

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Namibia : Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRNA004
GLIDE FL-2009-000062-NAM
Operations update n° 5
14 July 2009

Period covered by this Ops Update:

23 May to 25 June 2009

Appeal target (current):

CHF 2,121,518 ((USD 1,878,181 or
EUR 1,403,594)

Appeal coverage: 91%

[<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

The Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 25 March 2009 for CHF 1,494,980 (USD 1.3 million or EUR 979,849) for six months to assist 20,000 beneficiaries or 4,000 households. The appeal budget was revised to CHF 1,569,797 (USD 1,376,399 or EUR 1,033,080) in the first operations update, and to CHF 2,121,518 ((USD 1,878,181 or EUR 1,403,594) in the fourth operations update.



Houses recently flooded at Izwi Village in Kongola Constituency, Caprivi Region

Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): An initial amount of CHF 146,695 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC's) DREF to support the National Society's response. A second amount of CHF 129,000 was allocated for Namibian Red Cross Society (NRCS) to scale up sanitation services to approximately 13,000 displaced people living in 31 relocation camps.

Summary: NRCS continues to assist people affected by the worst floods in decades in the Northern Namibian regions of Caprivi, Kavango, Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena and Oshikoto. The number of affected people rose to 700,000, with 54,581 displaced, approximately 28,234 in relocation camps and 92 related deaths reported since the onset of the disaster.

Region where camps are located	Number of people relocated
Caprivi	25,418
Kavango	2,816
Oshana, Ohangwena & Oshikoto	Closed as people returned to their homes
Omusati	Closed as people returned to their homes
Total	28,234

The Caprivi region was again severely affected, by flash floods that occurred in June 2009 in the western part of the region due to waters overflowing from the Kwando river. In response, NRCS jointly with the government department for disaster management relocated 250 families (680 people) whose houses were submerged to higher ground as of 20 June 2009. However, the situation in Kavango has stabilized and communities have begun repairing their homes in their respective villages. It is envisaged that the families will start returning to their homesteads in a couple of weeks.

The situation

The north-eastern and north-central regions of Namibia (the Caprivi, Kavango and the four northern central regions) were affected by torrential rains that began in February 2009, increasing the water levels in the Cuvelai basin and the Chobe, Zambezi and Kavango Rivers, which were also fed by tributaries originating from Angola and Zambia. This led to localized flooding and the impact of the 2009 floods has been cumulative due to the prolonged nature of the disaster. The floods damaged public infrastructure including roads and bridges that were still being repaired from the 2008 floods, thereby significantly reducing access essential services such as health facilities, schools and market places.

The Caprivi and Kavango regions, located in the north-eastern part of Namibia were the worst affected. The Caprivi Strip is ranked by the Human Poverty Index as the poorest region in the country,¹ with a low survival rate of approximately 53.7 percent of the population likely to die before the age of 40. The rapid spread of HIV and AIDS has been identified as a major contributing factor towards shortening expected lifespan. Namibia has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world, estimated in 2008 at 15.8 percent of the adult population.² The cumulative effect of the flooding in 2008 and 2009, combined with low levels of resilience, appears to have increased vulnerability levels, especially for the large proportion of the population affected by HIV and AIDS.³

A UN Disaster and Coordination (UNDAC) assessment report, compiled on 5 April 2009, highlighted the devastation caused by the floods in the six affected regions. The assessment report emphasized emergency needs in the areas of shelter, health care, and the provision of safe water and sanitation services. The UNDAC report highlighted lack of appropriate sanitation conditions in all camps, but particularly in Caprivi, where the majority of camps were established.

In response, NRCS requested for additional technical support from the IFRC, which led to the deployment of a light Mass Sanitation Module (MSM20) Emergency Response Unit (ERU), which worked with NRCS from 22 April 2009 to 19 June 2009 in the Caprivi and Kavango regions. The four-person ERU constructed latrines and bathing shelters with the preferred ratio of 32 people per latrine, and improved hygiene promotion and health education to lower the risk of epidemic outbreaks of water-borne diseases. The MSM20 ERU was deployed by the British Red Cross and the two rotation teams comprised of members from the Spanish, Irish, British, German, Austrian and Australia Red Cross Societies, as well as the IFRC.



ERU training volunteers in WatSan in the Kavango Region

The ERU has achieved its target in hygiene promotion and sanitation, as well as in the capacity building of the NRCS in these areas. The support enabled NRCS volunteers to scale up hygiene promotion and health education over the next two months.

Coordination and Partnerships

The Office of the Prime Minister has the overall coordination of the response operation through the Directorate of Emergency Management Unit at National level. At regional level the regional governors coordinate activities through the Regional Management Units (REMU). The REMU meetings are held weekly and the technical committees hold meetings regularly as required. NRCS is well represented on both these structures.

