

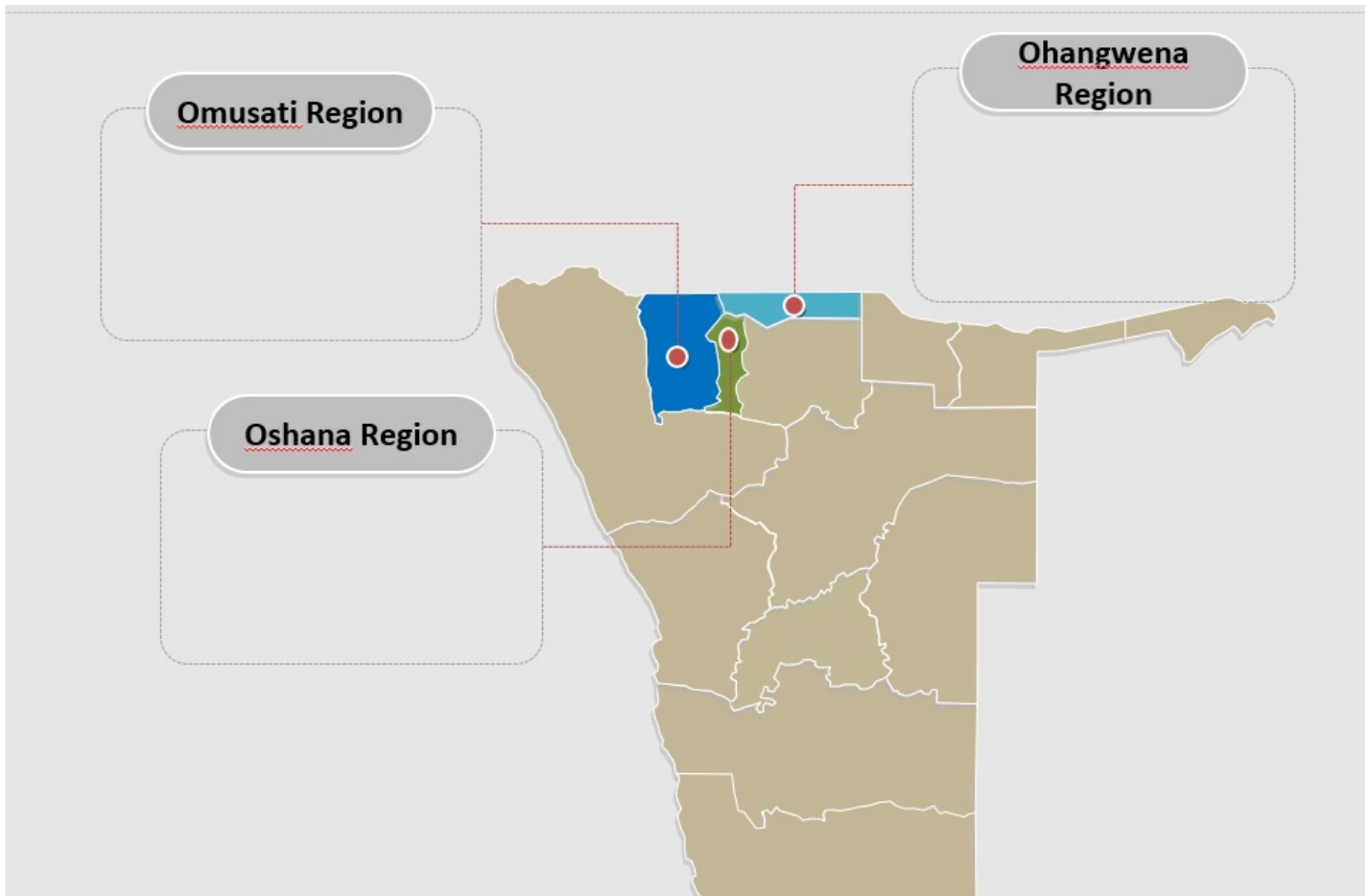


Relief items ready for distribution.

Appeal: MDRNA013	Total DREF Allocation 84,026	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2023-000021-NAM	People Affected: 2,190 people	People Targeted: 2,190 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 2023-02-16	New Operational end date:	Total operating timeframe: 3 months
Targeted Areas:	Ohangwena, Oshana		

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Namibia Red Cross, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Map of affected areas

What happened, where and when?

