

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Southern Africa: Floods

Revised Appeal n° MDR63001
GLIDE n° FL-2008-00004-
ANG/BOT/LSO/MOZ/MWI
NAM/SWZ/ZMB/ZWE/
19 May 2008

This Revised Appeal seeks CHF 8,773,852 (USD 8,436,396 or EUR 5,432,725) in cash, kind, or services to support the Red Cross National Societies of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe to assist a total of 19,510 households (97,550 people) for the next three months.

CHF 1,191,647 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

A Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 18 January 2008 for CHF 8,084,000 to assist a total of 150,000 beneficiaries in the six affected countries. Due to the deteriorating situation and after the damage and needs assessments, an Emergency Appeal was launched on 13 February, 2008 for CHF 11,409,294 (USD 10,332,633 or EUR 7,131,363). The floods operation coordinated by the Federation Zone office was to be implemented for a period of six months, targeting a total of 30,830 households (154,150 beneficiaries) in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



Local community members (a school teacher and school children) assisting in rehabilitation of houses destroyed by tropical cyclone "Jokwe" in northern and central Mozambique

The operation has been on-going for the last four months and changes in the operating environment has led to a further revision on the emergency appeal, thus based on the following;

- The rainy season in southern Africa has almost ended, consequently the formerly displaced families are gradually moving back to their villages, after governments' declaration to the end of the emergency phase;
- Approximately 33% of the total planned quantities of relief items have been procured and delivered to the affected countries; therefore National Societies (NS) need funding support to complete the distributions and water and sanitation activities.

The revised plan of action has two components as follows:

- *Component 1:* To gradually scale-down the emergency interventions (relief distribution, shelter, provision of clean water and sanitation facilities) in all affected countries
- *Component 2:* To start the recovery phases in Mozambique and Namibia.

This revised operation is expected to be implemented over three months, and will therefore be completed by 31 July 2008; a Final Report will be made available by October, 2008 (three months after the end of the operation).

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

Since December 2007, heavy rains which led to localised flooding and destructive hailstorm affected approximately 80,330 families (401,650 people) in southern Africa. A total of 66,830 families (334,150 people) are estimated to have been affected in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition, torrential rains experienced at the end of February and the beginning of March in Angola, affected a further 13,500 families (68,000 people) and causing 20 death in four provinces in the western and southern parts of the country. The heavy downpours in Angola also caused additional flooding affecting another six provinces in neighbouring Namibia and further worsening the situation.

Considerable damage on infrastructure (roads, bridges, office buildings and homes), environment, crops and livestock was reported in all the affected countries. An estimated 60 people died, hundreds injured and thousands displaced or evacuated to higher levels. The floods and hailstorm also affected farmlands and assessments in most of the countries have revealed an average loss of 44% on farmlands. Consequently, governments in affected countries are requesting for assistance in food aid until June 2008.

The end of the rain season and the movement of people back to their home villages prompted the declaration of the end of the emergency phase by most governments. Based on that, a major part of the relief interventions carried out by state institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other humanitarian organizations were gradually scaled-down. The National Societies in the affected countries have also started down-sizing the relief phases of the emergency operation as an exist strategy to focus on rehabilitation and recovery activities. Therefore, in the next three months, funding support is needed to start the recovery operations in Mozambique and Namibia, focusing on post-flooding/recovery activities, which are strong on community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and capacity building of the National Societies on preparedness, risk reduction and mitigation programmes.

Table 1: The number of affected population between December 2007 and March 2008 in Southern Africa

Country	Type of natural disaster	Number of households (HH) affected	Number of people (estimated that each HH has 5 people)
Angola	Flood	13,500	68,000
Botswana	Flood	1,130	5,650
Lesotho	Hailstorm	900	4,500
Malawi	Flood	27,800	139,000
Mozambique	Flood	21,200	106,000
Namibia	Flood	4,800	24,000
Swaziland	Hailstorm	500	2,500
Zambia	Flood	4,000	20,000
Zimbabwe	Flood	6,500	32,500
Total		80,330	402,150

(Source (s): National DM Bodies, National Societies of Red Cross, UN OCHA situation reports)

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

The Federation Zone office established a floods relief operations team which is stationed in Johannesburg. The floods relief team is positioned to coordinate activities, and providing technical support in procurement and distribution of relief items, finance management, logistics and communication.

