

Mid-Year report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Namibia

Appeal No. MAANA002

24 August 2011

This report covers the period 1 January to
30 June 2011



Orphans and vulnerable children receiving blankets from the Namibia Red Cross Society in Caprivi region. Photo: NRCS

In brief

Programme outcome:

In line with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Strategy 2020, the expected outcome the 2011 support programmes is that communities are resilient to disasters and public health emergencies, with protected livelihoods and strengthened capacity to recover from disasters and crises, with healthy and safe living, social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Programme summary:

During the first half of the year, disaster response dominated Namibia Red Cross Society's (NRCS') interventions due to severe floods that hit the northern parts of the country, resulting in death, destruction and widespread displacement. The National Society, with the support of IFRC, provided immediate relief assistance to the most vulnerable affected communities and is currently in the midst of implementing a six-month floods response operation. Though the floods operation hampered the implementation of NRCS' development programmes (disaster management, health and care, National Society development/capacity building and Principles and Values) to some extent, the National Society continued to effectively implement these programmes in parallel and in an integrated way to reach as many people as possible with quality services.

Some programme initiatives continued to be important focus areas such as disaster preparedness; food security; home based care for people living with HIV and support to orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) under the HIV and AIDS programme; strengthening of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems; and resource mobilization. This period saw the start of NRCS' (i) International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) programme implementation; (ii) A new water and sanitation project phase in Kunene, Ohangwena and

Kavango regions, following the end of its' previous phase and an external evaluation that showed positive impact of project activities; as well as (iii) A new phase of the OVC programme in Kavango, following the completion of the previous phase in December 2010.

The National Society continued to emphasize the strengthening of its' regional branches, membership and improvement of volunteer management throughout the country, in an effort to scale-up its' services in a more efficient and effective way.

Financial situation: The total 2011 budget is CHF 1,373,603 of which CHF 559,899 (41 per cent) was covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure in the reporting period amounted to CHF 366,374 (27 per cent of the budget, 65 per cent of total available funds) reflecting the flood emergency operation which hampered implementation of other planned activities. An increase was seen in the overall 2011 budget, as a result of a malaria project that was started during this period and the inclusion of this project's budget under the health and care programme.

[Click here to go directly to the financial report](#)

See also Emergency Appeal no. [MDRNA006](#) for CHF 1,811,530 (in cash, kind or services) to support the NRCS in providing relief assistance to 9,364 families displaced by the large-scale floods that hit the northern parts of the country in March 2011.

No. of people we have reached: About 50,000 people are estimated to have benefited from all the programmes of the National Society during this period and about 40,000 more are expected to benefit during the rest of the year.

Our partners: The NRCS received financial and technical support from the following Movement partners during this period – Netherlands, Norwegian, Swedish, Spanish, Belgium-Flanders and German Red Cross Societies, as well as the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The National Society also worked closely with UN agencies, government-based and international organizations like the UNFPA, WHO, WFP, International Organisation for Migration and the Global Fund (in partnership with the Ministry of Health). Collaboration with various government ministries and NGOs continued at all levels.

The NRCS and IFRC want to thank partners and contributors for their response to this appeal.

Context

The reporting period saw large-scale floods in the northern part of the country, due to which a state of emergency was declared by the country's president in March. The flooding killed 108 people, displaced 37,450 people (9,364 families) and affected/destroyed the livelihoods of about 100 to 200 thousand people. It resulted in the destruction of houses and crops, as well as roads and other infrastructure, making many communities inaccessible and only reachable by helicopters and boats. This had an adverse impact on the implementation of NRCS programmes in the affected areas. It also put a strain on NRCS' staff and volunteers, who were over-stretched during the National Society's floods response operation. The IFRC launched an emergency appeal for CHF 1,811,530 to support NRCS in delivering an effective response to the most vulnerable displaced families over a period of six months.

In the context of extreme poverty common in rural areas of Namibia, with half of the population depending on mainly subsistence agriculture for their livelihood, and the country's proneness to recurrent droughts, floods and food deficits, a recent research finding by a Namibian financial services company (Simonis Storm Securities) is of particular concern. According to it, the recent fuel price increases translate into food price inflation in the country. This is leading to the shrinking of disposable incomes of households, especially poor households that are needing to spend more on essential commodities like food. Therefore, NRCS' continuous support to food security projects, in an effort to reduce vulnerabilities arising out of food insecurity, is of increasing importance.