Heavy rains were received in southeastern parts of Angola and northeastern parts of Namibia in the Cuvelai catchment during the 2nd week of January 2023, resulting in flooding conditions in Ondjiva and surrounding areas. First floodwaters were observed in some of the eastern flowing Cuvelai lishanas (river plains) in the morning of Friday the 13 January 2023 and during the early hours of the 17th of January, the hydrological recording station at Shanalumono located approximately 10km southwest of Oshikango reported floodwaters reaching the central Cuvelai lishanas (river plain) with local media reporting dozens of homes flooded in several villages including Engela and Ouhongo(1) . Shanalumono is one of the main lishanas (river plains) of the central Cuvelai River System on the Namibian side. According to the Namibia Hydrological Services, the water levels in the main lishanas (river plains) south of the Angola/Namibia border were on the arise and keep increased.

On 27 January 2023, water levels at Engela station exceeded the 1m mark. Flood levels continue to increase as more rain persists in the Cuvelai catchment.

The NRCS launched joint assessments with the different government departments in the Ohangwena and Oshana regions on the 14th of January 2023 for initial information to inform priorities.

A total of 2190 people were reported affected by the floods in Oshana and Ohangwena regions. With 582 people (111 households) whose houses were totally submerged in water and 1608 people (327 households) whose houses were partially submerged. Families were displaced and several schools impacted as well as others infrastructures.

At several schools, learners started camping at the school as they were not able to return to their homes on a daily basis due to the rising water. In the Ohangwena region, three (3) clinics have been cut off with communities not having access to them.

The government with the support of Namibia RC started some assistance to the affected people but given the increasing numbers of people affected and the limited support available for the affected households, on the 6 and the 7 of February 2023, the Oshana and Ohangwena regional councils issued formal requests to the NRCS to support the affected households. A DREF was approved on 16 February 2023 to support the affected communities. As much as the flooding had gone down, some areas were still inaccessible, and some people were still in evacuation centers.

(1) (<https://floodlist.com/africa/angola-namibia-floods-cuvelai-january-2023#:~:text=In%20Namibia%2C%20water%20flowing%20from,villages%20including%20Engela%20and%20Uhongo.>)



Relief items ready for distribution

Validation of volunteers at the distribution site

Scope and Scale

The riverine floods of January in Namibia affected 2 regions (Oshana and Ohangwena) and made a total of

- 2190 people affected by the floods,
- 1608 people (327 households) have their homes partially submerged in water
- 582 people (111 households) have their homes totally submerged and were relocated to campsites on higher grounds. 300 people were from the Oshana region, and 1890 people were from the Ohangwena region.
- People whose houses were totally submerged were displaced and evacuated to 9 relocation sites (7 camp in the Ohangwena region and housing 332 people, whilst 2 camps in the Oshana region and housing 250 people). By the end of the intervention 121 HH have transited in the evacuation camps VS 111 in January. Most were relocated.
- 35 schools in the Ohangwena region were completely flooded. Water swept away or damaged school equipment, and infrastructure. 18 of the schools was forced to close.
- Several risks and consequences associated to the flooding situation.

It was reported from NRCS and communities that these flood waters carry a variety of snakes, which poses an added risk to the affected communities who would attempt to fish and catch frogs due to the food shortages. 35 schools affected by the floods with 19 schools closed down. There are high-risk poses to some of the learners as they attempt to cross the rivers to and from school. It was reported that some learners were camping at schools as the water levels were too high for them to cross after school.

As the communities affected are pastoralists and farmers, with the floods occurring in the planting season, all 2190 people (438 households) lost the little animals they had, and their crops as farmlands have been flooded. Moreover, other household items such as furniture, food stocks, and school books were not spared.



The groups that were impacted the most are the elderly, people with disability, expectant mothers, and children. 27 of people affected were those with special needs, 9 of which expecting mothers, 9 lactating mothers, 2 male children with disabilities, and 7 disabled adults. From the assessments conducted and the information gathered from the two regional councils, the communities reiterated the need for tents, blankets, mattresses, food items, hygiene packs, firewood, mosquito nets, provision of safe drinking water, and ablution facilities.

