

# DREF Operation-Final Report

## Zimbabwe | Tropical depression Ana

<b>DREF Appeal n°</b> MDRZW017	<b>Glide number:</b> TC-2022-000161-ZWE
<b>Operation start date:</b> 08 February 2022	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 May 2022
<b>Host National Society(ies):</b> Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 84,433
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 3000 people	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 850 people (170 HH)
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, British Red Cross, Belgian RC	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Civil Protection Department, OCHA, IOM, Christian Aid	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. On behalf of the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

On 23 January 2022, the Zimbabwe Meteorological Services department issued an alert of the first Tropical weather system predicted to affect Zimbabwe. The system rapidly developed into a tropical storm code named 'Ana' which then made landfall in Mozambique on 24<sup>th</sup> of January 2022. By the 25<sup>th</sup> January, it had reached Zimbabwe as an overland depression. Moderate to heavy rains with daily maximums of 80mm accompanied by strong winds of up to 80km/hour pounded several communities in the northern and North-eastern boarder of Zimbabwe.



Figure 1 ZRCS volunteers conducting preliminary assessments during Tropical Depression Ana in Manicaland Province

The landfall of Tropical Storm Ana weather system in Zimbabwe caused destruction and damage in at least six provinces, with Manicaland Province hardest hit. More than 3,000 people were affected by heavy rains and flooding,

where schools, bridges and roads were damaged in a total of 12 affected districts over the 5 provinces: Mashonaland West, East and Central, Masvingo and in Manicaland. The ex-Tropical Depression Ana moved out of the country on 27 January but in its wake, it had caused mild to extensive damages to public infrastructure in Zimbabwe (classrooms, roads, electricity lines and bridges). Through assessment conducted between the 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> January, ZRCS identified 271 households in 11 of the 12 districts who had been displaced suffering losses in shelter, WASH, livelihoods, and food security (crops). Other consequential impacts observed included trauma, increase in protection risks and injuries.

The Department of Civil Protection, who coordinated the overall response, appealed for support for the preparedness and response to Tropical Depression Ana during the National Emergency services sub-committee meeting on 24<sup>th</sup> of January. On 30 January 2022, UN OCHA called an emergency meeting of the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) of which IFRC are a member. OCHA informed the ICCG members of reports of flooding in Mbire that indicated Chitsungo/ Karai, Chikafa/Nyambudzi, Chidodo / Chisengezi areas were not accessible.

ZRCS activated its contingency plan and provided early warning alerts, prepositioning materials, assessment teams and simultaneously distributed relief items to the affected households. MDRZW017 DREF was therefore applied for to replenish stock and resources mobilized and deployed by the NS in responding to the crisis and also to cover for the gaps that were still existing in the communities affected.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

ZRCS activated its contingency plan upon receiving the first alerts of the developing situation. It promptly issued an alert on the IFRC Go platform(<https://go.ifrc.org/reports/15213>) and the following activities ensued:

- Attended coordination meetings for the Tropical Depression Ana, which includes:
  - The Emergency services sub-committee on preparedness and response to Tropical Depression Ana convened by the Department of Civil Protection,
  - Preparedness Mapping Meeting with UN OCHA.
- ZRCS conducted an Emergency Operation Meeting with Partner National Societies /IFRC/ICRC to update on the preparedness action being undertaken.
- ZRCS branches, through the provincial offices, sensitized volunteers to conduct early warning communication in communities of Muzarabani, Chimanimani, Chipinge, Chivi, Mudzi, UMP, Hurungwe and Zvimba.
- The ZRCS DRM Task Group activated the EOC and deployed 7 Surge Support Staff to Mashonaland West, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland Central and Manicaland to assist in conducting assessments, distribution of response material and offering first aid to the injured. The deployment was enabled by the contribution of USD 6,652 and two off-road vehicles to the National Society Response Plan by Danish Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross.
- ZRCS EOC generated of public early warning alerts shared on social media, updates on ZRCS official social media sites.
- ZRCS prepositioned stock to locations much closer to the 12 most affected Districts and distributed to the most affected households.