Despite some constraints and delays due to the serious floods that affected Namibia during this period, with support from the IFRC and other Movement partners, NRCS continued to make significant progress towards becoming a well-functioning organization, able to effectively serve marginalized and vulnerable communities in nine of Namibia's 13 regions.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

Programme component 1: Community-Based Disaster Preparedness
Outcome 1: The human, financial, material resources, and disaster management systems and procedures are enhanced through the implementation of a Disaster Management Master Plan (DMMP).
Outcome 2: The capacity and efficiency of disaster management mechanisms are improved to ensure optimal disaster preparedness.

Achievements

The NRCS' International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) programme implementation began during this period with the signing of an IDRL project agreement with IFRC and recruitment of a delegate to support the National Society on IDRL. Work by a legal researcher on examining the legal preparedness for disasters of Namibian laws and regulations continued. Implementation of IDRL activities and the IDRL Guidelines¹ in Namibia will result in the country having laws and rules in place to accommodate a disaster of any magnitude in future. Therefore, the government will be better prepared for the common legal problems in international response operations, thus avoiding needless delays in the dissemination of humanitarian relief while at the same time ensuring better coordination and quality of the assistance provided. The Namibian government is positive and supportive of the IDRL project.

Programme component 2: Disaster Response
Outcome 1: Disaster response mechanisms are improved to ensure timely response to minimize the impact of emergencies and disasters on affected populations.

Achievements

Following the rapidly rising water levels in major rivers in northern and southern Namibia during the first half of the year, the NRCS together with other Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee (RDRMC) members participated in an initial national floods assessment and identified immediate needs of the affected population in six affected regions of Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Karas. The National Society, through the Zambezi River Basin Initiative, also engaged the affected communities in identifying locations on higher ground and preparing these areas as reception centres for flood affected people.

Based on the immediate needs of the affected population for shelter, food, bed nets, clean water and sanitation, CHF 296,472 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Following the declaration of a state of emergency by the government due to large-scale flooding in the northern part of the country, an Emergency Appeal was launched for CHF 1,811,530 to support 9,364 families in the north. The National Society also launched a local appeal, to complement the DREF support, and raised about CHF 570,000 that contributed towards the procurement of relief items. The relief items distributed included tarpaulins, black sheets, mosquito nets, soap, water makers, kitchen sets, tents, blankets, jerry cans and hygiene kits. All relocation camps were provided with constructed pit latrines and bathing shelters.

The swift and effective response by the NRCS during these floods indicates an improvement in its' capacity for emergency response. The provision of tents, water makers and blankets was greatly appreciated by the flood affected communities. By taking care of the immediate basic needs of affected families, the assistance enabled these families to focus on other elements of their recovery, for instance livelihoods which many had temporarily lost due to the floods.

¹ "Guidelines on the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance", which were adopted at the 30th International Conference of the Movement in November 2007.

The capacity of the National Society was also strengthened as a result of the implementation of the floods operation. In particular, NRCS staff and volunteers gained valuable experience in logistics and relief distribution, which will be useful in future emergency operations. The NRCS' visibility and image in the country also improved as a result of its' relief operation.

Programme component 3: Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
Outcome 1: Community knowledge and awareness of the hazards and risks enhanced and development of local risk reduction strategies built on traditional coping mechanisms is increased.

Achievements

Some of the communities displaced by the floods during this period were housed by the permanently relocated communities, which shows a positive impact in terms of community coping mechanisms. Further, a significant improvement was seen in the communities' knowledge regarding disaster early warning systems. This was demonstrated by their ability to move to higher ground instead of awaiting evacuation as done in the past, thereby averting some of the devastating impact of the disaster.

As part of efforts made in the area of community-based DRR, this period also saw NRCS volunteers and target communities embarking on a tree planting programme in the areas covered by the Zambezi River Basin Initiative, as part of a Netherlands funded climate change initiative. Posters were developed and distributed to promote the planting of trees. Focus was placed on planting indigenous trees that could be used for traditional medicines, firewood and shelter building. In addition, forestry management and livelihoods improvements initiatives were introduced. Tree planting activities were also introduced in schools and progress was made towards the integration of disaster risk reduction in school curriculums.