The National Society has enjoyed the cooperation provided by the Government in terms of providing a helicopter for speedy responses to affected areas that could not otherwise be reached. The work of NRCS staff, volunteers and the ERU were promptly assisted by the collaborative structures both at national and at regional level.

¹ Regional Poverty profile 2004, UNDAC Assessment Report April 5th 2009.

² UNDAC Assessment Report, April 5th 2009.

³ Ibid.

The Caprivi branch worked very closely with the government/REMU to assess the impact of the newly reported floods from the Kwando River. The assessment team reached the three communities of Izwi, Ngoma and Sikwekwe, which were all submerged, forcing community members to relocate to higher ground. A further assessment will be conducted downstream towards the Linyanti Constituency.

National Society Capacity Building:

NRCS has a fairly well established human resource capacity in emergency preparedness and response, considering the frequent occurrence of natural disasters, particularly in the north-eastern part of the country. To date, NRCS has trained 206 volunteers from all the affected regions on community-based First Aid.

The National Society, through the ERU, also conducted refresher training on hygiene promotion and latrine construction. After the ERU's departure, volunteers trained in latrine construction, 72 hygiene promoters and volunteers capable of monitoring and promoting hygiene and health education responded towards the water and sanitation needs at the newly established camps around the Kwando River.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)	
Objective: 4,000 flood-affected households are provided with appropriate non-food relief items.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Relief items distributed to 4,000 households in six regions for a period of six months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct joint rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments in the Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena, Kunene, Kavango and Caprivi regions. • Distribute 8,000 blankets, 4,000 mosquito nets, 48,000 bars of soap and 2,000 hygiene kits to relocated school children and lactating mothers. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Progress:

Table 1: Number of relief items distributed and other updated activities of the operation as at 25 June 2009

FLOODED AREA RELOCATED	Kabbe Constituency	Katima Rural	Linyanti Constituency	Kongola Constituency	Kavango Region	Oshana Region*	Katima Town Distribution*	Total
Total number of beneficiaries	13,087	11,652	360	319	2,816	*	*	28,234
Tarpaulins (Single)	3,432	1,744	154	94	135	375	17	5,951
Black Sheets (Rolls)	298	101	-	-	25	20	3	447
Mosquito Nets (Single Items)	6,960	2,800	462	282	1,000	-	-	11,504
Soaps (Single)	4,536	3,590	9	5	480	1920	-	10,540
Water maker (Single)	168,600	101,140	13,860	8,460	10,000	-	15,000	317,060
Kitchen sets(Single Item)	1,968	1,394	-	-	600	736	-	4,698
Tents	92	0	-	-	20	-	-	112
Shelter Tool Kits (Single)	705	595	-	-	110	-	42	1,452
Blankets (Single)	5,970	5,080	616	376	500	-	5	12,547
20L Jerry Cans (Single)	1,523	1,160	-	-	300	-	-	2,983
Water Bucket	801	40	154	94	-	-	-	1,089
Assorted Clothes Parcels	981	100	154	94	-	-	-	1,329
Water dispensers for Latrines	738	208	-	-	-	-	-	946
White toilet soap (tablets)	908	672	-	-	-	-	-	1,580
Collapsible jerry Cans (10L)	278	230	154	94	-	-	-	756
Toilet paper (rolls)	0	720	-	-	-	-	-	720
Pit Latrines constructed	254	32	-	-	-	-	-	286
Pit Latrines in use	326	32	-	-	-	-	-	358
Family showers constructed	0	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Family showers in use	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	9

*Relief items were transferred to the regions, but not yet distributed by NRCS. A record of beneficiaries is therefore unavailable.

NRCS staff and volunteers continued distributing relief items in relocation camps through the head/representative of each household on behalf of the family. With the relief items, the beneficiaries managed to live with all the basic needs met. Constant positive feedback has been received from beneficiaries, with the distribution of blankets being welcomed due to winter cold and rain in the Caprivi region and soaps, kitchen sets and mosquito nets being appreciated as contributing to the prevention of malaria.

To date, all distributed relief items were mobilised from the NRCS pre-positioned stock, local appeals and the initial delivery of items from the IFRC's Southern Africa Zone office (SAZO). Additional items are currently being mobilised and are expected to arrive in Namibia soon.

Challenges:

- The limited supply and slow delivery by local suppliers created slow responses to the affected people.
- Although access is getting easier as the water subsides, access and implementation of activities in some camps is still a challenge.