The DREF allocation of CHF 84,433 was able to replenish the relief stock that were distributed to the 170 households (tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and Jerrycans). The replenishment bolstered NS response capacity to respond in time to future emergencies.

Distributions are detailed below:

Province	District	HH Affected	HH to be Assisted	Tarps	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	MHM Kits	Jerry Cans	People Assisted with FA/PA	Vols Deployed
Mash Central	Muzarabani	20	12	24	48	24	24	24	60	50
Mash East	Mudzi	70	42	84	168	42	50	84	210	15
	Chikomba	3	3	6	12	0	0	12	15	10
Manicaland	Mutasa	76	45	90	90	90	50	90	225	10
	Chimanimani	27	16	32	32	32	0	0	80	50
	Chipinge	17	10	20	20	20	0	0	50	50
	Nyanga	28	19	38	38	38	0	0	95	10
Mash West	Kariba	10	7	14	21	14	30	20	35	20
	Hurungwe	7	3	6	9	6	12	12	15	10
Masvingo	Masvingo Rural	9	9	27	36	18	27	18	45	5
	Chivi	4	4	12	16	8	12	8	20	10
Total	11	271	170	353	490	292	205	268	850	240

## Anticipatory Actions

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society through different weather forecasting platforms inclusive of the Metrological Service Department estimated that a possible 10% (approx. 192,000 people) of the population in the targeted districts could be affected, hence, deployed 260 Volunteers and more than 20 Staff for disseminating early warning messages and monitor the situation. However, the joint assessments conducted by the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, District Civil protection Committees and other non-governmental bodies indicated that the actual impact was less than expected. Since the operation was mainly to replenish stock, the following milestones were achieved from the requested CHF 84,433 CHF. Upon receiving the procured items from the IFRC Cluster Office, ZRCS then replenish stock at targeted provincial warehouses and national warehouse. An official handover of the relief material was done and documented by the local media houses.

<https://thestandard.newsday.co.zw/2022/05/29/red-cross-strengthens-community-disaster-resilience/>

<https://www.hmetro.co.zw/zim-red-cross-gets-boost/>

<https://www.263chat.com/zim-red-cross-society-receives-stocks-worth-us49-000/>

<https://healthtimes.co.zw/2022/05/28/ifrc-hands-over-replenishing-stocks-to-boost-preparedness-in-disaster-prone-districts/>

Distribution of stock is detailed below:

Items	Total	National Warehouse	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West
Tarpaulin	510	260	100	50	50	50
Shelter Toolkit	171	71	40	20	20	20
Cotton Blankets	680	430	100	50	50	50
Plastic Sheets	20	10	4	2	2	2
Mosquito Nets	340	160	60	40	40	40
Masks (Boxes)	500	300	50	50	50	50
Sanitizer (550ml)	550	350	50	50	50	50
MHM Kits	510	260	100	50	50	50
Jerry Cans	268	98	50	40	40	40
Water Guard	1700	400	400	300	300	300
Bibs	260	50	60	50	50	50
T-Shirts	50	50	0	0	0	0
Rain Coats	310	100	60	50	50	50

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provides technical support to the ZRCS through its newly established country cluster delegation covering Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia.

There were three participating National Societies currently present in Zimbabwe namely the Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and British Red Cross. The Finnish RC and Danish RC consortium has provided; [a] USD\$6,652 towards part of the deployment and operational cost and [b] two off-road vehicles which were deployed for assessments and distributions. The British RC also supported the ZRCS with logistical and technical assistance.

The ICRC is also active in the country as it supports the Family Restoration initiative. National Society (NS) convened emergency operational meetings with Partners on the preparedness and response during the emergency.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

During the emergency the Civil Protection Department coordinated the response at all levels. It managed to mobilize and deploy resources to the affected areas. In the emergency services sub-committee, the DCP revealed the following support from the Government:

- Mobilized buses and tractors that were on standby to evacuate the affected people to safer places.
- 50 tons of grain were made available to the four affected provinces.
- Airforce was given 50 drums of Jet A1 fuel and were on standby to support evacuation.
- Early warning was being done by Civil Protection and Met Department.