Programme component 4: Zambezi River Basin Initiative (ZRBI)
Outcome 1: The risk and impact of disasters among communities living along the Zambezi River basin is reduced through community preparedness.
Outcome 2: Access to adequate and nutritious food commodities increased among communities along the Zambezi River basin.
Outcome 3: The number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases reduced among communities along the Zambezi River basin.
Outcome 4: NRCS capacity to implement disaster preparedness, response and recovery operations is increased.

Achievements

In an effort to increase the access to adequate and nutritious food commodities among communities along the Zambezi river basin, the IFRC and FAO submitted a joint food security proposal to USAID, which was approved during this period. Focus under this joint initiative is on emergency food security production, along with research on drought tolerant as well as pest and disease resistant cash crop varieties. While the FAO will provide agricultural production technical support and capacity building, the IFRC will coordinate and assist NRCS with procurement of inputs as well as performance and accountability.

Programme component 5: Food Security
Outcome 1: Household food availability is improved.
Outcome 2: Household food utilization is improved.
Outcome 3: Household access to food is improved.

Achievements

The contribution to long-term food security remains an important objective. The National Society uses the HIV and AIDS programme as an entry point for the food security programme, targeting home based care clients. During this reporting period, NRCS continued supporting existing food security projects as well as started new ones in Caprivi, Ohangwena, Kavango and Kunene regions. Agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and tools were provided to target communities. Some communities took over the management of their farming projects with minimum technical support from NRCS.



Kopano group members working on their vegetable garden, Caprivi region. Photo: NRCS

It has been observed that through these food security initiatives, people living with HIV have been able to come together to improve their livelihood and support one another psychologically. A sense of ownership is also seen as some of the groups continue to function and thrive after financial support has ceased.

Constraints or Challenges

- Recurrent floods hamper the implementation and monitoring of planned activities under the development programme, as the National Society's focus shifts to responding to the disasters.
 - The National Society needs to do more dissemination on contingency plans, to ensure effective activation of these plans in future operations.
- During the course of the floods operation, the NRCS faced difficulties in finding in-country suppliers of basic relief items such as tents and tarpaulins, which delayed the immediate provision of these items to affected communities. Therefore, the National Society is exploring faster ways of getting relief items in-country, for instance through the development of a database of potential suppliers of relief items in the country.

Health and Care

Programme component 1: Community-based Health
Outcome 1: Communities' capacity to reduce their own vulnerability to health hazards and injuries through knowledge of community-based health and first aid (CBHFA).
Outcome 2: Access to immunization services to children under five increased in NRCS target areas.
Outcome 3: Communities are protected from tuberculosis (TB) through adequate surveillance, preparedness and response measures.
Outcome 4: Prevalence of malaria in children under five years, pregnant women and people living with HIV (PLHIV) has decreased in NRCS operating areas.

Achievements

In 2010, NRCS with the support of IFRC started a malaria project in Caprivi region, one of the malaria endemic areas in Namibia. In May 2011, a baseline survey was carried out in Caprivi. A critical finding of the survey was that the number of insecticide treated bed a net (ITNs) available to households in the region needs to be doubled to achieve universal coverage. Prompt and effective treatment seems to be high as the area has a series of health facilities, health centres and a regional hospital.

The National Society also conducted a training of trainers on malaria, for its' volunteer supervisors from four targeted constituencies, in May. The purpose of the training was to strengthen the capacity of volunteer supervisors to facilitate local training sessions for volunteers on malaria. In addition, a training was organised for about 113 community volunteers to enable them to implement community-based malaria prevention activities. An IFRC developed training manual on malaria was used for this training programme. The pre and post training evaluations conducted for both the trainings showed a distinct improvement in knowledge among the volunteers. As a result of these trainings, the trained volunteers will add value to malaria prevention strategies and strengthen the CBHFA approach; community members will be able to recognise signs of malaria and seek treatment early; and the use of ITNs will increase in target communities.

During this period, the TB programme continued in the three regions of Omusati, Caprivi and Oshana. A total of 491 new patients were registered under community-based Directly Observed Therapy (CB DOTS) in all three regions; 8 new defaulters were reported and they were

all followed-up and put back on treatment; and 494 TB patients benefited from nutritional support from these regions. It has been seen that there is a good adherence among TB patients under CB-DOT as the programme managed to bring all defaulters back on treatment. There is also a good collaboration between home based care volunteers and TB field promoters, thereby enhancing the defaulter tracing of TB/anti-retroviral therapy (ART) patients.