At the onset of the disaster, the NS responded by requesting assistance from the Federation and in response, DREF allocation amounting to CHF 1,191,647 was leased to initiate relief operations and conduct field assessments. At that time only five counties (Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique) benefited from the DREF because they were the only one affected.

In January 2008, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies deployed the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) to complement the staff at the Zone Office. The FACT team coordinated field assessment and drafted a plan of action for the regional operation. Upon the request of the National Societies, the Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT) technicians were deployed to Mozambique and Namibia to provide technical assistance in implementation of emergency relief and water and sanitation activities.

Relief goods were procured according to the Federation procedures and transported to the respective National Societies for distribution. However, some of the relief items are still in the pipeline, whilst some are in the NS warehouses – awaiting distributions. Procurement and logistics problems led to the discrepancies. Therefore, the revised plan of action is seeking for further funding support to conclude relief distribution activities.

The figures in *Table 2* below represent the total number of targeted beneficiaries since the beginning of the operation, and the revised targets for the next three months. The number of targeted beneficiaries is based on the needs of the most vulnerable people and the absorption capacity of the National Societies.

Table 2: Targeted beneficiaries for emergency phase (December 2007-April 2008) and Revised Targets (May – July 2008)

Red Cross National Society	Number of targeted Households (HH)	Number of targeted people (estimated that each HH has 5 people)	Revised number of targeted households for the next three months	Revised number of targeted people for the next three months
Angola Red Cross	0	0	3,000	15,000
Botswana Red Cross	1,130	5,650	580	2,900
Lesotho Red Cross	900	4,500	470	2,300
Malawi Red Cross	6,000	30,000	3,300	16,500
Mozambique Red Cross	9,000	45,000	3,000	15,000
Namibia Red Cross	4,800	24,000	4,800	24,000
Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross	500	2,500	365	1,825
Zambia Red Cross	2,000	10,000	1,460	7,300
Zimbabwe Red Cross	6,500	32,500	2,535	12,675
Total	30,830	154,150	19,510	97,550

As explained above, the number of assisted beneficiaries also includes the case load which benefited from relief items raised locally by the National Societies. From the Federation, the beneficiaries have only received part of the relief items.

Table 3: Number of assisted beneficiaries (December 2007 - April 2008)

Beneficiaries	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	Swaziland	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Total
No. of target beneficiaries	5,650	4,500	30,000	45,000	24,000	2,500	10,000	32,500	154,150
No. of beneficiaries assisted so far	1,353	3,200	8,570	47,695	35,000	1,255	7,726	3,905	108,704

It is important to note that the total number of beneficiaries includes those assisted through locally resourced relief items. However, prolonged lead times especially caused by bottlenecks in the have been a major challenge in procurement and delivery of relief items.

Coordination and partnerships support

The affected National Societies have established effective cooperation with their governments, UN agencies, NGOs and partnership have been created at national, provincial and district levels. However, there is room for improvement on the cooperation mechanism through strengthening regular exchange of information between operational partners, attending inter-agency meetings, operationalizing Cooperation Agreement Strategies (CAS) and conducting joint field assessment.

The need for coordination is at its greatest at the onset of a disaster and gradually becomes systematic once the recovery phase begins. Operational coordination primarily involves the Red Cross Movement partners jointly identifying needs, developing and implementing disaster response plans that avoid duplication and make use of existing resources effectively. Coordination also focuses on the servicing the needs of Partner National Societies (PNS) in terms of administration, finance and human resources and providing guidance taking into account local standards, laws and culture. The operational coordination combines many elements such as linking policies and strategies to day-to-day operational activities, joint planning and information sharing, and alignment of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. Effective execution of each of these elements is important to the overall success of the operations.

In this regard, cooperation and partnerships within the Red Cross Movement have been improved and strengthened at Zone level. Framework Agreements between Federation Zone Office for Southern Africa and Partner National Societies operating in the region will be revised and developed in light of strengthening membership service.