OCHA reported the mapping exercise they had done to establish the preparedness levels of non-state actors. Few partners had response plans towards the emergency, none, except ZRCS, had shelter material, while some had WASH

material. The Government of Zimbabwe Social Service Department also supported the victims of Tropical Depression Ana with 50kg maize per household.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning.

### Needs analysis.

The Tropical Depression Ana caused moderate to severe damage across the Manicaland and some northern districts of Zimbabwe. ZRCS and Government assessments estimated that the associated rainstorms and winds caused mild to extensive damages to public infrastructure (classrooms, roads, electricity lines and bridges).

By 27 January 2022, at household level, about 271 households had suffered losses in shelter, WASH, livelihoods, and food security (crops). Other consequential impacts observed include trauma, displacement, increase in protection risks and injuries.

In Masvingo, there were heightened fears of backflow induced flooding to a further 130 households due to the excessive water flowing into the already overflowing dam. The excessive rains and moisture accumulation were projected to continue causing residual losses to shelter and crops (due to leaching and water logging).

### Needs Assessment

The rapid joint assessments by the ZRCS Response Team and District Civil Protection Unit across the affected districts indicated the need for shelter, WASH and Health interventions across the affected districts.

The 170 most vulnerable households, 850 people, assessed by ZRCS were in serious need of the assistance as tabulated on the table below. Food needs were covered by the Government which had 50 metric tonnes of grains for distribution across all the districts affected.

Province	District	HH Affected	HH to be Assisted	HH Shelter Needs	HH Wash Needs	HH Health Needs
Mash Central	Muzarabani	20	12	20	20	20
Mash East	Mudzi	70	42	70	70	70
	Chikomba	3	3	3	3	3
	Marondera	0	0	0	0	0
Manicaland	Mutasa	76	45	76	76	76
	Chimanimani	27	16	27	27	27
	Chipinge	17	10	17	17	17
	Nyanga	28	19	28	28	28
Mash West	Kariba	10	7	10	10	10
	Hurungwe	7	3	7	7	7
Masvingo	Masvingo Rural	9	9	9	9	9
	Chivi	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>271</b>

### Targeting

In terms of geographical targeting, the Response Plan targeted 11 Districts across 5 Provinces reaching 850 people (170 households) with humanitarian assistance as shown on the table below.

Province	Districts	HH Affected	HH Target
Manicaland	Chipinge, Nyanga, Chimanimani, Mutasa	148	90
Mashonaland West	Kariba, Hurungwe	17	10
Mashonaland East	Mudzi, Chikomba	73	45
Mashonaland Central	Muzarabani	20	12
Masvingo	Masvingo Rural, Chivi	13	13
			<b>170</b>

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.

Category	Estimated % of target group	% Female	% Male
Young Children (under 5 years)	22	13	9
Children (5-17yrs)	24	14	10
Adults (18-49 yrs.)	38	22	16
Elderly (>50 yrs.)	16	9	7
People with disabilities	8	3	5

## Resulted Scenario: Most Likely Scenario 2

### Operation Risk Assessment

- COVID-19 pandemic: This operation and its operational strategy considered the risks related to the COVID19 pandemic. The following measures were taken to curb the spread of the disease: mandatory mask wearing, handwashing stations, using soap and water or alcohol hand rubs, setting up of COVID-19 screening sites, setting up of testing and treatment centres; advocating with available risk communication resources, providing updated information regularly on the evolving COVID-19 situation. COVID-19 vaccine campaigns were initiated. The NS ensured COVID-19 prevention measures were adhered to in line with the national COVID19 regulations.
- Indian Ocean Tropical Storms Season: The operation ran during the Indian Ocean tropical storm season hence the volunteers and staff were exposed to heavy rainfall and strong winds related impacts. The ZRCS Preparedness subgroup were issuing out weekly forecast with the support of Metrological Service Department to guide volunteers and staff as they conducted their activities.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall objective

To alleviate the humanitarian consequences of Tropical Depression Ana with provision of timely emergency assistance to 170 most vulnerable households affected by the storm with immediate assistance for shelter, Health / COVID prevention, and WASH needs.