Programme component 2: Emergency Health
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Outcome 1: Communities have access to curative, preventive and promotional health services during emergency and/or disaster situations.
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Achievements

During the ongoing floods operation, NRCS has ensured the provision of health and care services to affected and displaced families in the northern parts of the country. NRCS volunteers, trained on CBHFA and health education during previous disasters, have been providing first aid and referral services to affected families, distributing mosquito bed nets, and conducting community sensitization on health and hygiene promotion. No incidents of disease outbreak was reported during the floods operation, which could be attributed to the hygiene promotion trainings that were conducted in the past. Refresher training is also being provided to NRCS volunteers on communicable disease surveillance, and a larger number of volunteers are being trained on CBHFA and psychological support. This will enable them to provide more effective support to populations affected by the current as well as future disasters.

Programme component 3: Water and sanitation
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Outcome 1: Access to safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in identified vulnerable communities is increased.
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Achievements

The water and sanitation project in Kunene and Ohangwena regions came to an end in April 2011, with a new phase of funding continuing for the next four years and targeting these two previously supported regions along with Kavango region.

During the first half of the year, ten water point associations were formed with two water point committees, and 11 caretaker trainings were conducted. In Kunene, 49 water points were handed over to the communities. In total, 67 water point committees have had their water points handed into their care. Further, seven VIP latrines for households were installed in Kunene, which brought the total number of latrines to 251 from the project's 250 target. The additional water facilities provided to communities contributed positively to the availability and accessibility of safe water to these communities.

The hygiene promotion campaign, aimed at supplementing the gains made by the implementation of the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST²) interventions, has been ongoing in Kunene and Ohangwena regions. Refresher training was held on 4-5 January 2011 for eight volunteers to review important facts of hygiene promotion in the community and give basic information on the use of drama skills for hygiene promotion.

The external project evaluation showed positive impact of activities, primarily an increased access to water and improved knowledge, attitudes and practice of hygiene among targeted communities. Under the ongoing floods response operation, the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation, together with hygiene promotion in affected communities, has contributed in reducing the risk of waterborne diseases.

Programme component 4: HIV and AIDS
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Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to possible HIV infection and improved quality care among HIV/AIDS vulnerable communities.

² PHAST is designed to promote hygiene behaviours, sanitation improvements and community management of water and sanitation facilities using specifically developed participatory techniques.

Outcome 2: Households receiving comprehensive care and support for people living with HIV (PLHIV) and orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) increased.

Outcome 3: Improved quality of care and support to households made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.

Achievements

NRCS continued to work towards preventing further HIV infections. This period saw the distribution of 38,451 condoms by the National Society, along with the peer education programmes that reached 15,067 people with prevention messages. Further, 239 clients were reported to have accessed services preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV during ante-natal care, while 372 were referred to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centres by NRCS volunteers during home visits. In addition, information, education and communication materials (31,680 in number) on OVC, PMTCT, VCT, male circumcision, HIV/tuberculosis co-infection and malaria were distributed by volunteers during home visits and peer education sessions.

In an effort to improve the quality of care, treatment and support to PLHIV, the National Society continued to provide home based care (HBC) to PLHIV. During this period, 2,366 HBC clients were reached, with 2,318 clients registered as current beneficiaries and 91 clients newly registered under the programme. A total of 110 clients were discharged from the HBC programme as their health condition improved. The HIV and AIDS programme in Ohangwena region was evaluated and the findings showed good results in terms of relevance, efficiency and impact of interventions (detailed findings will be included in the next report after the evaluation final report is released).

Further, the support to OVC continued to be integrated with HBC. During this period, 3,397 OVC were reached by the programme, of which 59 were newly registered. A total of 1,455 males and 1,942 females were provided psychological support by NRCS volunteers during home visits. Further, 1,356 OVC received blankets as part of the holistic support provided. Through advocacy, 150 children were exempted from paying their school fees; 101 children were supported to pay their grade 10 and 12 examination fees; and 18 children were referred for medical attention to the Ministry of Health and Social Services. In an effort to equip NRCS volunteers with necessary information pertaining to OVC, 72 HBC/OVC volunteers were trained in Kavango on basic OVC issues, support available for OVC, and child protection strategy.

