

# OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## ANGOLA: FLOODS

Emergency Appeal MDRAO002  
GLIDE no. FF-2007-000020-AGO  
22 June 2007

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.*

### In Brief

Appeal no. MDRAO002; Operations Update no. 1; Period covered: 29 January to 31 March 2007 (This update covers activities implemented using DREF support).

Appeal coverage: 27.3%; Outstanding needs: CHF 1,029,252 (USD 836,790 or EUR 623,789).

[<Click here to go to the attached interim financial report>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched 23 February 2007 for CHF 1,416,264 (USD 1,133,011 or EUR 874,237) for three months to assist 30,000 beneficiaries (5,000 households).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 90,764 (USD 855,061 or EUR 639,771). For the DREF Bulletin, please refer to: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRAO002.pdf>

Related Emergency Appeal: [Appeal no. MDRAO001](#) (Angola: Cholera)

**Operational Summary:** On 29 January 2007, the Federation allocated CHF 90,764 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Angola Red Cross in responding to the needs of people affected by floods in Luanda. Following another spate of flooding in Moxico Province, the Federation launched an Emergency Appeal for CHF 1.4 million to assist 5,000 households for three months. Due to increased needs in Moxico, available relief items and funds were reallocated from Luanda and the two operations were merged. This report covers activities implemented in Luanda (prior to the launch of the appeal) and those implemented in Moxico (due to funding limitations and logistical constraints, they are yet to be completed).



Photo left: Beneficiaries return home after receiving non-food items distributed by Angola Red Cross in Luanda.

This operation is aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

#### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

## **Background**

On 21 January 2007, unusually persistent rains were experienced in Luanda Province, Angola. The resultant flash floods caused extensive damage to infrastructure in the Kilamba Kiaxi, Cacuaco, Samba and Ingombota municipalities. Bridges connecting municipalities of Bengo Province with the capital city, Luanda, were also damaged. A rapid assessment by Angola Red Cross, together with the Angolan Government, determined that 3,000 families were left without shelter, 11 people were missing and 117 were confirmed dead. The floods also exacerbated the already precarious public health situation and triggered an increase of cholera cases in the affected municipalities. [Angola Red Cross has been implementing an operation in response to the cholera crisis. Recently, the cholera emergency operation was extended until the end of June 2007 due to an upsurge in cholera cases. For more information on the cholera operation, please refer to Operations Update no. 6, which is available on the Federation's website at page: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRAO00106.pdf>].

A task force led by the National Civil Protection Unit (CPU), of which the Angola Red Cross is a member, was established and became operational three days after the disaster struck. Through the CPU, the military and the police deployed search and rescue teams using helicopters and divers. Seven resettlement camps were identified and set up in the Cacuaco, Kilamba Kiaxi, Viana, Benfica and Cazenga municipalities. Approximately 4,000 people were safely relocated to the camps and were provided with tents, mattresses, blankets and other necessities. Communal latrines and water supply systems were also installed in all camps.

Due to the persistent rains, the floods extended to a number of other provinces in Angola, with Moxico Province (Cazombo and Alto-Zambeze) being the most affected. According to various sources, it is estimated that 49,586 people (about 5,000 families) in ten villages, were affected by the floods and needed urgent assistance. Most of the affected villages in Moxico Province were surrounded by water and roads were completely flooded. Two thousand eight hundred crop fields were submerged and the main source of food crop, cassava, was either destroyed by the rain or infested by pests. Communities resorted to using unsafe water from the streams, and as a result, an increase of malaria, diarrhoeal, skin and eye diseases as well as respiratory tract infection cases have been reported.

Logistical constraints were experienced during the initial phase of the operation since the affected area could only be accessed by helicopter; the National Society was completely dependent on the Civil Protection Unit in accessing affected areas. Despite commitment from the Civil Protection Unit to support the operation, most airlifts to Cazombo District had to be postponed (except for an assessment mission that was carried out from 6 – 12 March 2007), and relief items are still awaiting deployment to the flooded areas. However, the government has been distributing military food rations, medicine and some mosquito nets. The Angola Red Cross has also been able to mobilize CHF 250,000 worth of relief items from in-country partners.

## **Operational developments**

In Luanda Province, the Angola Red Cross implemented relief activities in the resettlement camps, with Red Cross volunteers facilitating hygiene education activities. The National Society started distributing non-food items on 29 January 2007 and the exercise was completed on 22 February 2007. The government pledged to support the affected families with reconstruction of houses and has started distributing building materials such as corrugated iron sheets. Floodwaters have since subsided but people are still in resettlement camps.

The government has been distributing food rations, tents and clothes donated by International Organization for Migration (IOM). Medical kits, including basic medication for one month, were initially delivered to seven health posts. However, the stocks were quickly depleted. Through collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), medicines, especially for malaria treatment, as well as mosquito nets have been mobilized. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has donated mosquito nets to the government.