The food security early warning system 2022/2023 agricultural season started reporting floods from November 2022 in several countries in the Southern, including Angola, and Namibia. Cases reported were flash floods caused by torrential rains. The early 2023 added to the warning situation with riverine floods and flash floods particularly when torrential rainfall occurs in flood-prone areas, or areas hydrologically connected to them. Namibia flood-prone areas include the Cuvelai Delta, Okavango riverbanks, Zambezi riverbanks and floodplains, Lower Kuiseb catchment, Hardap - Mariental, the Lower Orange river, and the Kunene riverbanks. There was forecast of normal to above normal rainfall in Namibia during the January to March period based on SARCOF 26 projections.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supports NRCS through its Country Cluster Delegation located in Pretoria. A technical support platform has been set up by the IFRC to support BERCS in managing the current emergency and any ensuing communities are assisted in a dignified manner and following minimum humanitarian standards. IFRC is currently providing technical support to NRCS for the design, and implementation of the response.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>The National Society is working closely with the British Red Cross (PNS) in the following thematic areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Society Development (NSD) 2. Forecast-based Financing (FbF) 3. They also supported the NS with the epidemic response (Covid-19) <p>For this specific disaster, British Red Cross has not engaged yet.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

There is no presence of the ICRC in the country.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>Yes</p>
	<p>From the joint assessments conducted initiating on the 14 of January 2023 by the government and the NRCS, community needs identified were shelter, food, WASH, basic needs, and health and hygiene. Based on these needs the government on the 23 of January 2023 commenced with relocations and distributions of food and non-food items.</p> <p>As of the 6 of February 2023, 582 people (111 households) whose households were totally submerged in water have thus far been relocated.</p>



National authorities	<p>To date, the regional offices have provided the 438 affected households (2190 people) with food (tins of fish, maize meal, cooking oil), non-food items (100 mosquito nets, 143 mattresses, 48,000 water purification tablets and are providing bi-weekly health services through helicopters.</p> <p>As the initial support provided has not managed to reach all affected populations, the government has requested support from partners in the form of food and non-food items (water purification tablets, water containers, tents/tarpaulins, hygiene packs, blankets, and health education).</p>
UN or other actors	UNICEF was supporting with purification tablets to the affected households.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

- The office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has been coordinating with different stakeholders.
- The OPM called for a meeting with all stakeholders on the 20th of January 2023 to alert them on the flood situation and to request that all stakeholders pull together to reduce to impact of the flood on the vulnerable communities.
- The highest coordination body for disaster management in the country is the OPM which cascades down to the Regional councils under which the disaster risk management committees fall. The OPM coordinates all interventions by humanitarian agencies.
- At the regional level, the regional councils together with the NRCS's regional officers work together in conducting assessments, responses, and other support areas. When resources are minimal or not available, the regional councils mobilize support through the Red Cross and other partners.
- Regional officers in both regions have been attending meetings with the regional disaster risk management committee to discuss ways how to assist the affected households.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Health

General access challenges to health facilities were noticed. There were three clinics in the Ohangwena region. Due to the floods, communities did not have access to health facilities during all the flooding weeks. Some roads leading to these facilities were washed away and community members were unable to cross the rivers to access these facilities.

- The government mobilized resources to provide health services on a bi-weekly basis through a helicopter to address the situation, however there was still a need to complement with regular health access for relocated families. The need to set up mobile clinics in different areas including at relocation camps.
- The risk related to hygiene and sanitation following the overflowing of water, the leaving conditions of the affected communities and potential exposure to water related diseases.
- Based on issues faced in the 2017 Floods with the raising of malaria cases in the communities, and hygiene challenges, the need for health prevention related to waterborne disease is important.
- Identified vulnerable groups listed under the scope and scale being more vulnerable to such conditions. Risk for chronically ill patients with difficult-to-access health facilities and appropriate medical assistance was also evaluated and prioritized.

The NRCS through this response prioritized strengthening coordination with local health authorities and other humanitarian actors to provide comprehensive health services at the camps. This is to ensure that these communities still have access to their medication as some were diabetic, on ART treatment, or had high blood pressure treatments.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Assessments conducted jointly by the NRCS and the government indicated shelter is one of the major needs identified. 111 houses were totally submerged which resulted in these household members (582 people) being evacuated and placed in the 9 camps (7 camps are in the Ohangwena region and housing 332 people, whilst 2 are in the Oshana region and housing 250 people).