A new phase of the OVC programme started in Kavango region in January 2011, following the completion of the previous phase in December 2010. A vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) was conducted to better understand the needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of OVC in target communities. Some of the findings of the assessment showed that a large number of children lack basic necessities like shelter, food, blankets and mattresses, as well as poor access to education due to lack of money to pay for school fees. Stigma and discrimination is no longer a problem as more than 90 per cent of respondents stated that their children play with others.

Through the provision of HBC, clients' health conditions are getting better as can be seen by the number of clients discharged from the programme. NRCS' collaboration with concerned ministries and organizations in matters of treatment defaulter tracing and TB screening has yielded health benefits among target groups. The support given to OVC is contributing towards strengthening their self-esteem and enabling them to perform better at schools.

During this period, 243 support groups with 1,637 members were active in Kavango region and contributed significantly to the reduction of stigma and discrimination in their communities. A majority of support group members were engaged in income generating activities such as gardening, sewing and brick making.

Constraints or Challenges

The heavy flooding in the north of the country delayed the implementation of programme activities as NRCS staff and volunteers were focusing on floods response interventions. Due to the floods operation, some volunteers were unable to attend the training programmes mentioned above.

National Society Development/Capacity Building

Programme component 1: Leadership and Management Development

Outcome 1: NRCS leadership (governance and management) capacity increased in developing and implementing policies and strategies for optimal organization, performance and accountability.

Achievements

During this period, a resource mobilization training was conducted for the resource mobilization regional committees of Kunene and Otjozondjupa. The training equipped NRCS Governing Board members with fundraising skills. It also provided a platform to orient and consult the committee members on the draft resource mobilisation policy and procedures of the National Society, which had been developed and were due for endorsement.

Programme component 2: Well-functioning organization

Outcome 1: NRCS has well defined statutes policies, systems and procedures in place for the effective management of the National Society.
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Outcome 2: Financial management systems, procedures and tools are in place and effectively and systematically used.
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Outcome 3: NRCS capacity in performance tracking and reporting meets standards stipulated in the Federation's "Performance and Accountability Framework".
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Outcome 4: NRCS has a well functioning internal and external communication system, supported by a reliable information technology infrastructure.
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Achievements

The year started with an IFRC supported training on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting for National Society staff and volunteers. The training equipped participants with competencies in monitoring and evaluation of interventions at project, programme and organizational levels. This was a first step in NRCS' commitment to embrace a culture of transparent accountability to its stakeholders, through improved monitoring and reporting systems, as mentioned in the National Society's Strategic Plan for 2011-2015.

Some progress was also made on plans to revamp NRCS' website, with the aim of making it more user friendly and attractive. A company was selected to work on this and submitted a proposal based on which a contract is being processed. The new website will be interactive and will have features such as a chat room, online volunteer registration, direct donations through electronic banking as well as links to social media networks like Facebook and Twitter.

Programme component 3: Branch Development and Volunteer Management

Outcome 1: NRCS branches are viable, and vibrant with sound volunteer and local youth network management systems.
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Achievements

The volunteer policy and management guidelines, along with the Youth policy, which were developed during the previous reporting period, were printed and their dissemination is underway. Support visits were carried out to Kavango and Ohangwena regions, to assess the needs of and challenges faced by volunteers there. During these visits, the youth in both regions expressed their eagerness to begin fundraising projects for their local and regional activities and asked to be provided training on the Red Cross Movement and on resource mobilisation prior to that. Through instances like these it can be seen that the youth is slowly engaging in Red Cross activities, though there is a need to further mobilize a larger number of youth towards this end.

Programme component 4: Resource Development
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Outcome 1: NRCS resource base is improved and ensures sustainability of programmes.
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Achievements

NRCS continued with its fund raising activities during the first half of the year. A considerable amount of funds was collected through various initiatives. The airport and hotel collection boxes initiative raised a total of CHF 1,150 (9,709 Namibian dollars) during the first three months of the year. The National Society donated CHF 1,184 (10,000 Namibian dollars) to Algino Bertolini, a child

in desperate need of a liver transplant after a public appeal by her parents for donations towards a specialised operation to be carried out either in South Africa or Germany. NRCS raised another CHF 1,184 (10 000 Namibian dollars) from the Namibian public through a fundraising campaign towards this end.

