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Emergency Appeal Namibia: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Emergency Appeal n° MDRNA008 GLIDE n° DR-2013-000062-NAM 17 October, 2013

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,390,816 in cash, kind, or services to support the Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS) to assist 55,000 beneficiaries (11,000 households) in four northern regions (Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Kunene) severely affected by drought.

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,390,816; < [click here](#) to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget >

Appeal coverage: 71% (of the revised budget) < [click here](#) to go directly to the updated donor response report, or [here](#) to link to contact details >

Appeal History:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 28 June, 2013 for CHF 1,372,054 to assist 11,000 households for 12 months.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 150,000 was allocated from the International Federation's DREF to support the National Society to respond.
- [Operations update n° 1](#) and [n° 2](#) were published on 15 July and 31 July, 2013 respectively.
- [Operations update n° 3](#) was published on 11 October, 2013 to provide a progress report update on the operation.
- This Revised Emergency Appeal specifically adds a cash transfer element of NAD 300 a month (approximately CHF 28) targeting 2,000 households for 6 months.



Children wash their hands before lunch at the Namibia Red Cross branch in Opuwo. Source: IFRC

Summary: While the food security situation in Namibia continues to worsen, the Namibia Red Cross has undertaken some significant steps on supporting the worst affected populations, by forging partnerships, co-ordination, assessments and direct programme delivery.

The Namibia Red Cross has partnered with the WASH cluster to undertake an emergency WASH assessment and with the assistance from British Red Cross undertaken a Household Economic Security assessment. Both these assessments have been shared with the wider humanitarian community in Namibia and have helped to redesign this emergency response.

So far, 22,000 hot meals have been served by Red Cross volunteers reaching the most vulnerable children, mothers and elderly. In addition, 21,000 people now have access to clean water for drinking and cooking through the distribution of water purification tablets. A total of 170 Red Cross volunteers have been trained to conduct malnutrition checks, water and sanitation activities and in soup kitchen management.

This revision allows for the distribution of cash as a key activity for food insecure families. The Revised Emergency Appeal will provide NAD 300 cash for 2,000 most vulnerable households for six months to enable them to meet their basic food needs as well as to prevent them from resorting to more severe negative coping strategies.

Under this revised Emergency Appeal the community based nutrition and referral component has been removed, as these activities will be carried out by the National Society bilaterally with UNICEF. The provision

of cooked meals at the NRCS run soup kitchens continue to be a major component of this revised appeal, and will contribute towards reduction of malnutrition. Furthermore, sanitation component has also been removed as the NRCS is in discussions with the government regarding the continued requirement of these long term interventions in sanitation and will seek funds from alternative sources for these type of activities.

In partnership with UNICEF and in accordance with the WASH Rapid Assessment Team assessment, the NRCS plans to position up to 24 water tanks in drought affected areas, including testing of water supplies. As the rapid assessment also indicated that lack of access to water is a significant need in drought affected areas, this Revised Emergency Appeal aims to rehabilitate water points and provide motorized pumps for improving water supply. NRCS also plans to position water tanks at the rehabilitated water points. This Revised Appeal will also complement UNICEF's support to NRCS on water interventions by training and providing allowances to volunteers and provision of technical support by deployment of a Regional Disaster Response Team member for supporting implementation of water sector activities. Namibia Red Cross also has programmes on hygiene promotion at school levels and community radios. This Appeal will support expansion of these messages and programmes in the targeted areas.

To date, cash contributions to the appeal have been received from American Red Cross, European Commission – DG ECHO, Japanese Red Cross Society, Luxembourg Government, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society (from the Canadian Government), Netherlands Red Cross and USAID. IFRC on behalf of Namibia Red Cross Society would like to thank all the partners for their generous contributions to the Namibia Drought Emergency Appeal.

The situation

The country received below average and erratic rainfall for the early part of the 2012-13 rainy seasons. The period from January to March 2013 was dominated by very hot and dry conditions over the greater part of Namibia, with patches of moderate rainfall only in the north-eastern parts of the country (Caprivi and Kavango regions). The rainfall over the greater part of Namibia depicts meteorological drought conditions. The low and erratic rainfall season has produced insufficient pasture to support the current number of livestock.