The needs

Based on that the emergency phase has been completed by the end of April 2008 in all affected countries, the focus is now on gradually scaling-down on relief assistance. The revised plan of action aims to ensure completion of relief distribution in the remote areas and smooth transition to the recovery phase. Due to the specific needs in Mozambique and Namibia for recovery assistance, the next three months will be on rehabilitation and recovery activities, targeting a total of 16,510 households (82,550 beneficiaries). The Federation Zone office will establish an efficient mechanism for a systematic and gradual shift from emergency relief, (shelter, health and care, water and sanitation) to recovery activities (strengthening community-based disaster preparedness, risk reduction and assisting with reconstruction of houses, latrines and rehabilitation of water sources.

Below are the specific needs for each National Society based on the current situation.

Angola

Angola remains with the greatest demand for relief assistance following late torrential rainfall. Angola Red Cross advocated for a speedy delivery of much needed services to the affected population. Using the pre-positioned stocks, the Angola Red Cross started relief distributions by providing 5,000 jerry cans, 150,000 oral re-hydration salts and 1,000 mosquito nets, which were distributed in Cunene province in the south. The NS is targeting 3,000 households under the emergency phase and is in need of financial and material resources to cover the needs the affected, including mobilisation of volunteers.

Mozambique

The flooding in the Zambezi and Limpopo River basins resulted in the destruction of houses, infrastructure and crops and more than 140,900 hectares of arable land have been lost in 14 districts. On 14 April 2008 the government declared an end to emergency operations in all flood affected areas and requested the humanitarian organizations to phase out emergency operations and focus on prioritising recovery operations in communities affected by the floods. The government and UN agencies have already started working with NGOs on reconstruction activities under the coordination of local authorities. The main objective 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.

Mozambique Red Cross is therefore targeting 15,000 beneficiaries for the recovery phase, in the next three months.

Namibia

As a result of heavy rainfall in Angola, which overflowed into Namibia at the beginning of March 2008, the flooding was worsened in the six northern provinces of the country. The disaster in further destruction of houses and schools 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 in collaboration 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 the response operation interventions with a focus on distribution of non-food items (plastic sheeting, mosquito nets, blankets, etc), emergency health and care and water and sanitation activities targeting 4,800 affected households.

In addition, Namibia Red Cross forecast a shift to the recovery phase after a few weeks of completing the relief distributions. Support is needed for the distribution activities to cover transport and volunteer incentives and administration.

Botswana

Botswana Red Cross has assisted 1,353 affected families with non-food relief items obtained through the Federation, sister National Societies and from local donors. With the end of the rain season around mid-April, the government closed all emergency operations, and as a result Botswana Red Cross initiated the implementation of its exit strategy. The operation is now focusing on disaster preparedness at community level, risk reduction and mitigation activities. Further funding support is needed to complete the distributions.

Lesotho

Lesotho Red Cross took a proactive role in emergency relief efforts to assist 900 families affected by hailstorm. With the end of the rain season, the government also ended the emergency phase in mid-April 2008. Lesotho Red Cross is now focusing on educating communities on disaster preparedness with emphasis on risk reduction and mitigation activities. In addition, the National Societies will assist with the reconstruction of houses.

Malawi

Public authorities in Malawi anticipate long-term food insecurity hence the need for food assistance to the affected communities. As in other neighbouring countries, with the end of the rain season expected at the end of April, the government declared an end to emergency operations throughout the country.

Swaziland

With the end of the rain season, the government also ended the emergency phase. Since the beginning of April 2008; Swaziland Red Cross initiated an exit strategy from emergency operations to focus on strengthening disaster preparedness, risk reduction and mitigation activities. In addition, the volunteers are helping families reconstructing their homes and those working on their fields.

Zambia

The National Contingency Plan for 2007/2008 tasks Zambia Red Cross tasks to support the Government in the provision and management of emergency shelter. Zambia Red Cross has responded by ensuring the families displaced by the floods have decent shelter at the relocation camps. In addition the National Society responded by distributing existing non-food items for water and sanitation. The volunteers in collaboration with the district health officers conducted hygiene promotion and health education.