### Proposed strategy.

The proposed strategy remained the same during the course of the operation. The strategy outlined in the planned intervention was not changed until April in the update n°1. In April, the procurement strategy was changed for international procurement due to unavailability of tarpaulins and shelter toolkits in the Zimbabwean Market. Additional allocation of CHF 13,607 was made to be able to process that change and cover cost related to it. The strategy, Items and duration initially approved in the [DREF EPoA launched](#) 8 February 2022 was maintained. However, due to delays in procurement of the stocks, on account of unavailability on the local markets as planned, the planned distributions for the gap items could not be done in time. Households with remaining item gaps were supported by other developmental organisations, filling the gap in distributions that were not conducted. In consequence, temporary shelter was no longer feasible four months after the disaster as it had been provided by other humanitarian players who had noted the gap and our delay. The table below highlights the gaps that were filled by other humanitarian organisations from the 170 households ZRCS had intended to support.


	HHs Affected	HHs to be assisted	Needs	Stocks available	Gap left	Provided by others
Tarpaulins	271	170	510	353	157	157
Blankets	271	170	680	490	190	190
Shelter tool kits	271	170	170	0	170	170
Jerry Cans	271	170	268	268	0	0
Water guard	271	170	1700	0	1700	2000







The official handover of relief material procured through this operation to ZRCS by IFRC Cluster Office in Harare.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<b>Shelter</b> <b>People reached: 850</b> Male: 408 Female: 442	
<b>Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the shelter access of the affected population are reduce</b>		
<b>Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of households provided with emergency shelter	170	170
# Of tarpaulin distributed	510	353
# Of blankets distributed	680	490
# Of shelter assessments conducted	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<b>Early warning:</b> During the emergency, community-based volunteers were deployed to issue early warning alerts to the communities. Using loud hailer in some places, key actions were advised for the communities to minimise or avert loss to the impending emergency. Over 40 community-based volunteers were engaged in this action which was credited for the minimal disaster losses encountered by the fragile communities.		
<b>Rapid Needs Assessment:</b> Assessment was conducted and yielded the preliminary information on the extent of damages and the needs. The information also informed the targeting for this action.		
<b>Shelter and Household items:</b> Despite planning to give 100% emergency shelter support to the 170 affected vulnerable households, the ZRCS provided partial support with emergency shelter materials on account of delayed procurement. This saw the remaining needs of the affected vulnerable households being met by complementary humanitarian organisations who had the shelter items in stock		
<b>Challenges</b>		
The shelter materials were not available at the local market and the ZRCS did not have enough stocks to cover the need in its warehouses countrywide. The response was however rescued by other humanitarian actors who had stocks prepositioned within the country who chipped in. Procurement delays through IFRC procurement made it not feasible to provide the most vulnerable (Gap from initial distribution) with temporary. This was not completed in the four months after the disaster.		
<b>Lessons learnt</b>		
Procurement Procedures should include process for emergency procurement and NS to work on finding suppliers that can cover minimum standard items in advance of the disaster for a rapid assistance.		