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) requested a joint Emergency Food Security Assessment (of which Namibia Red Cross was part) which was conducted in April 2013. The assessment found an overall significant reduction in food and water availability, access and utilization. As a result, about 30 per cent of households had reduced their number of daily meals to one, while dietary diversity was moderate to poor for 46 per cent respondents.

Based on the situation and findings of the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), the Namibian Government declared a national state of emergency on 17 May 2013 and asked for international assistance to respond to the drought situation. The Government of Namibia developed a Drought Response Relief Response Plan in June for the period June 2013 to March 2014. The NRCS seeks financial support to allow it to complement the government's efforts in assisting vulnerable people in Namibia who are food insecure as a result of the drought.

During the months of July and August, cases of cholera were reported in Kunene region along the border with Angola. These are now said to be under control. After identifying the cholera cases, the district embarked on sensitization of the community on how to prevent cholera, the district also distributed water purification tablets to some communities and a screening center was opened at the border between Namibia and Angola to screen people who are entering into Namibia.

Discussions with the authorities in Kunene indicated that initial response of government's food aid only targeted communities in the villages. However, it has been reported that people in urban areas especially those in informal settlements in Kunene are equally affected by the drought and the NRCS will also target some of its interventions such as feeding scheme for the vulnerable people in these urban settings.

Despite a decline in HIV prevalence rates, from 22 per cent in 2002 to 17.8 per cent in 2008, new HIV infections remain a serious concern. Namibia also has one of the highest tuberculosis prevalence rates in the world at 765 per 100,000. The Namibia Red Cross has responded by implementing a number of projects, including an HIV and AIDS programs that include a food security components. Started in 2011, the KHOMAS Giving Back Project assisted impoverished households and people living with HIV in informal settlements to grow their own nutritional vegetables and staple cereal crops. The project was implemented in Greenwell Matongo, Havana, Kilimanjaro and Okahandja Park in the Khomas region; supporting families with backyard

gardens in order to grow their own vegetables. The soup kitchens also feed people undergoing treatment for HIV and Tuberculosis, ensuring their recovery is not hindered by the lack of nutritious meals.

Coordination and partnerships

There are five major players for this drought response in Namibia. These are the Government of Namibia, World Food Programme (WFP), FAO, UNICEF and the Red Cross. The overall coordination of the drought response rests within the Government's Office of the Prime Minister, through the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and the National Disaster Risk Management Committee. At the regional level, the Regional Governor is the chairperson of the Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee. Namibia Red Cross Society is a member of both National and Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees.

NRCS will work closely with the relevant departments of the Government of Namibia, as well as the two UN Agencies operating in the country, UNICEF and WFP. A highlight of this Appeal is the inter-agency collaboration to draw on each agency's area of expertise, building on on-going programmes and the collaboration of NRCS, while contributing the Movement's experience and on-the-ground outreach to the most vulnerable within the targeted communities.

WFP in Namibia provides technical support to the government for food security assessment and logistical systems. The government is the lead for food distributions. UNICEF provides technical support to the government on WASH and nutrition sectors. UNICEF and the NRCS have developed an operational partnership for the drought response specifically for community based nutrition screening and referrals, and emergency WASH interventions. UNICEF is providing both financial and technical assistance to the NRCS to implement a response for these sectors.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) has initiated a short-term income grant of N\$100 (approximately CHF 10) to 4,000 individuals in the areas of Kunene, Hardap, Omusati and Kavango. The cash will be disbursed from mid-September 2013 until March 2014 before the next crop harvest. They are also supporting soup kitchens in some of the most affected areas. The regional offices of the NRCS are in contact with them to try to best cover gaps.

The government has set up a coordination mechanism for the drought response in Windhoek. Three sector groups have been formed - Food-for-work, Health and Nutrition, and WASH - led by line ministries. The NRCS is an active member of all the three working groups, contributing on the development of response plans.

Overall, NRCS works and maintains relationships with partners such as UNICEF, USAID, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), the Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare.

The NRCS also works with a number of Partner National Societies (PNS), including Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, German Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross. PNS based in-country are updated regularly as the situation unfolds.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Since the launch of the Emergency Appeal, the NRCS has undertaken a Household Economic Security (HES) Assessment and a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assessment (led by the WASH Cluster). A British Red Cross HES delegate supported the NRCS in July to assess the situation and coordinate with other agencies to undertake a food security assessment and plan a response.