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 public health care services to 4,000 households for six months.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Mortality and morbidity as a result of the emergency reduced in the target population and health services supported through a primary health care oriented programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 20 volunteer modules of the cholera kits towards community-based activities at affected communities under the Ministry of Health (MoH). • Mitigate the effects of cholera by developing the capacity of provincial Red Cross Offices in active case-finding, correct preparation, use and distribution of oral rehydration solution (ORS), and in surveillance. • Support the Government-organized mass vaccination campaign through social mobilisation activities and/or independent monitoring in coordination with MoH/WHO/UNICEF. • Pre-position additional supplies such as cholera kits and ORS sachets as a contingency stock for up to 10,000 persons. • Train volunteers in target branches on community-based health and First Aid (CBHFA) and on Epidemic Control for Volunteers training packages, with emphasis on malaria and water-borne illnesses.
The scope and quality of the NS involved in health and care services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 150 community-based volunteers on health promotion. • Sustain health promotion campaigns within the affected population, focusing on malaria and water-borne diseases targeting 4,000 households in affected areas. • Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials for health education and hygiene promotion campaigns (such as posters, flyers). • Support reproductive health (RH) and sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) activities including protection of women, girls and children. • Train 50 volunteers on emergency health within the next six months.

Progress:

Volunteers trained in participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) provided health education and community mobilisation activities. Their immediate response contributed to the reduction of risk to loss of lives and the possible outbreak of communicable diseases in the flood-stricken areas. These activities are on-going to ensure that communities receive the necessary support to prevent an outbreak of water-borne disease.

To date, NRCS has trained 206 volunteers from all the affected regions in community-based First Aid. Supporting the initial mobilisation of volunteers, preparations are underway to train more volunteers on health education in emergencies and gender-based violence issues with the support of UNFP, WHO, The Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Ministry of Gender and Child Welfare.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Objective: The risk of water-borne and water related diseases are reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion to 4,000 families in the Caprivi and Kavango regions.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Provide safe water to 4,000 families displaced by floods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute 1,000,000 water purification powder sachets. • Distribute 8,000 jerry cans to 4,000 households.
Provide appropriate sanitation,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the construction of 500 latrines (in relocation camps).

including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, to 4,000 families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with the construction of 235 temporary bathing shelters (in relocation camps). • Assist with vector control and prevention measures. • Assist in waste disposal measures.
Improve the health status of the population through hygiene promotion activities and behaviour change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 150 community-based volunteers on hygiene promotion. • Conduct hygiene education and health promotion campaigns within the affected population, focusing on behaviour change and targeting a total of 4,000 households in the affected regions. • Provide IEC material on hygiene promotion (posters, flyers, educational material, etc).

Progress:

Rapid assessments on the situation and needs were conducted in most of the camps results of which advised the NRCS to conduct refresher training for hygiene promotion. A total of 60 active volunteers including some community leaders were re-trained in four locations. With the technical support from the MSM20 ERU, NRCS conducted social mobilization campaigns using drama and display of banners with key hygiene messages with the relocation camps. So far the surrounding in the camps has been clean and well maintained and the outbreak of diseases eliminated.

Challenges

- Initially the government helicopter was the only means of transport to reach inaccessible areas, and this was not readily available. With the water subsiding, some areas can only be reached using draft animal power due to muddy roads. Hence, serious difficulties have been experienced with the transportation of operational materials.
- New flooding in the Caprivi Region (Kwando River) envisages a need for more latrine construction, bathing shelters and improved drainage at bathing facilities and water points. Another rapid assessment also needs to be conducted and more volunteer trained on hygiene promotion.
- Although good collaboration is mentioned above, a problem of coordination still occurs among different stakeholders involved in water and sanitation activities.

Shelter	
Objective: 4,000 most vulnerable flood-affected families in Namibia are living in a safe and healthy environment within six months of the beginning of the operation.	
Expected results	Activities planned
4,000 targeted displaced households are provided with shelter material and are living with dignity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute tents to 1,000 families. • Provide 3,000 households with tarpaulins and shelter kits. • Provide shelter training to National Society staff and volunteers.

Progress:

NRCS has provided a total of 5,951 tarpaulins and 1,452 shelter toolkits to the affected regions used to erect temporary shelter at relocation camps. The NRCS staff and volunteers have actively involved in the management of the camp and maintenance of the facilities such as latrines, water points and bathing shelters.

Challenges:

- Shelter materials (tarpaulins) are in short supply, especially since the recent rainfall exacerbated the situation. The IFRC Zone Office in Southern Africa has dispatched some additional shelter materials to Namibia and receipt is anticipated in the next few weeks.

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 efficiently dispatched goods to the final distribution points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate relief activities and report on relief distributions. • Establish appropriate warehouses and arrange transportation to distribution points.