These households needed tents/tarpaulins to shield them from the rain. The government was able to provide 24 tents, 143 mattresses, 82 blankets, and 100 mosquito nets to the affected populations. More support would have been helpful.

Special attention ensured the safety of children, women, and men in the shelters and camps, by involving adults in the decision-making about the placement of tents and proximity to the perimeter fence, ablution facilities, and toilets.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

111 households (582 people) evacuated were living in relocation camps which usually bring risk on protection. Of the 9 relocation camps, 7 camps were in the Ohangwena region and housing 332 people, whilst 2 were in the Oshana region and housing 250 people. These people affected by the disaster had very different experiences.



Considering that all these people were placed in the same camps (men, women, and children), the NRCS including other stakeholders involved needs to ensure that all are kept safe from any harm.

People of all gender identities, ages, and backgrounds within the affected communities have different physical safety needs. Monitoring the safety of relocation sites from the perspectives of diverse groups ensures we meet everyone's needs and concerns in an equitable way. Age, gender, and disability disaggregated data needed to a regular consultation and systematic inclusion to ensure their feedback and are used at every stage of planning and implementation.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

WASH promotion has been identified as a need and is crucial to prevent disease outbreaks. The 111 households (582 people) that were accommodated at the relocation sites did not have toilet facilities nor did they have hand washing facilities. All 438 households (2190 people) affected populations were utilizing water from the river to cater to their needs. Needs identified include access to clean drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion. All households at the relocation sites identified hygiene packs, hand wash stations, and water purification tablets as a priority need. The government was able to distribute 48,000 water purification tablets to the affected populations though have requested more support and the provision of jerry cans.

The NRCS complemented the government's support and provided the requested material identified as gaps in the Government effort. That request included access to safe drinking water, provision of hygiene facilities, distribution of menstrual hygiene products and other hygiene products as well as community engagement to prevent cholera, diarrhea, and other disease outbreaks.

Objective and Strategy Rationale

Overall objective of the operation

The Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS), objective was to support 2190 people (438 households) affected by the floods through the provision of shelter, WASH promotion, health, and camp management in Ohangwena and Oshana regions for 3 months.

The objective was achieved and NS addressed the humanitarian needs identified during the assessment for identified 438 most vulnerable households.

Response strategy implementation

The DREF operation was planned to last 3 months to complement the first assistance provided by Government which has been limited compared to the needs. Following that request and based on gaps identified, NRCS addressed the needs highlighted in the following sectors: Shelter, WASH, Health. National Society intervention aimed to ensure urgent actions were taken to reduce effect of floods and limit the health risk anticipated.

As such, NS through this intervention covered the gaps identified during the needs assessments conducted and the area of request for support from Government.

This included a support to :

1. Immediate relief which included procurement and distribution of blankets and tarpaulins to the 111 households



(582 people) in the relocation camps.

2. Procurement and distribution of water purification tablets to all 438 households. Jerry cans to be provided to 111 households (582 people) at the relocation camps.
3. Hand wash stations were to be set up at relocation camps.
4. Procurement and distribution of hygiene packs to 111 households (582 people) at the camps.
5. Procurement and distribution of mosquito repellents to the 438 households (2190 people) affected.
6. Health and hygiene promotion to the 111 households (582 people) at the relocation camps.

This intervention supported households that have been partially submerged in water and those that have been totally submerged (evacuated). In the course of the intervention, continuous assessment reveal that 121 HH in total were finally relocated, include the families with houses partially affected.

A total of 40 volunteers were deployed for this operation. Gender, age, and linguistic diversity in the teams were prioritized, to ensure that targeted populations can comfortably interact with personnel assigned to assist them. The operation team also included branch staff and coordination from HQ. The volunteers in the community were well engaged together with the community structures (Leadership such as village headmen, Rural Health Motivators and regional council, and local authorities) to target the affected people. Fortunately, this arrangement has been used in past responses by NRCS and is in line with Government guidelines.

NRCS engaged with the government and other agencies to ensure the integration of children and gender issues in emergencies such as gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention response and mitigation and sexual reproductive health are provided and met. Regular monitoring of the camp was conducted to ensure NRCS and partner stakeholders were prepared to counter emergency situations such as waterborne disease outbreaks and related health and safety related issues. Hygiene promotion, through WASH campaigns, were conducted to ensure that displaced communities are prepared for incidentals.

