Operations update

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Southern Africa: Floods

Revised Plan and Budget
Emergency appeal n° MDR63001
GLIDE n° FL-2008-00004-ANG/BOT/LSO/MOZ/MWI NAM/SWZ/ZMB/ZWE
Operations update n° 03
13 May, 2008

Activities covered in this Ops Update cover the period: 27 February to 30 April 2008. The financials are for the period up to 31 March 2008.

Appeal target (current): CHF 11,409,294 (USD 10,33m EUR 7,13m);

Appeal coverage: 38%; ***<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >***

Appeal history:

Zambia Red Cross volunteers during a social mobilisation campaign in a household affected by floods. **(Zambia Red Cross)**

- This **Emergency Appeal** was revised and launched on 13 February, 2008 for CHF 11,409,294 (USD 10,332,633 or EUR 7,131,363) for six months to assist a total of 154,150 beneficiaries in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- The **Preliminary Emergency Appeal** was launched on 18 January, 2008 for CHF 8,084,000 (USD 7.3m or EUR 5m) for six months to assist a total of 150,000 beneficiaries in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) MDR63001:** CHF 1,191,647 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the National Societies (Swaziland - CHF 52,720; Zambia - CHF 71,718; Zimbabwe - CHF 107,281; Lesotho - CHF 135,819 and Mozambique - CHF 824,109. The DREF would be reimbursed in April 2008.
- **Operations Update 1 (MDR6300101)** was issued on 4 February, 2008
- **Operations Update 2 (MDR6300102)** was issued on 3 March, 2008

Summary: During the three months of the operation (January – March 2008) through the International Federation's plan of action for the emergency phase of the operation, a total of CHF 1,222,644 was spent by the Federation and National Societies (NS) in flood-affected countries to cover operational expenditures for shelter, emergency relief, health and care, water and sanitation, and NS capacity building in disaster response.

The budget for the remaining three months has now been revised taking into account scaling-down on the emergency phase in six countries (Botswana Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) except for Angola, Namibia and Mozambique. Whilst the recovery phase is on-

going in Mozambique, the focus in Angola and Namibia is to continue with emergency operations as the displaced people are still in need of relief assistance. Therefore, the operation will be further revised to include short-term relief assistance to 3,000 households in Angola and 4,800 in Namibia. A total of 3,000 in Mozambique will benefit through a recovery programme designed to ensure re-settlement in the home villages. Relief distribution activities will be scaled-down in the other six countries. This operation is expected to be implemented until 31 July 2008.

Table 1: Number of beneficiaries assisted so far by country

Items	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Moz	Namibia	Swazi	Zambia	Zimb	Total
Target beneficiaries	5,650	4,500	30,000	45,000	24000	2,500	10,000	32,500	154,150
Beneficiaries assisted	1,353	3,200	8,570	47,695	35,000	1255	7,726	4,210	108.096
% of beneficiaries assisted.	24%	71%	29%	106%	146%	50%	77%	13%	71%

The situation

Over 66,830 families (334,150 people) were affected during the first three months of 2008 by heavy rains, which resulted in localised flooding in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, whilst Lesotho and Swaziland experienced hailstorms. Since early December 2007 floods and hailstorm caused considerable damage to infrastructure (roads, bridges, office buildings and homes); trees, crops and livestock. According to figures published by the National Disaster Authorities of the affected countries in February 2008, the cumulative number of death is estimated at 60. In addition, the intensity of rainfall increased in Angola beginning of March, which led to flooding and affecting 13,500 families (68,000 people) and caused 20 deaths in four provinces in western and southern parts of the country.

The southern Africa floods also affected farmlands, and assessments reports from most of the countries have revealed crop failure averaging 44% in the region. As a result of this, the affected governments are currently requesting food relief assistance until June 2008, whilst the effects of the widespread crop damage on the nutritional situation of the affected population is yet to be established. In areas where winter cropping is practiced, it is urgent to provide the necessary agricultural inputs by mid-May at the latest, in order for the intervention to have satisfactory impact on people's livelihoods as well as their nutritional status. In Mozambique there are pockets of acute food insecurity caused by this season's flooding. The country also expects some localized and below-normal agricultural production especially in the southern parts related to the January/February dry spell and high temperatures.