The NRCS has started relief interventions including nutritional screening and referrals, provision of cooked meals to malnourished children and other vulnerable, food-insecure people, and provision of knowledge and material support for safe drinking water and hygiene. The IFRC has also supported the deployment of an inter-agency Rapid Assessment Team for WASH.

NRCS response so far per sector:

Food Security: Eight soup kitchens have so far been established, 4 in Kunene region, 2 in Ohangwena and 2 in Kavango region. The target beneficiaries include children under the age of 5 years, orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), people with disabilities, pregnant and breast feeding women, elderly people who

have no other support and HIV/AIDS patients who are under treatment. Beneficiaries are registered to monitor how many individuals are regularly eating at each soup kitchen, and then coded, using identification cards, to monitor the number of people accessing this support every day to ensure consistency and coverage. Volunteers follow up with families who do not attend and they are encouraged to regularly participate in the feeding scheme.

Based on the HES assessment a cash response has been planned to meet immediate household needs and it is included in this revised appeal. A cash transfer programme concept note was developed and shared with the Government of Namibia. The details of operationalizing the cash programme are being designed.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: A baseline survey has been conducted in Kunene and in Ohangwena region, water purification tablets have been distributed to 21,000 beneficiaries in 49 villages in Okongo constituency, while in Omundaungilo, water purification tablets were distributed to 500 beneficiaries. Volunteers have been trained in distribution techniques and households have been identified in Ohangwena and Kavango regions for distribution of hygiene kits.

Nutrition: Nutrition training on Infant and Young Child feeding for community volunteers has been conducted in Kavango and Ohangwena regions. The training was attended by 40 volunteers in Kavango and 118 volunteers in Ohangwena. Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements have so far been taken on 143 children in Kavango and Ohangwena and 32 children have been identified as malnourished. These children have been subsequently referred to both the health centres for treatment and to the Red Cross soup kitchens.

Two Regional Disaster Response Team members (one generalist and one WatSan) were deployed to assist the National Society. A cash transfer delegate has also been deployed from the British Red Cross HES roster to design and implement the cash transfer programme. A full-time operations manager has been recruited and is supporting the NRCS to implement the response.

Community-based nutrition-specific interventions, such as referrals and screenings, are being supported by a bilateral partnership between the NRCS and UNICEF's Namibia country office, and are therefore not being included as a specific objective for this Emergency Appeal.

The needs

Red Cross Food Security Assessment in Kunene, Kavango and Oshikoto: Staff and volunteers of the NRCS conducted a detailed HES assessment between 10 July and 8 August, 2013 with the technical and financial support of British Red Cross. The assessment team visited 3 regions in northern Namibia that had previously been identified by the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) and the NRCS as being among the most drought-affected: Kunene, Oshikoto and Kavango.

The assessment findings indicate significant differences between the situation and the populations' coping mechanisms in each of the three regions. There are differences in terms of length of drought, the severity of the impact of drought, livelihood strategy of the population, and the underlying level of poverty and coping strategies available to households. As a result of these differences, 2 regions have been identified as needing immediate assistance: Kunene and Kavango.

The assessed communities in Oshikoto are also affected by the drought but the HES assessment found they are better able to cope because of a higher average household income, cheaper food, the presence of small livestock (as saleable assets), and multiple sources of income and greater assistance from their community.

Seasonal calendar – Kunene Region

		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rain	Usual												
	2012/13												
Maize & Pumpkin & Beans	Planting												
	Harvest												
Livestock	Sale of goats (usual)												
	Sale of goats (2013)												
	Availability of Milk (usual)												
	Sale of cattle (usual)												
	Sale of cattle (2013)												
	Long distance grazing (usual)												
	Long distance grazing (2013)												
	Peak livestock slaughtering (usual)												

In Kunene and Kavango, many poor households lack regular income opportunities and assets. Households are therefore increasingly reliant on government assistance in the form of pensions, grants and food assistance. In some communities, households reported receiving donations of food from family and friends in 2012, which is an indication of the chronic poverty that some households are facing.

A summary of the key differences in drought impact between the three assessed regions can be seen in the table below. Based on these assessment findings, Kunene has been prioritized for assistance.

Table 1: Summary of drought impact in the assessed regions.