In order to ensure beneficiary accountability and engagement, a walk-in feedback and complaint desk was established at each relocation camp through which target populations could communicate with the NS and provide feedback on the assistance they were receiving. Sensitive feedback was also collected and processed in accordance with the applicable guidelines In the NRCS Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Policy (2022).

The people affected were able to get the support they needed even though other needs were not met by the NRCS but by the Government and UNICEF. In trying to avoid duplication of efforts the NS was unable to fully execute its implementation strategy, but it did not mean the targeted population was not supported.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The NRCS plans to target all 438 households (2190 people) in Oshana (50 households) and Ohangwena (388 households). This targeting was a total of people identified as affected by the floods following NS assessment. This includes 327 households (1608 people) that have been partially submerged in water and 111 households (582 people) that have been totally submerged and evacuated.

The relocation of some affected households out of the evacuation centers forced some adjustments in the intervention. The distributions also consider the additional assistance received from others partners. Especially for the distribution in the various sectors, notably shelter and humanitarian services provided was finally focused on 121 families were assisted instead of 111HH while WASH reached 87 families instead of 438HH.

First criteria for target selection was the affected communities displaced people in relocation camps. Special consideration and attention was given for the health and WASH services to the children, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities, the elderly, people with very low/no income and women-headed households, and those with special needs such as People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHIV).



Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria was harmonized in consultation with the regional disaster risk management committees as well as the affected communities prioritizing the CEA approach to ensure the community is included from the planning to execution stage of the operation.

NRCS staff and volunteers will also collect feedback and complaints of targeted households during the selection and throughout the operation, based on the channels identified during the needs assessment as preferred by the affected communities. Feedback will be shared and analyzed at HQ to refine the selection process and criteria if necessary and ensure that complaints regarding the selection of community members are investigated and addressed in a timely manner. This feedback will also be used to adapt the intervention based on the community needs, attitudes, and perceptions.

The operation is currently targeting 2190 people (438 households) affected by the floods.

Priority on targeting and selection of beneficiaries will be given to children, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities, the elderly, and those with special needs such as People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHIV). Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will form an integral part of this response and during the development of selection criteria, the community members will be involved to ensure that they understand the targeting and beneficiary selection process.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	294	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	0	100.00 %	0.00 %
Men:	267	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	0	5.00 %	
Total targeted population:	2,190		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
On the historical lessons of similar operations displaced people would stay in relocation centers for long, more than month and will rely on external assistance for their needs must to be met.	The assistance was maintained for 3 months. People were only sheltered in evacuation centres for a month into the DREF operation, the situation greatly improved, and they moved back to their old houses and rebuilt and moved in with relatives. There was no long-term assistance offered to them by the government.
The number of people affected will continue to rise as flood water increases.	The NRCS ensured continues assessments to monitor for any increases. The increase of target at the end did not need revision. But current report update on the final number of households affected. Unfortunately, the flood water did not increase, and most people moved from the evacuation centers.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation



The safety of women and children at the camps remain the main concern for the NS that ensure measures were in place for their safety during their stay at the camps. Protection consideration were made in all the planning.



Implementation

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 567
		Targeted Persons	2190
		Persons Assisted	561

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of GBV awareness sessions held	6	34

Narrative description of achievements

- Our staff and volunteers have been trained on PGI, PSEA and safeguarding but a refresher training was done for the 40 volunteers who were supposed to conduct GBV awareness sessions and Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Promotion in the campsites since March 2023.

All volunteers were trained based on the assumption that the flooding will get worse and all volunteers will be deployed to various camps, however only 19 volunteers were deployed in the response overall as the situation didn't escalate as anticipated. More camp sessions on GBV were conducted as the volunteers held sessions with HHs whenever they were conducting activities in the camp.

Lessons Learnt

- It is important to have a leadership structure even in camping sites to ensure smooth coordination of maximum participation of people are organized campaigns of any sort.

Challenges

- Volunteers found it difficult to get people to attend group sessions in the camp and opted to have individual sessions with HHs whenever they were conducting all other camp management activities, hence more sessions were conducted than the initial target.