Compared to January and February, not as much rains were experienced during the last weeks of March and in April. The current rain season is expected to come to an end by mid-April. As the water levels began to settle, many of the displaced families started moving back to their original villages. Consequently, the governments in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe declared an end to the emergency phase of the relief operation. However, in Angola and Namibia emergency relief operations are still continuing and in Mozambique, the recovery phase has started after field assessment visits by the Federation recovery operations delegate.

Angola

The floods affected Moxico province where more than 6,470 people were affected and two deaths reported, Cunene province with 27,000 affected and two deaths reported, Kuando Kubango province with 29,350 affected and nine deaths reported and Benguela province with 6,000 affected and seven deaths reported. In Cunene and Kuando Kubango provinces, most of the roads are not passable and some of the main roads are badly damaged. More than 37,000 heads of cattle have been displaced and more than 80,000 hectares of agricultural land destroyed. The water supply has also been affected and people are relying on rain water for drinking.

The Civil Protection Unit (CPU) team which visited the affected areas revealed that as a result of poor sanitation, the biggest threat is the outbreak of diarrhoea, malaria and respiratory diseases. Angola Red Cross has requested for international assistance through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to continue with relief interventions, assisting the most affected 3,000 families in Moxico province.

Botswana

The northern parts of Botswana were affected by heavy rains and flooding, and approximately 1,130 households (5,650 people) were affected. Houses were destroyed and most of the roads in the villages were rendered inaccessible. The situation became stable only in mid-March and the Meteorological Department predicted that the current rain season will be over by mid-April. Many of the displaced families have already started moving back to their original villages to repair their houses and work on their agricultural lands.

Botswana Red Cross has assisted affected communities by providing non-food relief items obtained through the Federation, Partner National Societies (PNS) and local resource mobilization. With the end of the rain season, the government called for down-scaling of the emergency operations and refocus of rehabilitation.

Lesotho

Lesotho Red Cross jointly with the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) conducted an initial assessment, which revealed that Mafeteng district was the most affected by the hail storm. The 4,500 affected people are now resettling and venturing into revitalising their subsistence farming system. The District Agricultural Office reported that hectares of crops were damaged by the hailstorm hence yields were affected. The families are being encouraged to engage into winter cropping for harvest in August.

Malawi

Flooding affected an estimated 27,800 families and approximately 9,850 houses were completely destroyed. In addition, flooding damaged almost 11,140 hectares of agricultural land with maize, cotton, rice, sorghum and millet. Consequently, the public authorities in Malawi anticipate long-term food insecurity, hence the need for food assistance to the affected communities until the next harvest.

A joint inter-agency assessment by the Government Department of Disaster Management Affairs, UN agencies and Malawi Red Cross in the post-emergency phase revealed that in the 15 districts (in addition to the 6,000 households (30,000 people) who benefited from the relief operation), a further 32,770 households (163,850 people) are in need of assistance with rehabilitation and recovery in the short to medium-term. Thus, after closing the emergency phase, the NS will focus on re-integrating the displaced population at the same time maintaining humanitarian assistance such as provision of safe water and sanitation facilities.

Mozambique

The cumulative number of affected people was estimated at 21,200 households (106,000 people). A total of nine people are reported to have died as a result of the flood. The National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) has moved almost 95,000 people to higher grounds in resettlement centres. Mozambique Red Cross is targeting 9,000 families in all affected provinces.

On April 14th, 2008 the government declared an end to emergency operations in all flood affected areas and tasked the humanitarian organizations including Mozambique Red Cross (CVM)[1] to phase out emergency operations and focus on rehabilitation and recovery. The government and UN agencies have already started to work with local non-governmental organisation (NGOs), shifting from general food distribution to reconstruction activities under the coordination of local

[1] In Portuguese: Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique

authorities. This is to encourage displaced families to re-build their homes in safe areas, instead of returning to live in low-lying areas near the river basin.