Due to insufficient funding and slow donor response to this operation, the strategy of the National Society – with Federation assistance – is to mobilize essential relief items in country. On 4 April 2007, UNICEF provided 50,000 oral rehydration solution (ORS) tablets, 5,000 mosquito nets, 700,000 aqua tabs and 10 hand pumps to Angola Red Cross. Oxfam-UK also provided 12,000 aqua tabs and two tonnes of agricultural inputs while Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)-Belgium donated a 15,000-litre collapsible tank and one 5x10 metre tent.

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From 6 – 12 March 2007, the Angola Red Cross/Federation deployed an assessment team in Moxico Province. The team is coordinating with local authorities and field partners to ensure that its report is shared with the government, the IOM and other partners. At the provincial level, the Civil Protection Unit facilitates coordination and meetings on progress are held three times a week. The local municipality is receiving technical support from the CPU in Luanda, which has provided staff to be based in Cazombo District. The military provided two helicopters for the operation. However, it has been very difficult to access these helicopters to deploy relief items.

### Red Cross and Red Crescent action - objectives, progress and impact

Following the floods, Angola Red Cross redeployed 50 volunteers from the cholera operation to the resettlement camps; the volunteers were tasked to conduct health and hygiene education activities. The Red Cross volunteers also assisted with the distribution of relief items.

Due to budgetary and logistics constraints, the original objective of this appeal has been revised. Red Cross action will now include support to water and sanitation activities of the Ministry of Health as well as in the construction of ten traditional wells.

**Overall objective: To provide humanitarian assistance to 5,000 families affected by floods in Luanda and Moxico provinces.**

### Luanda Province

**Expected result 1:** 1,000 families in Samba, Cacuaco, and Kilamba Kiaxi are provided with non-food items.

#### Progress

Following further assessments by the Red Cross, the number of target people was reduced from 1,000 to 810 families. Each beneficiary family was provided with non-food items that consisted of a standard kitchen set, a 40-litre washing basin, a 20-litre water bucket, two 20-litre collapsible jerry cans, a litre of Lixivia water purification solution (enough to purify 4,000 litres of water), a 15,000-litre collapsible tank, a 5x10 metre tent and 2kg of soap.

**Table 1: Non-food items distributed in Luanda**

Item description	Quantity received	Households	Samba	K.Kiaxi	Cacuaco	Balance
Lixivia	1,008	810	200	390	220	198
Buckets (10-litre)	548	420	200	0	220	128
Washing basins (40-litre)	1,000	810	200	390	220	190
Washing basins (20-litre)	1,000	810	200	390	220	190
Soap (1 kg)	2,000	710	200	780	440	580
Knives (five piece set)	880	810	200	390	220	70
Cups	6,000	810	1,200	2,340	1,320	1,140
Plates	6,000	810	1,200	2,340	1,320	1,140
Pots	2,002	810	400	780	440	382
Cutlery sets (six people)	1,000	810	200	390	220	190
Jerry cans (20-litre)	1,000	500	-	-	-	1,000

**Expected result 2:** Conduct health and hygiene education and support with sanitation.

#### Progress

Red Cross volunteers conducted health and hygiene awareness activities covering water-related diseases, malaria and promotion of hygiene practices in resettlement camps. About 4,200 people were reached with health-related information. The volunteers also participated in the government's latrine construction programme, where 28 communal latrines were constructed.

#### Impact

The non-food relief items distributed by the Red Cross have mitigated the effects of floods for 810 families. Red Cross relief efforts have contributed to improving the dignity of the people affected by floods as they continue to

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prepare their meals and improve their personal hygiene. Furthermore, provision of water purification solutions and soap has contributed to minimizing the risks of water and sanitation related diseases.

The active role of the Angola Red Cross in coordinating and implementing the operation has strengthened its disaster response capacity. It has also increased the confidence of the government and other partners in the disaster response capabilities of the National Society.

### **Constraints**

Lack of transport made it difficult to deploy volunteers in different locations and affected monitoring of activities. In addition, the government delayed to avail official statistics of the flood-affected people, thus making it difficult to develop realistic planning and allocation of resources.

## **Moxico Province**

**Expected result 1:** 5,000 families in Cazombo District (Moxico Province) are provided with non-food items.

### **Progress**

The Angola Red Cross put in place an in-country mobilization strategy. As part of the strategy, the National Society received non-food items, including 50,000 ORS tablets, 700,000 aqua tabs, 5,000 mosquito nets and ten water pumps from UNICEF. In addition, Oxfam-UK donated 12,000 aqua tabs and 2 tonnes of agricultural inputs. The IOM took responsibility of procuring and distributing 15,000 blankets (IOM received funding for shelter materials and is already procuring zinc sheets and kitchen sets).

The Angola Red Cross has temporarily attached a logistician to the floods operation and has appointed a regional relief coordinator. Five thousand jerry cans, from the ongoing cholera operation, were redirected to the Moxico floods operation.

**Expected result 2:** 5,000 families in Cazombo district are provided with safe and clean water as well as sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion.