	Kunene	Oshikoto	Kavango
Crop production	Severe impact*	Severe impact	Moderate impact
Crop storage	Severe impact*	Severe impact	Severe impact
Livestock disease	Little change	No impact	No impact
Livestock pasture	Severe impact	Moderate impact	Little impact
Water availability	Moderate impact	Little impact	No impact
Priority for intervention	1	3	2

*NB. In Kunene region, the majority of the population depend on livestock for both food and income.

Key assessment findings in Kunene:

- All the visited communities have been affected by the drought.
- Drought was declared in Kunene in 2012, almost 12 months before the two other regions.
- Livestock pasture has been severely affected due to the rains stopping earlier than usual (and in some places not coming at all) after an already poor season in 2011-12.
- Livestock in all communities, particularly in Kunene, have been sent for their long distance grazing earlier than usual as pasture availability has been severely impacted in the region (May-June instead of July).
- Livestock grazing is also taking place further from the homesteads than last year; graziers have to travel further.
- Moving the livestock early was also a coping strategy – in order to preserve the water in the homesteads for human consumption.
- Cattle prices have dropped by more than 50% since July 2012. Cattle are currently selling in the Opuwo livestock market for N\$3,000+ (CHF 275) a head. Households are selling goats instead cattle as the price has reduced less than the cattle price and while the condition of goats is still good.
- It is not recommended to assist with livestock interventions such as fodder or veterinary services at this point since the majority of the livestock has been moved for their long distance grazing and is therefore not easily accessible for intervention.
- Five of the visited communities have boreholes as their main water source but all reported that the water is flowing in less quantity than usual. Only Ombazo reported having no borehole and being reliant on a spring.
- The *Zemba* communities visited for this assessment appear to be chronically food insecure and this has been exacerbated by the reduced crop production this year. The *Zemba* are the most affected

tribal group¹ because they have lost crops (as a source of food and income) and do not have the livestock numbers for sale that would be required to replace the lost income. *Zemba* communities are predominantly located in Epupa Constituency although there may be other similarly vulnerable communities in Opuwo Constituency.

- Both the better off and the poor *Zemba* households reported changes in the severity of their coping since last year.
 - The poor *Zemba* households reported implementing the highest number of coping strategies of all the communities visited.
11. Maize meal is available in Opuwo and in small quantities in all visited locations. However, all communities reported buying their maize meal in Opuwo.
 12. Households reported purchasing the majority of their food and non-food items in Opuwo despite the cost of transport (approximately N\$100 – approximately CHF 10 – one way.) Even accounting for transport cost, purchasing in Opuwo is more cost-effective than purchasing all food items in the small local shops.
 13. Poor households in all tribal groups (*Zemba*, *Himba* and *Herero*) reported an average monthly income of N\$1,000 (approximately CHF 92) However, if required, the *Himba* and *Herero* both have livestock that can be sold. The *Zemba* do not have sufficient livestock for sale.

The cost of the minimum food and non-food basket in Opuwo is approximately N\$1,200/ CHF 110 (including transport).

The nutritional needs remain unchanged since the Emergency Appeal was initially launched on the 28 June 2013.

Recommendations of the NRCS Household Economic Security Assessment: Based on the above findings, the NRCS assessment team recommended that the Red Cross intervene in affected communities in Kunene Region as first priority over the other two regions of Oshikoto and Kavango.

Kunene Region is facing its second year of drought, compared to this being the first year in the other two regions. As a result the effect of the drought on livestock pasture and water availability is more severe in Kunene than in the other two regions, and crop production has been severely reduced. Households are also exhibiting more severe coping strategies. For these reasons, intervention in Kunene should be prioritized (especially in Epupa Constituency).

