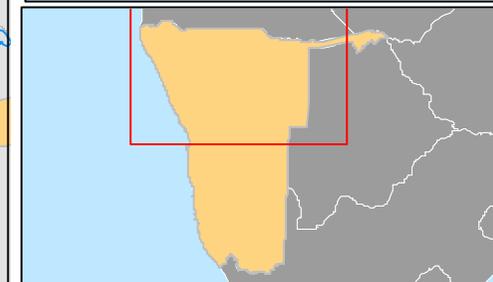
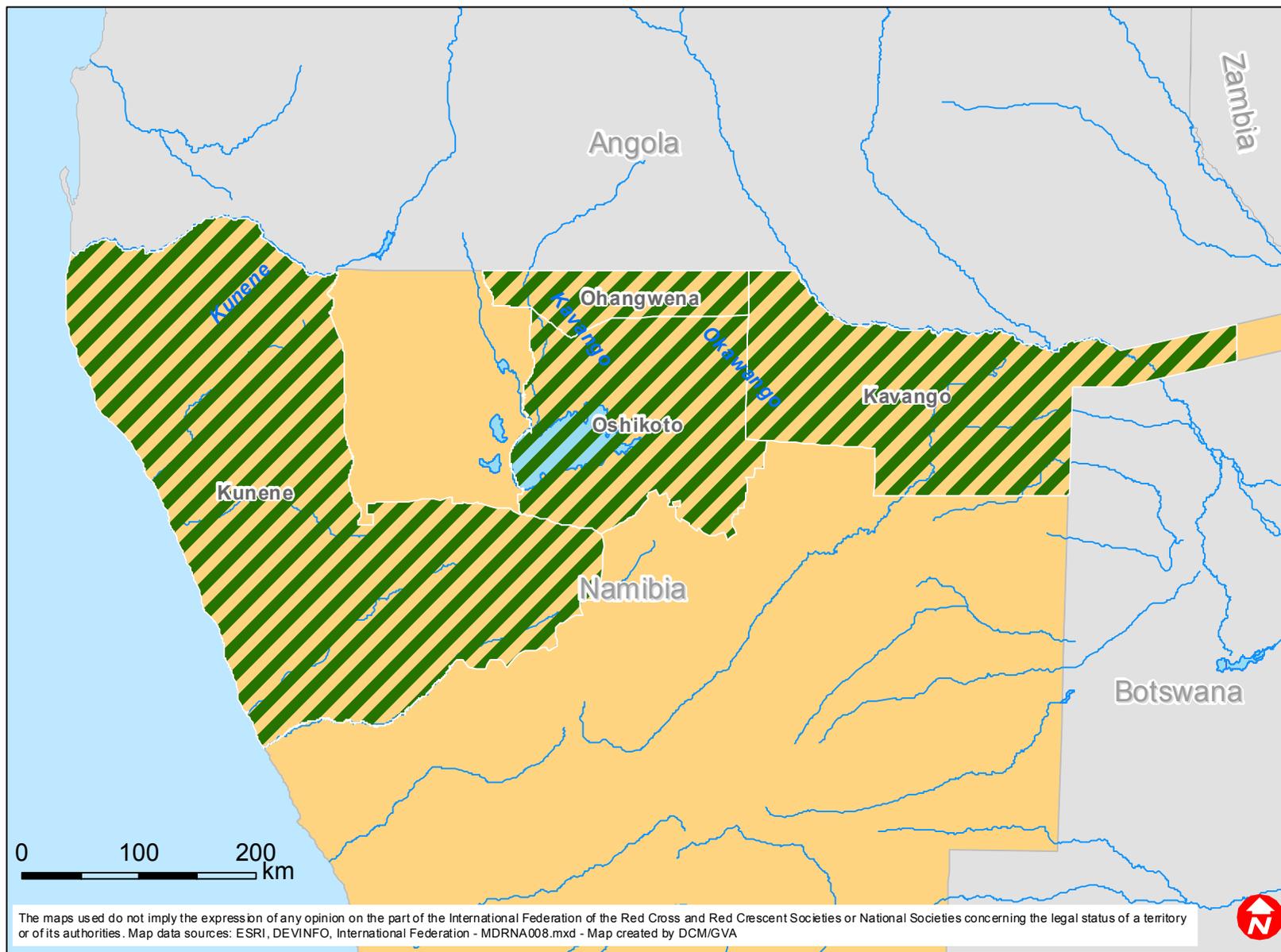
**(MDRNA008)**

**28/06/2013**

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget (CHF)
Food	164,759			164,759.00
Seeds and Plants	44,764			44,764.15
Water and Sanitation	179,906			179,905.66
Medical & first aid	147			146.75
Teaching materials	158,591			158,590.57
Utensils and tools	166,038			166,037.74
Other Utensils & Tools	9,962			9,962.26
<b>TOTAL RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTIONS AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>724,166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>724,166.13</b>
Vehicle	37,736			37,735.85
Computer	943			943.40
<b>TOTAL LAND, VEICHLE AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>38,679</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,679.25</b>
Storage and Warehousing	15,094			15,094.34
Distribution and Monitoring	1,415			1,415.09
Transport and vehicle costs	29,245			29,245.28
<b>TOTAL LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>45,755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,754.72</b>
International Staff	127,547			127,547.17
National Society Staff	79,280			79,279.66
Consultants	20,047			20,047.17
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	<b>226,874</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>226,874.00</b>
Workshop and trainings	187,660			187,660.38
<b>TOTAL WORKSHOP AND TRAINING</b>	<b>187,660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187,660.38</b>
Travel	28,302			28,301.89
Informantion & Public Relation	15,094			15,094.34
Office cost	6,849			6,849.06
Communication	2,632			2,632.08
Financial charges	3,302			3,301.89
SARO Office shared costs	9,000			9,000.00
<b>TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>65,179</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,179.25</b>
<b>Sub-TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,288,313.71</b>			<b>1,288,313.71</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery (PSSR)	83,740.39			83,740.39
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>83,740.39</b>			<b>83,740.39</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,372,054</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,372,054</b>



# Namibia: Drought



 Targetted regions