Namibia

The Oshakati and Caprivi provinces are the most affected where an estimated 4,800 families (24,000 people) have been affected and are in immediate need of shelter, clothing, clean water and sanitation facilities. Infrastructure such as roads and bridges are damaged and in some areas communication disrupted. In addition heavy rainfall in Angola, which overflowed into Namibia at the beginning of March, has caused further flooding in six northern provinces of the country. Over 20 deaths were recorded and more than 21 people were injured in the regions of Omusati and Oshana. The disaster resulted in increasing casualty losses, destruction of houses, farmlands and livestock and the displacement of thousands of people, loss of domestic animals and destruction of farmlands in all affected provinces.

Namibia Red Cross conducted rapid needs assessments together with the Emergency Management Unit (EMU) and took all the necessary steps to avert a crisis. Through its branches in affected areas, Namibia Red Cross continues its response interventions with a focus on distribution of non-food relief items, emergency health and care and water and sanitation activities.

Swaziland

Approximately 500 households were affected by destructive hailstorm in the southern and northern parts of the country. By mid April the situation began to stabilize and most of the displaced people started returning to their villages. Some have already started repairing their houses and working on the agricultural lands. The humanitarian assistance now required is on rehabilitation and disaster preparedness.

Zambia

In January 2008, it was reported that approximately 20,000 people were affected by heavy rains and localised flooding in four southern provinces of Zambia. According to assessment reports produced by the Zambian Vulnerability Assessment Committee, in February 2008 a further 5,700 people were displaced and had their livelihoods affected. School attendance was disrupted, affecting 8,600 school children who could not attend schools due to inaccessibility caused by the floods. The flooding also destroyed crops and contaminated water sources. This also resulted in outbreaks of foot and mouth and lumpy skin diseases on livestock. For this operation, 2,000 families are targeted by Zambia Red Cross operation.

In its national contingency plan for 2007/2008, Zambia Red Cross is tasked to support the government in the provision and management of emergency shelter. In this regard, the NS sheltered the displaced people at a relocation camp assigned by the government. The initial relief activities included the distribution of pre-positioned non-food relief items and provision of temporary shelter. During the same period, Zambia Red Cross mobilised its volunteers trained on how to respond to a cholera outbreak and other health emergencies to carry out health education and hygiene promotion activities. With the end of the emergency phase, Zambia Red Cross is also focusing on rehabilition, ensuring capacity building on preparedness and risk reduction.

Zimbabwe

It was estimated that 6,500 households (32,500 people) were affected by the heavy rains and flooding in Zimbabwe. The worst affected area was Muzarabani where 1,000 households were affected, with 600 of them losing all their belongings.

A cholera outbreak was recorded in the two provinces of Mashonaland Central and East. The outbreak in Mudzi district of Mashonaland East province was first reported during the second week of February 2007 at Kotwa Growth Point hospital, affecting hospital staff and ultimately other residents. A total of 92 confirmed cholera cases and nine deaths have been reported to date. In Mashonaland Central province, Mt Darwin and Centenary districts reported a total of 11 cases and six deaths. The water point (borehole) at the clinic is damaged, and the villages and clinic staff rely on unprotected water sources.

In order to avoid an epidemic in the country, Zimbabwe Red Cross in collaboration with the Ministry of Health started cholera intervention in all affected provinces and notably in the high density suburbs of Harare. In most areas, the outbreak was contained at treatment centres temporary established in response to the outbreak.

Coordination and partnerships

The Federation provided technical support to affected NS to respond to the needs of the communities affected by the floods through partnerships created at national, provincial and district levels. The joint efforts yielded a greater impact through a holistic approach in emergency response, where roles and responsibilities were clearly defined.

The International Federation Emergency Response policy guided the actions of the Zone Office, in conducting needs assessments, planning for the provision of the appropriate response based on the needs of the vulnerable populations. The Federation Zone Office in Southern Africa coordinated the relief operation through a technical relief team, which during the reporting period conducted field visits to assess the situation and provide technical support. In addition, the Zone continues working closely with NS to ensure capacity building and development of strategic partnerships and cooperation with stakeholders and governments. National Societies have the potentials to raise funds locally to cover the gaps in the funding, and are utilizing the resource mobilization strategies development with assistance of the Federation Zone office.