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 21,542
		Targeted Persons	45
		Persons Assisted	561

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of HQ mission visits	2	1
# of lesson learned workshop conducted	1	1
# of volunteers insured	40	40

Narrative description of achievements


• A lesson learned workshop took place on 22 May 2023 in Oshikango, Ohangwena region, and was a 1-day session facilitated by the NRCS Programs Manager which included various local government stakeholders from both regions, NRCS volunteers and staff from both regions, HQ support staff, as well as 2 IFRC staff. The Field staff were constantly monitoring the operation to ensure good implementation, but once people moved from the evacuation centers there was not much activity happening with the DREF.

Lessons Learnt

• The NS will continue to give capacity support to the branches for stronger implementation.

Challenges

There has been successive turnover in the operational team that require a complete re-organization of the operation management and reduce the monitoring during some weeks. The Branches had to cover the whole monitoring as a main mitigation.

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget		CHF 38,187
		Targeted Persons		2190
		Persons Assisted		561
Indicators		Target	Actual	
# of households supported with water purification tablets		438	0	
# of households supported with jerry cans		111	87	
# of hand wash stations set up at the relocation sites		36	0	
# of hygiene awareness and promotion sessions held		6	46	
#of PDM conducted per region		1	2	

Narrative description of achievements

The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was carried out in both regions during the April distributions. Volunteers used a survey on KoboCollect to collect feedback on the assistance provided through key interviews with beneficiaries from 106 HHs. The PDM revealed that 92% of the respondents said they received the right assistance, and 97% were satisfied.

NRCS did not procure water purification tablets as the NS received a donation of purification tablets from UN partner. In total 18,000 aqua tablets were distributed to 120 households in both regions (each household receiving 3 packs of 50 tablets each).


- 49 Hygiene kits were distributed in both Oshana and Ohangwena regions
- 46 Hygiene awareness sessions were conducted continuously each time the volunteers were conducting other activities in the camps hence more sessions were conducted. As is the case with all other sessions, the volunteers conducted the hygiene awareness with individual HHs or in smaller groups as they could not convene big groups and conduct the different sessions regularly hence more sessions were conducted than the target. The items that were not distributed were not procured as well considering there was no need to procure them since the NS had other partners coming on board to support the same areas like the Government and UNICEF.
- There were 2 PDM conducted because the floods affected 2 different locations and 1 PDM was not going to be feasible.

Lessons Learnt

Along with a DREF application, the procurement plan, according to the DM SoPs must be constructed by the responsible DM team; and be ready to be activated as soon as the DREF is approved. Suppliers must have been pre-selected and pre-approved to expedite procurement and dispatch in the case of an emergency response activity such as this.

Challenges

Due to movement of people out of the camps, not all households could be reached, thus only 87 out of 111 households received jerry cans.
Hand-wash stations could not be distributed in time before camps were dissolved

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget		CHF 4,167
		Targeted Persons		2190
		Persons Assisted		561
Indicators	Target	Actual		
# and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria, if these are being used	3	2		
Percentage of community members who find that information shared is useful, clear and actionable.	80	95		
# of trained staff and volunteers deployed	45	22		

Narrative description of achievements

- Forty (40) volunteers were trained/inducted in March 2023 on the NRCS code of conduct, Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender & Inclusion (PGI) and Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Promotion for the campsites. Only 19 of the 40 trained volunteers were deployed in the response based on the number of volunteers needed per camp, also given that the flood situation did not get worse as expected.



One HQ representative and two Regional officers were overseeing the intervention in the 2 regions. Two types of methods were used to collect information from the communities, which are Focus group discussions and Key Informant interviews, hence more people were reached with DREF information approximately 500 people were reached, and they found these two methods to be very informative. The PDM showed that 85% of the community members useful and could apply it to their daily lives, especially health promotion.

Lessons Learnt

When volunteers are dedicated they go above and beyond to ensure great implementation

Challenges

Communication via community radios was not established as there was sufficient two-way communication and community feedback was collected and recorded through the volunteers who were carrying out camp management services. Feedback forms were shared with the Regional officers on a weekly basis from volunteers and any concerns were addressed. Additionally, the two regional officers regularly engaged the local government in the implementation of activities via the Disaster Risk Management Committee (Ohangwena) and the Town Council Emergency Response unit for Oshana.