As in other neighbouring, with the end of the rain season expected at the end of April, the Government has declared an end to emergency operations throughout the country. Thus, since mid-April 2008 Zambia Red initiated activities to sensitise communities to build more permanent housing. The National society is also focusing on completing the relief distribution and strengthening disaster preparedness, risk reduction and mitigation.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe Red Cross also was proactive in responding the needs of the people affected by floods. So far the National Society has reached 781 families with relief assistance, which includes provision of non-food items, clean water and sanitation facilities. The floods affected areas were also threatened by cholera and Zimbabwe Red Cross in collaboration with the Ministry of Health established treatments centres and conducted hygiene promotion activities. As the result, the cholera was contained, although the National Society remains on high alert.

The flooding situation has normalized and villagers have started moving back to their original homes. The government has also called-off the emergency phase and most humanitarian, agencies including Zimbabwe Red Cross have initiated recovery activities.

The proposed operation

Taking into account the variances in the current situation (level of country preparedness, geographical situations and many other factors) and the impact in each country, the revised strategy is based on the gradual-scaling down of emergency interventions in the countries with a stabilizing situation and initiating basic recovery activities in Mozambique and Namibia.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Component 1: Scaling down of emergency relief operations

Objective: Relief distribution are completed in eight of the affected countries to a total of 16,510 affected households (82,550 beneficiaries) in remote areas. Distributions are carried out in the immediate and mid-term according to assessment and selection criteria that identify actual needs and vulnerable groups, and are based on careful registration and a system/process that controls and monitors, and record the movement of such goods.

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Eight national society completed the distribution of the remaining non-food items (NFIs) and gradually scale-down emergency activities targeting the following households (for the period of the next 3 months);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000 in Angola. • 580 in Botswana. • 470 in Lesotho. • 3,300 in Malawi. • 4,800 in Namibia. • 365 in Swaziland. • 1,460 in Zambia. • 2,535 in Zimbabwe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclude the distribution of NFIs (blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and soap); • Establishing basic disaster preparedness (DP) by pre-positioning stocks from non-distributed NFIs at National Societies level; • Conducting pre and post-distribution monitoring visits in the affected countries (Federation relief team and National Society disaster management teams).

Component 2: Recovery phases in Mozambique and Namibia

Objective: A total of 7,800 flood-affected households in Mozambique and Namibia are provided with appropriate quantity of seeds, plants, food items and small livestock.

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Appropriate quantity of seeds, plants, food items and livestock are distributed to the 3,000 households in Mozambique and 4,800 in Namibia within the next three months.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procuring and distributing appropriate quantity of seeds, plants, food items and livestock; • Procuring and distributing agricultural tools (shovels, rakes, picks, etc.).

Shelter

Component 1: Scaling down of emergency relief operations

Objective: A total of 14,200 flood-affected households in remote areas of four countries in the region are living in a safe and healthy environment within next three months of the operation.	
Expected results	Activities planned
The targeted 14,200 displaced households (3,000 in Angola, 4,800 in Namibia, 6,000 in Malawi and 400 in Botswana) are provided with shelter material within next three months of the operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributing temporary shelter material (sticks, ropes, plastic sheeting, nails, etc.) and reconstruction equipment/tools (picks, hammers, saws, etc.) to the affected communities in remote areas. • Establishing basic pre-positioning of temporary shelter materials at National Societies level. • Assisting with erection of temporary shelters.

Component 2: Recovery phases in Mozambique and Namibia

Objective: A total of 7,800 flood-affected households in Mozambique and Namibia are living in a safe and healthy environment within next three months of the operation.	
Expected results	Activities planned
The targeted 7,800 displaced households (3,000 in Mozambique and 4,800 in Namibia) are provided with shelter reconstruction material and equipment within next three month period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting with the procurement of construction material which is locally available. • Assisting with the reconstruction of houses destroyed by the disaster for the relocated families. • Conducting joint needs pre and post-distribution monitoring in the affected countries.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Component 1: Scaling down of emergency relief operations

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 5,000 families affected by floods in Angola and Namibia.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to a total of 3,000 households in Angola and 2,000 in Namibia within the next three months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing the distribution water purification sachets and conducting training on the appropriate use in the remaining remote areas. • Assisting in rehabilitation of water sources.
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage is provided to 1,000 households in Angola and another 1,000 in Namibia within the next three month period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting affected communities with rehabilitation of public latrines and training of communities on operations and management (O&M); • Assisting communities with vector control and prevention measures. (outdoor and indoor spraying where appropriate, grass cutting and filling mosquitoes breeding sites); • Assisting communities in waste disposal measures (rehabilitation); • Assisting affected communities in drainage measures (improvement of drainage around shelters and water points).
The health status of the population affected by floods is improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting hygiene promotion campaign within the affected population focusing on behaviour change and targeting a total of 5,000 families 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.
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Component 2: Recovery phases in Mozambique and Namibia