 <b>Health</b> <b>People reached: 850.</b> Male: 408 Female: 442		
<b>Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% Of targeted households reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	100	100
<b>Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines (Volunteers to engaged in this activity received CBHFA and Basic First Aid training through various NS programs across the country)</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% Of people reached with First Aid	10	10
% Of people reached with Psychological First Aid	Need Based	20
# Of people reached with Covid19 Awareness	850	850
# Of mosquito nets distributed	340	340
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>The first aid activities and other health activities as detailed in <a href="#">the EPoA</a> went on well and were all achieved. There were 20 cases that required Psychological First Aid and were all attended.</p> <p><b>Distribution of health NFIs:</b> Additionally, Covid-19 was integrated in the operation. Awareness raising was done and during all the activities of this operation, safety measures such as social distancing, sanitising at all the activity gatherings were observed. The operation procured and distributed 500 boxes of surgical face masks, and 500 bottles of sanitisers to staff and volunteers.</p> <p><b>Distribution of Mosquito nets:</b> Under this DREF, 340 mosquito nets were distributed to the targeted 170 households. Two (2) mosquito nets were distributed per family to allow gender separation of the family during sleep and taking note that in Zimbabwe, average number of people per household is 5.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
No specific challenge recorded here.		
<b>Lessons Learnt</b>		
Psychological First Aid training is very important and must be cascaded to all volunteers so that they can render it during emergencies		

 <b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b> <b>People reached: 850</b> Male: 408 Female: 442		
<b>WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% Of targeted households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards	100	100
# Of jerry cans distributed	268	305
# Of water guards distributed	1700	0
# Of WASH assessments conducted	1	1
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p><b>Distribution of WASH items</b></p> <p>Following the strategy outlines in the <a href="#">DREF EPoA</a>, WASH activities were implemented and supported reduction of exposure to water-borne diseases and improved hygiene conditions in contexts of overcrowding. The NS managed to reach most vulnerable households (Child headed Families, Households with Elderly People, Women Headed Households, Widows and Orphans) with 305 jerry cans (2 per family) which was above the targeted of 268. This was necessitated by the availability of the Jerry cans as well as the high demand for stored water by the affected. Due to procurement delays and the unavailability of water guard from the recommended suppliers, complimenting</p>		

organisations, including UNICEF, provided the affected with water guard leaving the ZRCS to preposition its procured stocks when it was eventually procured. The NS also provided 510 Menstrual Hygiene Management kits that were distributed directly to the 170 households (3 kits per family). This ensured that girls and women have provisions that enhance the dignity and hygiene.

### Challenges

Procurement challenges made it not possible to distribute water guards to the affected communities.

### Lessons Learned

In future operations all procurements must be done well in time to avoid stock-outs and the localisation of procurement can be a better alternative.

## Strengthen National Society

**Output 1: S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# Of trained volunteers involved in the response	260	260

**Output 1.1: S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# Of volunteers insured	260	0

**Output 1.2: S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# Volunteers provided with visibility material and protective clothing for their safety	260	260

**Output 1.3: S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved**

Indicators	Target	Actual
# Of CEA meetings conducted	3	2

Output 1.4: S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable

Indicators	Target	Actual
# Of media report featuring ZRCS	2	10

**Output 1.5 S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues**

Indicators	Target	Actual
# Of Media Visits	1	2

**Output 1.6: S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.**

Indicator	Target	Actual
# Of monitoring visits conducted by EOC	2	2
# Of Lessons learned workshops conducted	1	0
# Of post distribution monitoring	1	0

Narrative description of achievements

In terms of logistics arrangements, ZRCS relied on its own stocks and replenishment of prepositioning relief materials was done through this operation. ZRCS supported coordination activities at different level. National, Provincial and District Civil Protection Unit meetings were conducted for prevention of duplication, maximisation of efforts through joint planning and ensuring ownership by the different interlocutors. The NS also conducted regular meetings in the targeted districts and at National level. The feedback informed the ZRCS of immediate needs thus informing relevant plans and ensure sustainable exit at the end of the operation. Up to 10 HQ based trained NDRT staff were deployed along and up to 20 volunteers who have specialized skills from other areas. They were deployed to provide technical support to the affected areas. This technical support helped enhance the response efficacy in terms of timeliness, reporting efficiency and quality of services to the affected. There was an oversight on insurance of the volunteers as the volunteers used were already insured under the ICRC volunteer insurance initiative and hence no further insurance was needed to the already insured 260 volunteers.