### **Progress**

A water and sanitation technician has been recruited from the provincial office of the Ministry of Health (MoH) to implement activities aimed at providing safe and clean water as well as sanitation facilities. The WatSan activities will be implemented in coordination with the local authorities. Ten water pumps donated by UNICEF will be fitted to the ten traditional wells that are targeted for rehabilitation.

**Expected result 3:** 5,000 families in Cazombo District are provided with primary health care.

### **Progress**

The Angola Red Cross has identified a nurse from one of its health posts to conduct basic hygiene promotion training for 100 newly recruited Red Cross volunteers. A hundred flip charts that were initially produced for the cholera operation are ready and will be used for the floods operation in Moxico Province.

**Expected result 4:** The disaster management capacity of the Angola Red Cross at the provincial and branch levels is strengthened.

### **Progress**

The Angola Red Cross provincial secretary (based in Luena) continues to act as the liaison between the headquarters and the field. The secretary is also facilitating coordination with the Civil Protection Unit and other partners in the affected areas. The National Society appointed the former HIV and AIDS coordinator as the field operations coordinator, to be based in Cazombo District. The logistics department of the National Society will support logistics training and distribution of relief items in the field for three weeks.

### **Impact**

The presence of a WatSan technician in the field for the duration of the operation has allowed for closer collaboration with the Ministry of Health. In-country mobilization of relief items has allowed for the re-allocation of funds to cover transportation and personnel costs.

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### Constraints

Although the Angola Red Cross has an active branch in Luena, the capital of Moxico Province, it has no trained volunteers in the affected areas. Additional volunteers will have to be trained on hygiene promotion and distribution of relief items.

Lack of alternative transportation to the affected regions made it difficult to move relief items and personnel to the different locations. This limitation has caused serious delays in implementing activities and has affected effective monitoring. Beside flooded roads and loose land mines, donor support to the floods appeal has been slow.

### Federation coordination

The Angola Red Cross established a task force that consisted of the Luanda provincial secretary and the disaster management, health, logistics and finance coordinators. The task force has enabled smooth implementation of the operation. The Federation's role in this operation is to provide technical support and to liaise with international partners and the media.

The Government of Angola appointed a larger task force/coordination group, which is chaired by the general brigade of the Civil Protection Service. This task force is comprised of Red Cross and government departments, including the military and police.

Commitment from other partners such as the Civil Protection Unit, UNICEF, IOM, Oxfam-UK, MSF Belgium and the Evangelic Church of Angola has allowed for in-country mobilization of adequate relief items.

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*For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

[<Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRAO002 - ANGOLA - LUANDA FLOOD

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2007/5
Appeal	MDRAO002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		1'416'264				1'416'264
B. Opening Balance		0				0
<b>Income</b>						
Cash contributions						
Japanese Red Cross		45'628				45'628
Monaco Red Cross		26'568				26'568
Netherlands Red Cross		64'400				64'400
Swedish Red Cross		248'220				248'220
United Arab Emirates - Private		2'196				2'196
C1. Cash contributions		387'012				387'012
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		387'012				387'012
D. Total Funding = B + C		387'012				387'012

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		387'012				387'012
E. Expenditure		-151'518				-151'518
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		235'494				235'494

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRAO002 - ANGOLA - LUANDA FLOOD

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2007/5
Appeal	MDRAO002
Budget	APPEAL

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**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		1'416'264					1'416'264	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief			481				481	-481
Clothing & textiles	477'750							477'750
Water & Sanitation	224'560		2'423				2'423	222'137
Medical & First Aid	3'250							3'250
Utensils & Tools	331'500		29'290				29'290	302'210
Other Supplies & Services	13'500		2'183				2'183	11'317
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>1'050'560</b>		<b>34'377</b>				<b>34'377</b>	<b>1'016'183</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	17'257		1'981				1'981	15'276
Distribution & Monitoring			68				68	-68
Transport & Vehicle Costs	8'840		15'415				15'415	-6'575
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>26'097</b>		<b>17'463</b>				<b>17'463</b>	<b>8'633</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
International Staff Payroll Benef	44'620		33'785				33'785	10'835
National Staff	9'750		13'255				13'255	-3'505
National Society Staff	21'515		7'160				7'160	14'355
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>75'885</b>		<b>54'201</b>				<b>54'201</b>	<b>21'684</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	24'050		3'437				3'437	20'613
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>24'050</b>		<b>3'437</b>				<b>3'437</b>	<b>20'613</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	5'197		6'597				6'597	-1'400
Information & Public Relation	8'125		5'637				5'637	2'488
Office Costs	5'226		2'304				2'304	2'922
Communications	23'900		2'937				2'937	20'963
Financial Charges	105'167		-801				-801	105'968
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>147'615</b>		<b>16'675</b>				<b>16'675</b>	<b>130'941</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	92'057		9'834				9'834	82'223
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>92'057</b>		<b>9'834</b>				<b>9'834</b>	<b>82'223</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			15'531				15'531	-15'531
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>15'531</b>				<b>15'531</b>	<b>-15'531</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1'416'264</b>		<b>151'518</b>				<b>151'518</b>	<b>1'264'747</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>1'264'747</b>				<b>1'264'747</b>	