Coordination meetings were held between Federation, NS, resident PNS and disaster management authorities of respective governments to ensure efficient response to the emergency and avoid duplication of efforts. Despite the good multi-level cooperation and partnerships, collaborative efforts within the Red Cross Movement have been strengthened. Framework agreements between Federation Zone Office and PNS operating in the region are being reviewed in light of improving membership service and service delivery.

National Society Capacity Building:
It is important to note that the NS have increased capacity in local fundraising and have realised both financial and kind donations, which are complementing the international assistance. Most of the affected NS have become familiar with Federation policies and resource mobilisation strategy. As a result, local level fundraising has improved, as evidenced by the fact that some NS such as Botswana and Zambia initiated the response operation through existing stock, obtained locally.

So far, the response to the Emergency Appeal is only 38% and to date most of the funding received has already been spent by NS on procure and distribution of relief items. Whilst some relief items have been procured and delivered a lot are still in the pipeline.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Federation Zone's flood relief operation team has been involved in field visits to support assessment and reviewing operation plans in countries such as Angola, Mozambique and Namibia were the situation has not yet stabilised. All necessary logistics and financial management steps have been undertaken and the NS coached on the systems.

So far throughout the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, a total of CHF 4,359,036 has been contributed towards the Appeal. To date the response to the emergency appeal is only 38%.

Table 2: Summary of funds allocation

Country	Appeal	Cash Contributions	DREF	Total Contributions	Percentage of Contributions against Appeal	Percentage of cash Contributions (excluding DREF) against Appeal
Regional	1,384,706	430,635	0	430,635	31%	31%
Botswana	346,829	150,000	0	150,000	43%	43%
Lesotho	384,399	60,000	135,819	195,819	51%	16%
Malawi	1,620,834	1,006,520	0	1,006,520	62%	62%
Mozambique	3,196,904	669,658	824,109	1,493,767	47%	21%
Namibia	1,421,579	221,475	0	221,475	16%	16%
Swaziland	271,063	0	52,720	52,720	19%	0%
Zambia	1,020,294	447,438	71,718	519,156	51%	44%
Zimbabwe	1,762,686	181,663	107,281	288,944	16%	10%
Total	**11,409,294**	**3,167,389**	**1,191,647**	**4,359,036**	**38%**	**28%**

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective: 30,830 flood affected households are provided with appropriate non-food relief items. Distributions are carried out in the immediate and short-term according to assessment and selection criteria that identified actual needs and vulnerable groups, and are based on careful registration and a system/process that controlled and monitored, and recorded the movement of relief items.	
Expected results	**Activities planned**
Relief items distributed to the following households: 1,130 in Botswana, 900 in Lesotho, 6,000 in Malawi, 9,000 in Mozambique, 4,800 in Namibia, 500 in Swaziland, 2,000 in Zambia, and 6,500 in Zimbabwe for a period of six months.	• Conducting joint needs and capacity assessments, and continuous monitoring in the affected countries. • Distributing blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, soap, life jackets and first aid kits. • Procuring and distributing of agricultural starter-packs, (seeds and fertilizer), to 400 most vulnerable households and replace lost livestock for 150 most affected households in Zambia.

Progress

Relief distributions have been on-going in all the affected countries, with most of the distribution conducted by end of March, after securing funding support through the appeal. *Table 3* below shows a summary of the non-food items (NFIs) procured and delivered to the affected countries. Angola has not been part of the appeal, and the distributed items are from pre-positioned stocks

Table 3: Consolidated table of NFIs procured and delivered to the flood-affected countries

Relief Items	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	Swaziland	Zambia	Zimbabwe	**Total**
	Procured / Delivered	Procured / Delivered	Procured / Delivered	Procured / Delivered	Procured / Delivered	Procured / Delivered	Procured / Delivered	Procured / Delivered	Procured / Delivered
Water purification sachets 5 mg, pce	169,500	120,000	450,000	1,350,000	360,000	75,000	195,000	1,044,000	**3,763,500**
Jerry Cans 20 l, pce	2,260	1,600	6,680	18,000	4,800	1,000	2,600	7,670	**44,610**
Soap 0,5 kg, pce	-	1,632	-	10,416	9,600	480	640	12,085	**34,853**
Tarpaulins 4x6m, pce	800	400	6,000	9,000	4,800	1,000	160	3,630	**25,790**
Blankets, pce	600	800	600	5,200	4,800	1,250	320	6,770	**20,340**
Mosquito Nets, pce	600	-	6,600	18,000	-	1,000	320	6,054	**32,574**
Kitchen Sets, pce	600	400	6,000	9,000	2,400	500	160	5,920	**24,980**
Shelter Kits, pce	400	-	6,000	-	2,400	-	-	-	**8,800**
Tarpaulins 4x60m, roll	-	-	20	50	20	5	-	62	**157**
Tents, Family Type	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	**200**