CEA meetings achieved were less as the second meeting was prolonged and the communities suggested that they use some of the third meeting prolonging the second meeting so as to save time and travel. The lessons learnt workshop could not be conducted on account of limited PMER manpower since the DREF came at a time when the ZRCS was strained in terms of PMER manpower. However, lessons were drawn through the volunteers and posted to the NS HQ through the provincial offices. PDM had the same fate as the lessons learnt workshop, however, monitoring was partially done through other officers. NS has built and settle regular media communication to contribute on visibility of the intervention. **Some links to Media Reports below:**

1. <https://healthtimes.co.zw/2022/05/28/ifrc-hands-over-replenishing-stocks-to-boost-preparedness-in-disaster-prone-districts/>
2. <https://thestandard.newsday.co.zw/2022/05/29/red-cross-strengthens-community-disaster-resilience/>
3. <https://www.hmetro.co.zw/zim-red-cross-gets-boost/>
4. <https://www.263chat.com/zim-red-cross-society-receives-stocks-worth-us49-000/>

## D. Financial Report

The final expenditure reflected in detail in the attached financial are CHF 65,114. Balance of CHF 19,319 will be returned to the DREF pot.

Variance is mainly explained by

- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene and medical & first aid budget was not enough to cover the final price. Logistic and distribution cost also included under the various relief category, making the deficit on those lines and excess under distribution and transport.
- General expenditure unspent balance is lined to all cost being under the training.
- Overall savings plus additional second allocation aimed to cover for international procurement for the complement of items as the operation was mainly a replenishment. This was finally not done for the shelter items due to time limitation. This explains the overall balance.

# DREF Operation

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/2-2023/03	Operation	MDRZW017
Budget Timeframe	2022/2-2022/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05/May/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRZW017 - Zimbabwe - Tropical Depression Ana

Operating Timeframe: 08 Feb 2022 to 31 May 2022

## I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>84,433</b>
DREF Response Pillar	84,433
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-65,114</b>
Closing Balance	19,319

## II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	51,348	43,998	7,350
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	3,998		3,998
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	6,146	5,061	1,085
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>61,492</b>	<b>49,060</b>	<b>12,433</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	20,411	13,355	7,056
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,599		1,599
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	930	2,699	-1,768
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>22,941</b>	<b>16,054</b>	<b>6,887</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>84,433</b>	<b>65,114</b>	<b>19,320</b>

# DREF Operation

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/2-2023/03	Operation	MDRZW017
Budget Timeframe	2022/2-2022/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05/May/2023

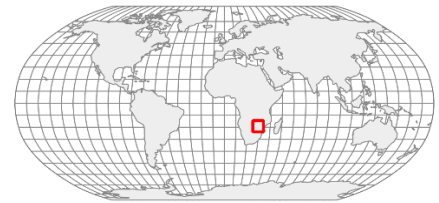
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## MDRZW017 - Zimbabwe - Tropical Depression Ana