During this period, a resource mobilization training was conducted for the resource mobilization regional committees of Kunene and Otjozondjupa. Discussions held during the training brought out the following challenges that the regions are experiencing with regard to resource mobilisation:

- Lack of funding for resource mobilisation activities at a regional level;
- Need for improved communication between NRCS headquarters and branches for easy information flow; and
- Need to improve staff and volunteers' knowledge of the Red Cross Movement to enable them to increase Red Cross membership in target communities.



Participants presenting their resource mobilization workplans at the training in Kunene. Photo: NRCS

The resource mobilisation subcommittee held its' quarterly meeting on 25 March 2011, to discuss and review resource mobilisation activities as well as present these to the NRCS Governing Board. The meeting agreed on a resource mobilisation policy that had been developed and this was adopted by the Governing Board in June 2011. The launching of the floods appeal by NRCS, to seek financial and in-kind donations for flood affected communities in the north of the country, was also agreed to at this meeting.

Constraints or Challenges

- As a number of areas in the Ohangwena region were severely affected by floods, some activities related to volunteer/youth development had to be put on hold until the situation improved.
- Lack of adequate funds for NRCS' website revamp project resulted in only limited progress being made with this activity.
- The theft of coins and vandalising of the collection box placed at the airport posed a security concern to the collection boxes initiative. Following this, there is a plan to replace the box with a metal one.

Principles and Values

Programme component 1: Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values
Outcome 1: Knowledge, understanding and application of the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values are enhanced at all levels of the organization (including non-discrimination, non-violence, tolerance and respect for diversity and gender).
Outcome 2: The Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values are internalized and practiced at all levels of the organization (leadership, management, staff corps and the communities served).
Programme component 2: Make operational the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values
Outcome 1: The dissemination of Fundamental Principles is incorporated into all National Society programmes and activities.

Achievements

During this period, NRCS continued the dissemination of the Fundamental Principles through its network of volunteers. This dissemination was carried out through various platforms such as

community meetings and home visits. Further, during various press conferences held, the National Society used the opportunity to spread messages on respect for gender and diversity.

Working in partnership

The IFRC and ICRC's continued financial and technical support to NRCS has been enabling it to achieve its goals of serving the vulnerable communities in Namibia. The National Society has partnered with the Netherlands, Norwegian, Spanish, German, Swedish and Belgium Red Cross Societies, the Ministry of Health and the MoH Global Fund – Namibia. Through these partnerships, it has strengthened its' relationships for better coordination and improved service delivery at all levels. There is however a need to formalize these partnerships through the signing of Memoranda of Understanding, to ensure sustainability of programmes.

Since 2008, NRCS has an agreement with UNFPA on gender related aspects during emergencies. The National Society has also been engaged with the United Nations Volunteers and National Planning Commission as part of a committee formulating a National Volunteer Policy. It continues to collaborate with various government ministries and NGOs at all levels. The resource mobilisation division of NRCS enjoys the support of local companies such as Mobile Tele Communication, Namibia Airports Company, Woermann Brock, Safari Hotel and Kalahari Hotel.

Contributing to longer-term impact

NRCS programmes attempt to find synergies within national and international strategies, in order to improve the quality of lives of vulnerable communities. The programmes are in line with IFRC's Strategy 2020 and meet the objectives of the Johannesburg Commitments³.

The programmes focus on involving and strengthening the capacity of the communities so that they are able to address their own vulnerabilities. Community empowerment programmes will continue to target more women than men following an increase of female headed households, as a result of HIV related mortality. With capacity building in floods response, the volunteers and staff are better prepared to respond to future disasters. Incorporation of messages targeting gender violence is being encouraged by all volunteers, as gender based violence is on the increase in Namibia. The collaboration between the NRCS and Ministry of Agriculture at the regional level has greatly improved in food security interventions. The National Society, through the usage of a database, was able to continuously monitor the progress and impact of its water and sanitation project. Following this example, it is committed to develop databases for all it programmes.