From the stock delivered to the NS, as indicated in *Table 2* above, the *Table 3* shows the items distributed during December 2007 and March 2008.

Table 4: NFIs distributed between December 2007 and April 2008

Items	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozamb	Namibia	Swazi	Zambia	Zimb	Total
Shelter kits	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	2,700
Tarps	-	-	873	-	160	500	2,290**	4,870	8,893
P/Sheeting	-	-	-	50	116	-	-	10	176
Tents	-	-	-	200		-	-	692	892
Blankets	203	800	-	5,200	1,000	250	-	3,712	11,165
Mattresses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITNs*	-	-		11,102	-	400	320	1,215	13,037
Water purification sachets	20,000	120,000	370,524	1,284,000	735,000	35,000	34,000	32,626	2,631,150
Jerry cans	1,600		1.714	3,509	5,250	1,000	200	500	12.061
Buckets	-	-		4,528	550		320	100	5,498
Kitchen sets	-	-	1,714	2,200	500	300	160	300	5,174
Soap0,5 kg						380	640	1200	2,220

* Insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs)

** Includes 2,000 tarpaulins locally purchased/distributed by the Zambia Red Cross

In respond to late flooding in Angola, the NS supported the government in field assessments and provision of relief assistance. So far the NS has distributed 5,000 jerry cans, 150,000 oral re-hydration salts (ORS) and 1,000 Insecticide Treated Nets (Malaria – Bed nets) from its pre-positioned stocks. These items were distributed in Cunene province in the south. Other stakeholders such as Oxfam and BHP Billiton supported the NS in community mobilisation, volunteer training and the digging of 200 latrines in Cunene province.

Challenge(s)

- The inadequate pre-positioned relief stock and staggered delivery of relief items lead to delay in the implementation of the distribution activities of NS.
- Due to logistical and funding discrepancies, it was not possible to provide all items as required per family; hence the items provided may not tally with the number of beneficiaries assisted.

Whilst some families have only received shelter kits and tarpaulins, others received other relief items.

- Some flooded areas remain inaccessible, leaving the families surrounded by flooded water without relief assistance.

Shelter

Objective: A total of 29,430 families affected by floods in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and 1,400 affected by heavy rains with storm in Lesotho and Swaziland are living in a safe and healthy environment.	
Expected results	**Activities planned**
The targeted 30,830 displaced households are provided with shelter material within six months	• Distributing shelter kits and assisting with the construction of temporary shelter[2]. • The affected National Societies' staff and volunteers are trained on the provision of shelter kit.

Progress

Rehabilitation and reconstruction of flood affected houses was initiated in Malawi only, where 2007 houses were rehabilitated. Other countries were not involved in this activity.

Challenge(s)

- The rehabilitation activities in Malawi are hindered by the lack of funding to procure locally available building materials. In addition, the shelter materials were delivered late to the NS, which offset the planned activities to the detriment of the homeless, who remained in relocation camps longer than anticipated.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Objective: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to a total of 29,430 families affected by floods in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and 1,400 affected by heavy rains and storms in Lesotho and Swaziland.	
Expected results	**Activities planned**
Safe water is provided to a total of 30,830 families displaced by floods and heavy rains with storm.	• Distributing water purification powder and conducting training on its appropriate use. Information, communication and education (IEC) materials will be developed in local languages. • Treating and distributing water in Mozambique and Namibia. • Distributing household level water storage (i.e. jerry cans) to 30,830 households.
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, is provided to 30,830 families for six months.	• Distributing 7,500 sanitation platforms to the displaced families and training to ensure appropriate installation, operations and maintenance (O&M). • Assisting with construction of 7,500 temporary latrines and training on O&M. • Assisting with vector control and prevention measures. (outdoor and indoor spraying where appropriate, grass cutting and filling mosquitoes breeding sites) • Assisting with waste disposal measures. (digging and using refuse pits) • Assisting with drainage measures. (improvement of drainages around shelters and water points)
The health status of the population affected by floods and storm is improved.	• Training 160 community-based volunteers on PHAST (adapted to emergency context) and deploying teams in the affected communities to conduct PHAST sessions targeting 50,000 families. • Conducting hygiene promotion campaign (health promotion as elaborated in health emergency) within the affected population focusing on behaviour change and targeting a total of 50,000 families