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 2,000 families affected by floods in Mozambique and Namibia.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Water sources are rehabilitated in Mozambique and Namibia to benefit a total of 2,000 households within the next three months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting in rehabilitation of water sources in the villages of origin of population affected by disaster. Pre-positioning stocks of non-distributed water purification sachets at National Societies. Assisting affected communities in improvement of drainages around shelters and water points.
Latrines structures are rehabilitated and some constructed to benefit 2,000 families in Mozambique and Namibia within next three months period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing material for the rehabilitation and construction of latrines with the relocation areas. Assisting with latrine construction through volunteers' assistance and guidance.
The health status of the population affected by floods is improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting hygiene promotion campaign within the affected population focusing on behaviour change and targeting a total of 2,000 families 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).

Health and Care Education

Component 1: Scaling down of emergency relief operations

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 7,800 households in Angola and Namibia for next three months.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Mortality and morbidity are reduced as a result of prevention and health services supported through primary health care activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing primary health care and referral services for the affected communities through volunteers and care facilitators. Pre-positioning additional supplies that may be required such as cholera kits as a contingency stock (one volunteer module and one treatment module for each country).
The scope and quality of the National Society involved in emergency health and care services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustaining health education within the affected population focusing on malaria and water-borne diseases targeting 7,800 households in affected areas. Supporting the reproductive health (RH) and sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) activities including protection of women, girls and children.
Psycho-social support is provided to the most affected households and Red Cross staff and volunteers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing psychosocial support to the most affected households, emergency workers, and Red Cross staff and volunteers engaged in emergency and recovery response.

Component 2: Recovery phases in Mozambique and Namibia

Objective: To reduce health risks, morbidity and mortality with the resettlements areas through the provision of health promotion, preventive, community-level and primary health care services to 4,000

households in Mozambique (2,000 HH) and Namibia (2,000 HH) for next three months	
Expected results	Activities planned
Reduction of mortality and morbidity of beneficiaries as a result of prevented and health services which are supported through a primary health care oriented programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing primary health care and referral services in resettlement villages through volunteers and care facilitators. • Pre-positioning additional supplies that may be required such as cholera kits as a contingency stock (one volunteer module and one treatment module for each country).

Logistics

Objective: To support the relief and recovery phases of the operation in all nine flood-affected countries, delivering a range of NFIs in line with the operational priorities.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Efficient delivery of the required relief supplies and materials for the recovery phase to all the affected countries, according to the Federation standard procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing technical support to the country operations in the areas of logistics, warehousing, and procurement. • Procuring and delivering relief and recovery supplies and monitoring supply chain from supplier to receiving National Societies. • Liaising and coordinating operational activities with all appropriate key logistics actors to ensure that Federation logistics component of the operation makes efficient and effective use of all information and resources. • Providing support to the Federation Zone Office with respect to operations and in setting up appropriate logistics structures in the region as well as in the strengthening logistics capacity at the National Society level. • Providing support to the Federation Zone Office and National Societies in establishment of regional and in-country pre-positioning stocks of NFIs.

It is important to note that in Namibia, during next three months of the operation, the activities described in *component 1* will be gradually replaced by recovery activities proportionally as the situation improves. As the National Society has already started with recovery activities in some areas where the situation became normal, there is no definite time for the transition.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The Federation Zone office in Southern Africa in close collaboration with affected National Red Cross Societies and with support from the Federation Secretariat communications department, maintains steady flow of information between the field and other major stakeholders. Communication has strengthened at all levels to facilitate fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Societies in Southern Africa has realised that communication between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and promoting quality, accountability, and transparency.