Looking ahead

During the next six months, NRCS will strengthen its first aid unit with support from the Belgium Red Cross. Focus will be on both commercial as well as community-based first aid. Strengthening NRCS' disaster preparedness capacity remains the top priority for the National Society. In terms of humanitarian diplomacy, the priority is still on information dissemination so that membership recruitment reaches its set targets. In this regard, efforts will continue to be made in the area of mobilization of youth to join the Red Cross. Strengthening of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems will also remain high on the agenda for the National Society.

³ The Johannesburg Commitments were signed at a 7th Pan African Conference held in Johannesburg under the theme '*Together for Action in Africa*', and attended by representatives from all African National Societies.

How we work

All 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 IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANA002 - Namibia

Mid-year Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAANA002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	661,669	548,274	137,487	26,173	0	1,373,603
B. Opening Balance	21,614	51,881	39,624	0	0	113,120
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>European Commission - Europe Aid</i>		-50,134				-50,134
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>		220,729				220,729
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		146,342				146,342
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		121,643				121,643
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>	-4,506					-4,506
C1. Cash contributions	-4,506	438,580				434,075
Other Income						
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>		12,705				12,705
C4. Other Income		12,705				12,705
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	-4,506	451,285	0	0	0	446,780
D. Total Funding = B + C	17,109	503,167	39,624	0	0	559,899
Appeal Coverage	3%	92%	29%	0%	#DIV/0	41%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	21,614	51,881	39,624	0	0	113,120
C. Income	-4,506	451,285	0	0	0	446,780
E. Expenditure	-14,387	-324,804	-27,183			-366,374
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,722	178,363	12,442	0	0	193,526

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANA002 - Namibia

Mid-year Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAANA002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		661,669	548,274	137,487	26,173	0	1,373,603	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Construction Materials	16,000	9,403	28,442				37,845	-21,845
Clothing & textiles			20,914				20,914	-20,914
Food	94,340		3,023				3,023	91,317
Seeds & Plants	35,000	2,160					2,160	32,840
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	45,000	3,177	6,545				9,722	35,278
Medical & First Aid	5,000		98				98	4,902
Teaching Materials	71,000		654				654	70,346
Utensils & Tools	4,139	322					322	3,817
Other Supplies & Services			6,602				6,602	-6,602
Total Relief items, Construction, Suj	270,479	15,061	66,277				81,338	189,141
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	5,761							5,761
Computers & Telecom	10,102							10,102
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	15,863							15,863
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	2,695							2,695
Distribution & Monitoring	6,000	1,047					1,047	4,953
Transport & Vehicle Costs	78,176	9,738	35,678				45,416	32,760
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	86,871	10,785	35,678				46,464	40,407
Personnel								
International Staff	138,714	40,555	-1,598				38,958	99,756
National Staff	20,000		6,886				6,886	13,114
National Society Staff	226,149	37,475	119,522	6,666			163,663	62,486
Volunteers			21,338				21,338	-21,338
Total Personnel	384,863	78,030	146,148	6,666			230,845	154,018
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees	53,121	5,031	1,392				6,422	46,699
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	53,121	5,031	1,392				6,422	46,699
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	144,077	39,041	95,162	1,407			135,610	8,467
Total Workshops & Training	144,077	39,041	95,162	1,407			135,610	8,467
General Expenditure								
Travel	15,691	8,052	20,803	801			29,655	-13,964
Information & Public Relation	6,369	2,068	46,087				48,155	-41,786
Office Costs	7,200	13,467	26,523	16,037			56,027	-48,827
Communications	4,000	794	5,075	7			5,876	-1,876
Financial Charges	2,359	-423	610	-1,490			-1,302	3,661
Other General Expenses	295,601	63	2,132				2,195	293,406
Total General Expenditure	331,220	24,021	101,229	15,355			140,605	190,615
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-159,836	-142,014	1,140			-300,710	300,710
Total Operational Provisions		-159,836	-142,014	1,140			-300,710	300,710
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	87,109	789	19,752	1,680			22,220	64,889
Total Indirect Costs	87,109	789	19,752	1,680			22,220	64,889
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		65	627	234			927	-927
Reporting Fees		1,400	552	700			2,652	-2,652
Total Pledge Specific Costs		1,465	1,179	934			3,579	-3,579

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MAANA002 - Namibia

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		661,669	548,274	137,487	26,173	0	1,373,603	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,373,603	14,387	324,804	27,183			366,374	1,007,229
VARIANCE (C - D)		647,282	223,470	110,304	26,173		1,007,229	