[2] The International Federation shelter kits consist of 2 standard tarpaulins, tools (hoe, shovel, machete, hammer, wood saw) fittings (wire, nails, and rope), and 5 wooden poles.

	in the affected countries. (Distributing IEC materials, conducting house visit, community meetings with key messages such as washing hand at critical times, after using toilet, before and after eating, before feeding children, after helping children to use toilet etc) • Providing information, education and communication (IEC) material on key hygiene practices (printed materials - posters, flyers, etc) to targeting affected population.

Progress

Table 5: WatSan material distributed between December 2007 and April 2008:

Items	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozamb	Namibia	Swazi	Zambia	Zimb	Total
Water Purification sachets	20,000	120,000	370,000	1,284,000	735,000	35,000	34,000	32,626	2,631,150

In Zambia, the NS covered five compounds and reached 2,810 households with social mobilisation on health and hygiene. Effort of the NS has been highly appreciated by the Ministry of Health as it contributed to the prevention of water-borne diseases among the resettled population.

Zimbabwe Red Cross provincial and district structures continued with health and hygiene education in the flood affected areas. The Mashonaland East province of Murehwa district conducted Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE) in two affected wards of Dandara and Madamombe, which fall under the Red Cross community home-based care project. The campaign reached 1,260 males and 3,270 females in Dandara and 1,435 males and 2,220 females in Madamombe ward.

Challenge(s)

- The main challenge for emergency WatSan activities in most of the affected countries is that of limited human resources. The NS WatSan officers are overstretched by managing the implementation of activities for both long-term and emergency operations. In response, the Federation Zone deployed a WatSan RDRT trained member to Mozambique and Namibia where the need was biggest.

Emergency Health and Care

Objective: To reduce health risks, morbidity and mortality as a result of the emergency on the affected population through the provision of health promotion, preventive, community-level and primary health care services to 28,830 households in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe for six months.

Expected results	Activities planned
Reduction of mortality and morbidity through provision of primary/preventive health care oriented programme.	• Train 500 NS volunteers on communicable disease surveillance (focus on malaria and diarrhoeal diseases) and community based epidemic action and referrals. • Distribute 18,000 ORS to 3,000 families within six months with education on diarrhoea prevention and control, usage on ORS and establishing community based integrated disease surveillance. • Undertake malarial control measures through community education, distribution of mosquito nets and follow up of usage. The beneficiaries should be registered and statistics shared with the local health authorities. • Support any related mass vaccination campaigns by social mobilisation and/or independent monitoring in coordination with MoH/WHO/UNICEF. • Pre-positioning additional supplies such as cholera kits and mosquito nets as a contingency stock for up to 10,000 persons.
The scope and quality of the NS health and care is strengthened	• A total of 1,000 NS volunteers to be trained on CBFA (health promotion).

to prepare for and respond to health in emergencies.	• Sustain health promotion campaigns within the affected population focusing on malaria and diarrhoeal diseases targeting 30,000 households. • Create and provide printed and other materials to be used in the health promotion campaigns (such as posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc). • Conduct emergency health training for the NS health personnel to increase the capacity of the RDRT/NDRTs. • Support Reproductive Health (RH) and Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) activities including protection of women, girls and children. • Conduct trainings - Training of Trainer courses on First Aid Epidemic control, Emergency Health training for 160 volunteers and coaches, in the affected branches within the next six months.
Psycho-social support is provided to the most affected households and NS staff and volunteers as needed.	• Provision of Psychosocial Support to the most affected households. • Provision of psychological support to the RC staff and volunteers.