Operating Timeframe: 08 Feb 2022 to 31 May 2022

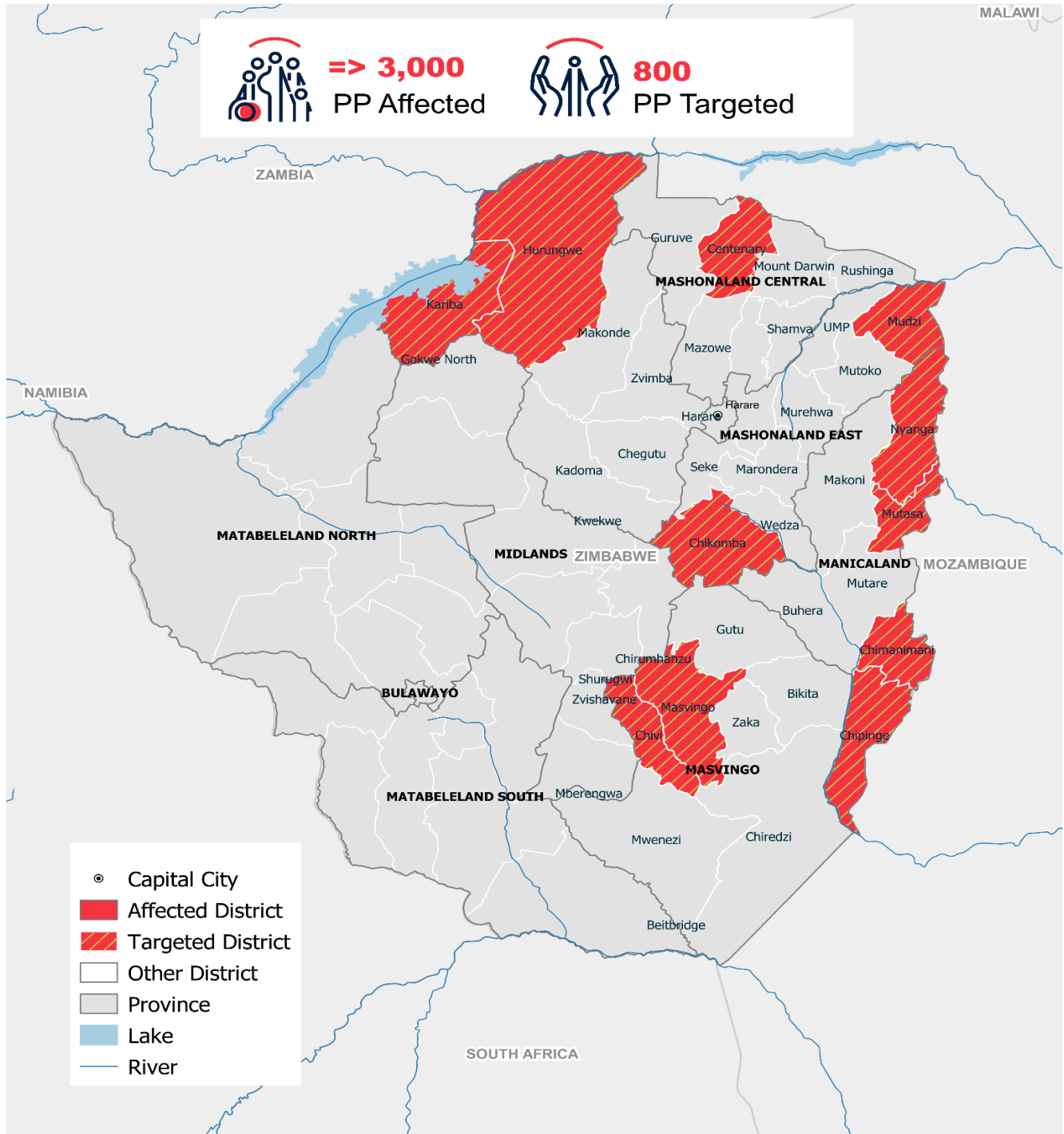
### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>42,566</b>	<b>49,869</b>	<b>-7,303</b>
Shelter - Relief	25,270	24,903	366
Clothing & Textiles	6,188	5,573	615
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	8,592	14,641	-6,049
Medical & First Aid	2,516	4,752	-2,236
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>21,725</b>	<b>3,454</b>	<b>18,271</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	17,994	3,401	14,593
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,731	53	3,678
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>-1,432</b>
National Society Staff	1,966	805	1,161
Volunteers	355	2,948	-2,593
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>2,730</b>		<b>2,730</b>
Workshops & Training	2,730		2,730
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>9,938</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>5,875</b>
Travel	1,365		1,365
Information & Public Relations	4,232		4,232
Communications	387		387
Financial Charges	91	102	-11
Other General Expenses	3,864	3,962	-98
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>5,153</b>	<b>3,974</b>	<b>1,179</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	5,153	3,974	1,179
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>84,433</b>	<b>65,114</b>	<b>19,320</b>



## Zimbabwe : Tropical Depression Ana

8 February 2022 • TC-2022-000161-ZWE



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Map data sources: GADM, Zimbabwe RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi

0 1 2 km



#### Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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#### How we work

All IFRC 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 the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.