The key recommendations related to Kunene Region are as follows:

- Communities with low livestock numbers and dependent on their crops for food should be targeted.
- It is recommended that affected communities be provided with cash so that they can purchase food items in Opuwo. This would be an efficient use of resources, as the majority of funding would directly benefit affected households.
- The communities visited were relatively small (10-55 households) and within them, the number of “better-off” households in the predominantly *Zemba* communities is small. In addition, the “better off” are also implementing severe coping strategies. Therefore NRCS **should consider providing cash to all households in the most affected communities** to avoid the complex and time consuming process of targeting. Also, given that the better-off households are currently assisting the poorer households, any monies provided to the better off will probably be used to assist poorer community members anyway.
- **Cash should be provided on a monthly basis (until the next harvest in April).** It is recommended that households be provided with N\$200-300 (CHF 18 – 28) per month. This is gap between the cost of a basket of goods and the average (poor) household income. **N\$300 (approximately CHF 28) is the approximate cost of a 50kg bag of maize in Opuwo Town.**

The most urgent need of poor (predominantly *Zemba* communities) is food. Given that food is available in Opuwo, and under normal circumstances households commonly purchase food there, it is recommended that affected communities be provided with cash. Providing cash would also be an efficient use of limited resources, as the majority of funding would directly benefit affected households.

After examination and discussion on the assessment findings, the NRCS is proposing to undertake a six-month cash intervention to support drought-affected households in Kunene Region.

¹ Three tribal groups in Kunene were assessed: *Himba*, *Herero* and *Zemba*. Of these three, the *Zemba* are exhibiting the most signs of stress and adopting more negative coping strategies than the other two groups.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: On request from the Red Cross and UNICEF, a Rapid Assessment was conducted by the Inter-agency WASH Rapid Assessment team. The assessment was conducted in 4 of the most affected of the 13 regions, namely: Kavango, Kunene, Ohangwena and Oshikoto.

The assessment found that in Kunene region, where a substantial proportion of households rely on livestock, the people are adversely affected by drought in terms of reduced pastures and water for both human and livestock consumption. In the other three regions of Ohangwena, Kavango and Oshikoto, where households mainly rely on crop and partial livestock, the household food insecurity is due to crop failure, and partially to water resources for human consumption.

Many communities are employing a variety of coping mechanism, including migrating to other areas in search of grazing or water. Due to limited rainfall, families are resorting to consuming water from unprotected and potentially contaminated water sources, shared with animals. Some boreholes have dried up, and livestock farmers have had to migrate further distances from their villages to find sufficient grazing rangeland, a situation that might create a competition between communities over access to basic services, such as water, health and education for children.

As the drought conditions intensify, community coping mechanisms are being eroded. This situation is likely to result in over-use of limited resources such as water and grazing areas; loss of livelihood as livestock weakens or succumbs to effects of drought. This in turn has significant impact on health and wellbeing of the people making them susceptible to water and sanitation related diseases particularly, diarrhoea and cholera.

The proposed operation

The operation will continue to be implemented in four regions, namely, Kunene, Kavango, Oshikoto and Ohangwena, and aims to reach 55,000 individuals (11,000 households) with emergency and recovery assistance. These are the regions where NRCS already has an established presence with ongoing programmes.

Beneficiary selection: NRCS will use available data to determine the gaps in the government response and identify most vulnerable families by undertaking community discussions and using the criteria developed by the technical working group in Windhoek. These criteria include, areas where drought has severely affected the household's ability to grow both crops and cattle and who's coping strategies such as selling assets is undervalued or destructive and will not allow them to recover when the drought ends and the rains return. To avoid duplication, it will be one of the criteria that families getting support from other stakeholders are not included as part of this response.

Water: On water supply, NRCS will select the most affected areas which have not been covered by government and other stakeholders. The beneficiary table below shows estimate household numbers that will benefit from water supply (tanks, rehabilitated water points, jerry cans and purification tablets).

Sanitation: The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has relocated 450 individuals from the marginalised San² community to a camp setting to support them during the drought and have requested NRCS for support. As part of this appeal NRCS is planning to build twenty-two toilets in the camp (one toilet for twenty adults, as per SPHERE standards). NRCS and the division of the OPM representing the San community plan to conduct an assessment at the camp to determine gender segregation, age and other criteria to design and plan latrine construction. Most of the other sanitation needs in the community are from a development perspective as most of the people are living in their original areas, and as such these sanitation needs are not included in the emergency appeal.