Progress

In Mozambique, more than 600 volunteers have been active in the five affected provinces conducting emergency health activities, which include first aid, health education and social support. A total of 46 first aid posts were established and have attended to approximately 2,500 people. Red Cross volunteers also conduct door-to-door visits had have attended to minor ailments and injuries, as well as making referrals to health centres. The volunteers are also active at the cholera treatment centres, actively participating in control of cholera by distributing information, education and communication (IEC) material, conducting social mobilisation, identifying and referring cases and distribution of oral rehydration solutions (ORS), chlorine and water buckets.

Zambia Red Cross' cholera task force developed a plan of action on the prevention of further spreading of cholera. Volunteers are being mobilised to assist in carrying out activities started by the Lusaka District Health Management Team of the Government's Ministry of Health. The activities include distribution of chlorine, health education and sensitization in communities and schools in the affected and prone areas.

Logistics

Objective: To support the relief operations, delivering a range of relief items in line with the operational priorities.	
Expected results	**Activities planned**
The operation has coordinated mobilization of relief goods; reception of all incoming goods; warehousing, centralized provision of standard vehicles as required; and coordinated and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.	• Providing technical and financial support in logistics, warehousing, and distribution and controlling supply movements. • Procuring and distributing relief supplies and controlling supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitoring and evaluating relief activities and reporting on relief distributions. • Liaising and coordinating actions with all appropriate key logistics actors to ensure that the Federation logistics operation uses all information and resources as efficiently and effectively as possible. • Supporting and building logistics capacity through training, workshops, and providing delegates to support the logistics function. • A detailed and up-to-date mobilization table is available on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS): The Federation will be working on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field and donors must coordinate with the Dubai Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) regarding outstanding needs. Shipping instructions will be provided to donors from Dubai RLU, with a Consignment Tracking Number which is issued prior to shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the RLU.

Progress
The logistics delegate visited the Zimbabwe Country Representation from 6 to 14 March 2008 to gather data on the pipeline of the relief items. The Zone warehouse has been maintained in Harare, and therefore the floods team logistics delegate was on a familiarisation mission and stocktaking of the relief items

Challenge(s)
Lack of sufficient funding to make timely procurement for all flood affected countries and inadequate pre-positioning stocks of essential NFIs for emergencies at the Zone warehouse delayed the distribution activities. The Federation Zone is currently working on a plan of action for ensuring pre-positioning of stocks and enhancing disaster preparedness mechanism in southern Africa.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The Federation Zone office engaged a local communications consultant for a three-month period to promote the work and activities of the Federation and the affected National Societies in relation to the flood operation. Continuous production of relevant stories from the flood affected areas; advocacy and media liaison are important part of the work. During the reporting period, several articles on floods in Namibia and Mozambique, on cholera outbreaks in Namibia, Mozambique and Angola, on tropical cyclone "Jokwe" in Mozambique were posted on Federation' Web Sites.

The communications delegate has visited Namibia and Mozambique Red Cross gather information on the flood operations. Part of the mission was to ensure adequate coverage of the new development in the respective countries.

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its 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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- In Geneva: John Roche, Operations Coordinator for Africa; Email: john.roche@ifrc.org; Phone: +41.22.730.4400; Fax: +41.22.733.03.95