	Health	Budget	CHF 1,133
		Targeted Persons	582
		Persons Assisted	561
Indicators	Target	Actual	
# of health promotion and awareness sessions held	6	37	

Narrative description of achievements

- Oshana and Ohangwena region volunteers held a total of 17 and 20 health promotion and awareness sessions respectively for the month of March and April 2023.
- The Volunteers stationed at the camps were dedicated to increasing health promotion and as a result, they held weekly sessions with the households and also combined them with any other activities in the camps.
- 120 pamphlets were distributed to all the 120 HHs in the camps.
- Given the various health hazards brought by flooding and the need to mitigate, PPE such as gum boots and raincoats were procured for the anticipated 45 staff and volunteers who were working within the different camps to protect themselves from waterborne diseases.
- Hygiene promotion is very important in emergencies because it prevents more disasters from happening like disease outbreaks.

Ministry of Health and Social Services also conduct health promotion and education sessions, and this amplified the awareness-raising.


Lessons Learnt

It is always good to be prepared for anything when disasters hit, as much as the response was on flooding the project managers were also giving sessions on waterborne diseases



Challenges

As of 13 April 2023, the camps began to be dissolved and many people moved back to their houses which made it very challenging for the volunteers to continue having awareness sessions. They moved out because the flooding had gone down and the Regional Councils requested that the camps should be dissolved.

	Secretariat Services	Budget		CHF 3,056
		Targeted Persons		2
		Persons Assisted		2
Indicators		Target	Actual	
# of monitoring visit reported by IFRC		2	3	

Narrative description of achievements

IFRC delegation supported the implementation and ensured to strengthen the monitoring.


Lessons Learnt

The IFRC will continue playing a coordination role and monitoring of the implementation

Challenges

The DM and Finance representative attended the Lessons Learnt workshop and offered finance support as the project was closing.

The Communications representative faced challenges in collecting more footage because most people had already left the campsites.

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget		CHF 15,373
		Targeted Persons		2190
		Persons Assisted		561
Indicators		Target	Actual	
# of households supported with blankets		111	121	
# of households supported with tarpaulins		111	120	
# of households supported with mosquito repellent		438	120	

Narrative description of achievements

- The distribution of blankets, mosquito repellent and tarpaulins were done for the households accommodated in the camps.
- Water purification tablets were, in the end provided by other UN partners. There were more people reached with services under Shelter compared to WASH mainly because there were other humanitarian actors that came in to support WASH interventions compared to Shelter interventions.

Lessons Learnt

- Along with a DREF application, the procurement plan, according to the DM SoPs must be constructed by the responsible DM team; and be ready to be activated as soon as the DREF is approved. Suppliers must have been pre-selected and pre-approved to expedite procurement in the case of an emergency response.

Challenges

- The supply and distribution of blankets were delayed – and some households could not be reached by the time these became available, due to the closure of the relocation camps and/or persons leaving to camps for self-resettlement.



Financial report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRNA013 - Namibia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 16 Feb 2023 to 31 May 2023

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023	Operation	MDRNA013
Budget Timeframe	2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Sep/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	84,026
DREF Response Pillar	84,026
Expenditure	-32,035
Closing Balance	51,991

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	15,373	14,851	522
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	1,133	129	1,005
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	38,187	4,355	33,832
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	567		567
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	55,260	19,335	35,925
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	25,709	9,255	16,454
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	3,056	3,445	-389
Strategy for implementation Total	28,765	12,700	16,065
Grand Total	84,026	32,035	51,990



[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

On the allocation of CHF 84,026, South Africa Red Cross used CHF 32,035 and the balance of CHF 51,991 will returned to the DREF pot.

1. Only a few blankets were purchased because most people remained at the evacuation sites as most had left by the time the blankets were procured and distributed.
2. The NS did not procure any purification tablets to avoid duplication of efforts with UNICEF was distributing them in the same location.
3. Transport vehicle costs were reduced because field visits were minimized as the disaster did not evolve to the anticipated level.
4. The number of staff and volunteers involved in the operation reduced because most people had left the evacuation sites.
5. Trainings and workshops increased because volunteers had to resort to door to door training as people had moved from the evacuation sites.
6. Information and publication reduced because there was not much activity happening.

Contact Information

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- **For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries)**

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