Soup Kitchens: The Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) recommends food support until the end of March when the next harvest will be which is about 10 months food support. Considering the government is planning to start large scale food and cash for work programmes, this appeal restricts its support to providing cooked meals to 2,500 orphan children, elderly, people with disability, who are not receiving assistance from other stakeholders for up to six months. The NRCS will reassess the need for continued food support after that time and base the decision on whether other programmes, especially those of the government, have scaled up or not and whether the Red Cross beneficiaries are being covered by government general distributions or school feeding programmes, or by other agencies' programmes. We are

² San communities are amongst the most marginalised communities in the North East of Namibia and are hunters and gatherers. They co-exist with other pastoralist and farming communities.

also concerned that longer term direct food support may increase dependency and therefore a reassessment of the situation will be an important part of the operation.

Cash Interventions: The objective is to provide cash to up to 2,000 households for six months to enable them to meet their basic food needs as well as to prevent them from resorting to more severe negative coping strategies.

This programme will complement Government of Namibia's planned food distribution programme. It will provide the poorest households with the means to cope with any gap or delays in the food aid distributions and allow them to purchase other food items to eat with the maize provided by the government. This immediate support is particularly essential for those families who do not have enough income or saleable assets to buy food to survive during the periods when food aid is not available.

Amount of cash to be provided: It is proposed to provide an amount of N\$300 (approximately CHF 28) per month to each household. This is based on income gap calculations and the cost of maize in Opuwo. Based on the market assessment, calculations of cost of basic food basket and household income, it was ascertained that poor families in Kunene have an income gap of approximately N\$200-300.

Table 2: Summary of market price and income gap data (N\$/CHF)

Region	Cheapest location	Food items	Non-food items ³	Total cost of basket*	Average Income (poor)	Income gap (N\$)
Kunene	Opuwo AGRA	663/60	447/41	1,210/111	1,000/92	200/18

*Including transport costs

Beneficiary targeting: It is proposed that villages with low livestock numbers and dependent on their crops for food will be targeted regardless of tribe of households.

The beneficiary villages will be selected mainly from Epupa and Opuwo Constituencies, which are the most affected constituency of the locations visited in Kunene region. Communities have lost crops (source of food and income) and do not have the livestock numbers for sale that would be required to replace the lost income.

NRCS proposes to provide cash to all households in the targeted villages to avoid the complex and time consuming process of individual targeting. In addition, the assessment found that the number of "better-off households" in these communities is few therefore inclusion error is likely to be relatively small.

NRCS volunteers will actively undertake community engagement and outreach work to explain the programme objectives and the intended use of the cash. This will include working with community elders and leaders, undertaking regular programme monitoring and household visits to ensure cash is used for the intended purposes of meeting household basic needs (food and non-food).

Cash delivery mechanism: the method of cash delivery at this stage will provide households with cash directly (i.e. hand to hand distribution). Envelopes containing the correct amount of cash for each household will be organised at the Kunene NRCS office and then distributed to the targeted communities on a monthly basis. The distribution will be done with the support of the local government authorities, and a number of security measures will be taken to ensure the security of both the NRCS staff and the beneficiaries.

Many households in the affected areas already receive cash-based support from the government in the form of social assistance/pensions. In Epupa Constituency, many households get this money from mobile money transporters who deliver the pension money direct to the villages. NRCS will investigate the possibility of utilizing the same money transporters to deliver NRCS assistance.

Hygiene promotion and nutrition volunteers: The volunteers' selection will be based on the NRCS volunteers' database. In total, 350 volunteers which can be trained to deliver activities on hygiene promotion and nutrition will be selected. The volunteers will be clustered per area to form and train community groups

³ Basic survival non-food items include medicines, firewood, paraffin, match sticks, soap etc.

and cascade their knowledge to the wider community. In total, 2,500 community groups and 350 volunteers for hygiene promotion and nutrition volunteers respectively will be trained to reach 11,000 household on hygiene promotion and nutrition. A total of 350 volunteers will be trained for both nutrition and hygiene promotion activities. As part of community based nutrition programme, UNICEF is supporting NRCS with a bilateral agreement to implement this activity.

Seeds and tools: A total of 4,000 farmers will receive drought resilient maize and millet seeds based on the advice of farmers union and 150 lead farmers will receive tools and seeds. The selection criteria for beneficiary farmers for seeds are based on vulnerability and willingness to farm. The seeds will be provided to existing farmers only and not to those starting farming as a new activity. The selected farmers will be trained and tasked to train others. They will be provided with seeds and tools so that their field should be a demonstration for others. The estimate number of 150 farmers was obtained from the farmers union. The detailed assessment will be conducted for all beneficiary categories for proper targeting and implementation.