<Updated donor response report attached below; click here to return to the title page>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR63001 - Southern Africa - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/12
Appeal	MDR63001
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		**11,138,231**	**271,063**			**11,409,294**
B. Opening Balance		**0**	**0**			**0**
Income						
Cash contributions						
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)		*7,722*				*7,722*
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)		*431,640*				*431,640*
Danish Red Cross		*3,125*				*3,125*
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)		*160,000*				*160,000*
French Red Cross		*10,768*				*10,768*
Irish Government		*240,000*				*240,000*
Japanese Red Cross		*294,420*				*294,420*
Monaco Red Cross		*32,200*				*32,200*
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)		*425,447*				*425,447*
On Line donations		*165*				*165*
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		*324,330*				*324,330*
Zambia - Private Donors		*115,590*				*115,590*
C1. Cash contributions		***2,045,406***				***2,045,406***
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)		*486,520*				*486,520*
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)		*293,550*				*293,550*
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		***780,070***				***780,070***
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)		*128,173*				*128,173*
Danish Red Cross		*48,080*				*48,080*
French Red Cross		*165,661*				*165,661*
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport		***341,913***				***341,913***
Other Income						
DREF Allocations		*1,138,927*	*52,720*			*1,191,647*
C5. Other Income		***1,138,927***	***52,720***			***1,191,647***
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)		**4,306,316**	**52,720**			**4,359,036**
D. Total Funding = B +C		**4,306,316**	**52,720**			**4,359,036**
Appeal Coverage		**39%**	**19%**			**38%**

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0	0			**0**
C. Income		4,306,316	52,720			**4,359,036**
E. Expenditure		-1,575,032	-11,892			**-1,586,923**
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		2,731,285	40,828			**2,772,113**

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR63001 - Southern Africa - Floods

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL	
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)			**11,138,231**	**271,063**			**11,409,294**	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	2,336,895		64,400				**64,400**	**2,272,495**
Shelter - Transitional			1,187				**1,187**	**-1,187**
Construction Materials			38,186				**38,186**	**-38,186**
Clothing & textiles	863,989		113,943				**113,943**	**750,047**
Food	6,501		7,070				**7,070**	**-570**
Seeds,Plants	45,200							**45,200**
Water & Sanitation	2,714,893		127,783				**127,783**	**2,587,110**
Medical & First Aid	13,400		927				**927**	**12,473**
Teaching Materials	32,000							**32,000**
Utensils & Tools	937,793		80,358				**80,358**	**857,435**
Other Supplies & Services	147,565		4,797				**4,797**	**142,768**
Total Supplies	**7,098,236**		**438,650**				**438,650**	**6,659,586**
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	10,000							**10,000**
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	**10,000**							**10,000**
Transport & Storage								
Storage	77,450		5,827				**5,827**	**71,623**
Distribution & Monitoring	283,000		13,678				**13,678**	**269,322**
Transport & Vehicle Costs	385,050		85,445	3,462			**88,907**	**296,143**
Total Transport & Storage	**745,500**		**104,949**	**3,462**			**108,411**	**637,089**
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	553,000		68,168				**68,168**	**484,832**
Regionally Deployed Staff	91,000		3,098				**3,098**	**87,902**
National Staff	26,100		222				**222**	**25,878**
National Society Staff	271,000		21,570	127			**21,697**	**249,303**
Consultants	151,500		327				**327**	**151,173**
Total Personnel	**1,092,600**		**93,385**	**127**			**93,512**	**999,088**
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	460,000		384				**384**	**459,616**
Total Workshops & Training	**460,000**		**384**				**384**	**459,616**
General Expenditure								
Travel	132,000		22,018				**22,018**	**109,982**
Information & Public Relation	114,200		7,487				**7,487**	**106,713**
Office Costs	4,900		1,763				**1,763**	**3,137**
Communications	5,100		694	712			**1,405**	**3,695**
Professional Fees			15				**15**	**-15**
Financial Charges			39,758	529			**40,286**	**-40,286**
Other General Expenses	1,005,155		53,036				**53,036**	**952,119**
Total General Expenditure	**1,261,355**		**124,771**	**1,240**			**126,011**	**1,135,343**
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			253,924				**253,924**	**-253,924**
Total Contributions & Transfers			**253,924**				**253,924**	**-253,924**
Programme Support								
Program Support	741,604		102,575	773			**103,348**	**638,256**
Total Programme Support	**741,604**		**102,575**	**773**			**103,348**	**638,256**
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			456,393	6,290			**462,683**	**-462,683**
Total Operational Provisions			**456,393**	**6,290**			**462,683**	**-462,683**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	**11,409,294**		**1,575,032**	**11,892**			**1,586,923**	**9,822,371**

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR63001 - Southern Africa - Floods

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL	
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)			**11,138,231**	**271,063**			**11,409,294**	
VARIANCE (C - D)			**9,563,200**	**259,171**			**9,822,371**	