High visibility of the operation has been maintained through local media, DMIS, web stories and press releases. Updates on Red Cross action have been regularly shared through operation updates posted on the Federation website and local media. At least eight news stories are posted on the Federation website¹ in relation to the Southern Africa floods and storms. In addition, the Red Cross emblems and banners have been displayed at distribution sites and Red Cross regalia worn by volunteers in action. Adequate visibility for donors has been taken into consideration, including maintaining a high profile in international media and use of donor logos. Photographs highlighting donor contributions are also shared throughout the relief operation.

Capacity of the National Societies in flood-affected countries

¹ www.ifrc.org

The operation is implemented through a large network of branches of nine affected countries affected. Despite the low donor response to the emergency appeal, the National Societies with support from the Federation Zone office have demonstrated increased capacity to conduct small to medium scale relief operations. The National Societies have mobilized human and material resources to support the operation and have been successful on local coordination. Most of the affected National Societies have resource mobilisation strategies, developed with assistance from the Federation Zone office'.

Review or lessons learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation involving Secretaries General, disaster management coordinators in the flood-affected countries to jointly analysing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of the operation. The lessons learned will be reviewed at the Zone disaster management coordination meeting to be held in June 2008.

Capacity of the Federation

Since the beginning of February 2008 the Federation Zone office for Southern Africa was strengthened for a period of six months by technical flood relief team, which consists of five international technical staff (a floods operation coordinator, logistics, relief, finance and communications delegates). The flood relief team provides overall leadership and coordination of the operation. The relief operation team has been involved in field visits to support assessment and reviewing operation plans in countries such as Angola, Mozambique and Namibia, where the situation is still demanding. All necessary logistics and financial management steps have been undertaken by the Federation Zone flood operations team to speed up the response activities in the region.

The relief team is supported by Zone disaster management, health, water and sanitation, finance, logistics and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) departments. The operation also receives significant and valuable guidance and support from Federation's Secretariat, notably the operations coordination team. However, it is important to note that since the onset of the operation there is a great need of a reporting delegate/consultant within the flood relief team to widely cover operation's implementation in the region, regularly prepare Operations Updates, and develop focus articles on National Societies activities.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Thomas Gurtner
Director
Coordination and Programmes Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

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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<Emergency Appeal budget below; [click here to return to the title page](#)>

REVISED APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Southern Africa Floods

MDR63001

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
500 Shelter	2,336,617	2,277,707	58,910
505 Construction Materials	0	0	0
510 Clothing & Textiles	863,989	651,753	212,236
520 Food	6,500	14,001	-7,501
523 Seeds & Plants	45,200	54,400	-9,200
530 Water & Sanitation	2,716,907	1,864,104	852,803
540 Medical & First Aid	13,400	42,270	-28,870
550 Teaching Materials	32,000	46,000	-14,000
560 Utensils & Tools	937,793	1,307,346	-369,553
570 Other Supplies & Services	146,968	88,862	58,106
Total Relief Needs	7,099,374	6,346,443	752,931
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
580 Land & Buildings			0
581 Vehicles Purchase			0
582 Computers & Telecom Equipment	10,000	5,000	5,000
584 Office/Household Furniture & Equip.			0
587 Medical Equipment			0
589 Other Machinery & Equipment			0
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
590 Storage - Warehouse	72,450	97,750	-25,300
592 Distribution & Monitoring	288,000	53,900	234,100
593 Transport & Vehicles Costs	385,050	404,473	-19,423
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
600 International Staff	553,000	358,230	194,770
640 Regionally Deployed Staff	91,000	35,099	55,901
661 National Staff	26,100	21,525	4,575
662 National Society Staff	271,000	390,681	-119,681
670 Consultants	151,500	15,500	136,000
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
680 Workshops & Training	460,000	109,700	350,300
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
700 Travel	132,000	125,755	6,245
710 Information & Public Relations	114,200	31,150	83,050
730 Office running costs	4,900	24,925	-20,025
740 Communication Costs	5,100	23,900	-18,800
750 Professional Fees	0	20	-20
760 Financial Charges	1,000	5,000	-4,000
790 Other General Expenses	1,003,016	154,500	848,516
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
599 Programme Support - PSR	741,604	570,300	171,304
Total Operational Needs	4,309,920	2,427,408	1,882,512
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	11,409,294	8,773,852	2,635,443
Available Ressources			
Net Request	11,409,294	8,773,852	