Table 3: Number of beneficiaries per region.

Region	Water (HH)	Hygiene (HH)	Soup kitchens (Individuals)	Seeds and tools (HH)	Cash transfers (HH)
Kunene	3,000	600	1,200	800	2,000
Kavango	3,500	700	650	1,200	
Oshikoto	2,500	700	650	1,100	
Oshikoto	2,000	500	n/a	900	
TOTAL (HH)	11,000		n/a	4,000	2,000
TOTAL (INDIV)	55,000		2,500	20,000	10,000

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods	
Outcome 1: At least 2,500 Orphan and Vulnerable children, disabled and elderly people have improved access to sufficient nutrition food in the targeted areas of Kunene, Kavango and Oshikoto for up to 6 months	
Outputs (expected results)	Planned activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated needs assessment and baseline completed Provide cooked meals for 2,500 of the most vulnerable individuals for six months (one meal a day, 6 days a week). 3 regions, 8 kitchens feeding 2,500 persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing of methodology and questionnaires for integrated WASH, Food Security and Nutrition assessment Household Economy Security technical support 40 volunteers are trained to assist government for targeting and food distribution (10 in each affected area) Support 2500 individuals Procure cooking materials for each kitchen in each region. These will include 2 big pots, 500 plates, 5 washing dishes and 500 spoons per kitchen. Procure foods items for soup kitchen Procure water storage and supplies for a hand wash station for each kitchen. Build soup kitchen facilities where none are available. Train 48 volunteers (6 per kitchen) in food preparation/ cooking and 16 volunteers to support the administration and beneficiary attendance and follow up Support existing community groups or establish new groups to work in gardens that supply the soup kitchens. Ideally, gardening activities will start November and December during rainfall season Train groups in soil preparation, compost making, planting, pest and diseases control, watering and harvesting using government technicians and extension workers. Procure and distribute vegetable seeds for the gardens (including Cabbages, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Rape, Carrot, Beetroots, Spinach, Onion and Green peppers), 350 kg per

	<p>community group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute tools used in the gardens (8 watering cans, 8 digging forks, 8 rakes, 3 spraying cans, 5 spades, 3 wheelbarrows, 15 gloves,) • Asses and support gardens for specific irrigation solutions • Procure other gardening inputs such fertilizers and insecticides
Outcome 2: At least 2,000 households (10,000 individuals) have met their basic food needs for a duration of six months by having increased access to cash	
Outputs (expected results)	Planned activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash transfers are provided to households to purchase food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train staff and volunteers on cash transfer mechanisms and identification of vulnerable households • Register households • Monthly distribution of 300 NAD (CHF 28) in unconditional cash grant to 2000 households most affected by the drought in Kunene region for a duration of six months. • Monitoring the use of cash by recipient households
Outcome 3: Reduced food insecurity among 4,000 affected rural households through inputs, support and training.	
Outputs (expected results)	Planned Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,000 households provided with seeds and tools used in cultivation • Train 150 lead farmers in good farming practices that will pass the knowledge onto the community informally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify 4000 households with cultivation experience and of those, 150 lead farmers (37 per region) • Procure and distribute drought tolerant maize and pearl millet (mahangu) seeds to 4,000 farmers for a field of up to 4 ha. (25 kg of maize seed, 25 kg of mahangu seed per household) • Procure and distribute 50kg of fertilizer to lead farmers • Distribution a hoe to 4,000 households • Community sensitization and training on best agricultural practices • Train 150 lead farmers in conservation agriculture and usage of drought tolerant, early maturing crops varieties, post-harvest storage and handling and introduction to livestock and rangeland management • Four training in seed selection and preservation for 300 follower farmers conducted by lead farmers. • Organize seed multiplication and seed selection demonstration by lead farmers. • Monitoring of progress for the targeted farmers by NRCS regional officer and extension technicians. • DRR and Monitoring and Evaluation coordinators will conduct quarterly field visits for monitoring purpose.