Progress:

NRCS continues with the distribution of the relief items in Caprivi and Kavango regions, supported by the SAZO logistics team. Some items are still in the pipe line whilst the procurement of locally available relief items is underway.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Objective: To better profile and position the National Society as a leading organisation in disaster management in Namibia

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the overall visibility and positioning of NRCS in strategic areas and create new resources to strengthen its general communication aspects. • Forster synergies and facilitate joint approaches by engaging different partners in the operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatch press releases to the media about Red Cross response activities twice a month for three months. • Give interviews as necessary; organize radio/TV talks on response activities carried out. • Share reports/ updates with all the partners, national and international. • Produce a response brochure/DVD after three months.

Progress

A number of communication and public information activities have been undertaken including:

- Assessment and situation reports shared with all stakeholders, Partner National Societies actively involved in the operation and the ICRC.
- Operational updates are presented at the weekly REMU meetings.
- Weekly site reports and monthly operation updates are distributed through the IFRC Southern Africa Zone Office, thus wider publication and dissemination.
- Similarly, operational update reports are shared with the Office of the Prime Minister.
- Regionally, interviews have been conducted with various news agencies highlighting the need for further assistance for the affected populations.
- NRCS constantly updates the media, both newspapers and local radio stations, on the relief operation and activities.

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 \(NGO's\) 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 Southern Africa Zone:** Disaster Management Department: Farid Aiywar; Email: farid.aiywar@ifrc.org; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700, +27.11.303.9721; Mobile: +27.83.440.0564; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230
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For Pledges towards this floods operation:

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For Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) enquiries:

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[<Updated donor response report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRNA004 - Namibia - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/06
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MDRNA004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	2,121,518					2,121,518
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	53,328					53,328
<i>British Red Cross</i>	67,670					67,670
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	69,004					69,004
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	1,592					1,592
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	45,620					45,620
<i>Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	452,012					452,012
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	49,330					49,330
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	15,072					15,072
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	151,492					151,492
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	9,809					9,809
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	2,000					2,000
C1. Cash contributions	916,929					916,929
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
<i>South Africa - Private Donors</i>	6,503					6,503
<i>Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	278,936					278,936
<i>USAID</i>	325,168					325,168
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	610,607					610,607
Inkind Goods & Transport						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	357,922					357,922
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	26,844					26,844
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	150,914					150,914
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	535,680					535,680
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	2,063,216					2,063,216
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,063,216					2,063,216
Appeal Coverage	97%					97%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	2,063,216					2,063,216
E. Expenditure	-1,232,934					-1,232,934
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	830,283					830,283

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRNA004 - Namibia - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/06
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MDRNA004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		2,121,518					2,121,518	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	389,954	72,242					72,242	317,712
Construction Materials		38					38	-38
Clothing & textiles	57,580	41,856					41,856	15,724
Water & Sanitation	737,289	72,153					72,153	665,136
Medical & First Aid	20,000	1,443					1,443	18,557
Teaching Materials	7,692							7,692
Utensils & Tools	145,240	73,700					73,700	71,540
Other Supplies & Services	84,480	90,191					90,191	-5,711
ERU		384,418					384,418	-384,418
Total Supplies	1,442,235	736,040					736,040	706,194
Transport & Storage								
Storage	105,600	2,486					2,486	103,114
Distribution & Monitoring		68,552					68,552	-68,552
Transport & Vehicle Costs	130,000	16,908					16,908	113,092
Total Transport & Storage	235,600	87,945					87,945	147,655
Personnel								
International Staff	69,954	48,593					48,593	21,361
Regionally Deployed Staff	114,346	370					370	113,976
National Staff		217					217	-217
National Society Staff		4,353					4,353	-4,353
Consultants		23,642					23,642	-23,642
Total Personnel	184,300	77,174					77,174	107,126
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	8,000							8,000
Total Workshops & Training	8,000							8,000
General Expenditure								
Travel	17,500	13,921					13,921	3,580
Information & Public Relation	13,000	90					90	12,910
Office Costs	2,600	3,157					3,157	-557
Communications	4,120	1,624					1,624	2,496
Professional Fees		222					222	-222
Financial Charges		-17,899					-17,899	17,899
Other General Expenses	76,265	426					426	75,839
Total General Expenditure	113,485	1,539					1,539	111,946
Programme Support								
Program Support	137,899	57,392					57,392	80,506
Total Programme Support	137,899	57,392					57,392	80,506
Services								
Services & Recoveries		3,531					3,531	-3,531
Total Services		3,531					3,531	-3,531
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		269,312					269,312	-269,312
Total Operational Provisions		269,312					269,312	-269,312
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,121,518	1,232,934					1,232,934	888,585
VARIANCE (C - D)		888,585					888,585	