Rationale for revised outcomes:

- **Outcome 1** has been revised to reach 2,500 rather than the 2,000 individuals originally targeted in the Emergency Appeal, based on increased needs and the findings of the HES assessment. The areas have also been reduced from 4 to the 3 most vulnerable regions of Kunene, Kavango, and Oshikoto, in order to be more targeted.
- **Outcome 2** originally focused on reducing malnutrition and has been removed (at least 80 per cent of under 5 children have access to community based nutrition and during the drought emergency in four northern regions of Namibia). This outcome is being funded through bilateral contributions from UNICEF. Outcome 2 is now a new outcome, which aims to provide cash as a flexible mechanism for reaching vulnerable groups. This is a new intervention that will be established and closely monitored with the support of the HES delegate and the operations manager.
- **Outcome 3** remains unchanged from the original Emergency Appeal and the progress to date has been reported under the [operations update number 3](#).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion	
Outcome 4: 11,000 families have access to safe and clean water for emergency domestic and livestock consumption.	
Outputs (expected results)	Planned Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% of target beneficiaries reports access and use of safe drinking water. Increased access to water for livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of water purification tablets to 11,000 households Distribution of jerry cans to 11,000 households Training of 11,000 households on use of water purification tablets at time of distribution and in follow up home visits. Rehabilitate 5 water points
Outcome 5: Increased hygiene knowledge for community members in the targeted areas	
Outputs (expected results)	Planned Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training 350 volunteers in hygiene promotion using PHAST. Community education on hygiene promotion Provide hygiene kits to volunteers Hygiene promotion in local languages at schools, soup kitchens, and through radio

Rationale for revised outcomes:

- Outcome 4** remains unchanged from the original Emergency Appeal.
- Outcome 5** remains largely unchanged; however an activity has been included for hygiene promotion in local languages at schools, soup kitchens and through radio.
- Outcome 6** focusing on sanitation facilitations has been removed (To provide access to sanitation facilities in relocation areas of San communities in Oshikoto region for 450 individuals). NRCS is in discussions with the government regarding the continued requirement of these long term intervention in sanitation and will seek funds from alternate sources for these types of activities.

Progress to date has been reported under the [operations update number 3](#)

Logistics

The NRCS has a well-established logistics division in place, and will rely on SARO IFRC for technical support. While the NRCS has some warehouse capacity they will rent warehouses for storage space where free space cannot be sourced. NRCS will seek permission to use public places such as schools and community halls when hosting events and during distributing items to the beneficiaries. The long standing partnership with other stakeholders will be used to ensure smooth and efficient operation.

The tools for farming and equipment for the soup kitchens will be procured locally from within the region. NRCS have on going food security projects in the regions, providing seeds, fertilisers and the same kind of tools to be provided to the farmers and it's done by the region with assistance of the logistic department at Headquarters in Windhoek. NRCS has experience of purchase of water purification tablets and jerry cans which are regularly procured as part of the flood responses. A second vehicle has been requested to reinforce the Kunene region whose activities are numerous and resources over stretched. Head of Africa Zone logistics unit visited Namibia at the start of the operations and has provided technical insights for improving logistics response capacity.

Communication –Advocacy and Public Information

The National Society will keep a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and its stakeholders including the beneficiaries. Information will be provided through the dissemination of web stories, photos, beneficiary profiles, facts and figures, and a video report outlining the needs of the situation. Maintaining the profile of emergency operations is vital for fundraising, and advocacy. Regular press conferences will be held to keep the media updated on the progress of the action.

Drought in Namibia has now been featured by many major news outlets around the world including Reuters, BBC, the Guardian and Al Jazeera. The IFRC SARO communications officer took an Al Jazeera web journalist to the field during the first week of September to visit the worst drought hit regions of Namibia. To date interviews with IFRC field staff and with the Regional Representative have been published. Coverage from Al Jazeera is also expected to include further stories and photojournalism. Facebook, Twitter and Instagram posts reached hundreds of thousands of viewers and continue to be shared online. Domestically,

the Namibia Red Cross features in local news media almost on a daily basis. UNICEF also led a media trip to Namibia and the content which has been featured across international media, strongly highlights the IFRC and Namibia Red Cross operation. IFRC photos of the situation can be accessed here: <http://www.ifrcmedia.org/assets/galleries/2013/namibia-1/index.html>

Capacity of the National Society

The National Society is constitutionally mandated with the responsibility of assisting the Namibian Government to carry out humanitarian work in times of peace or conflict, including in times of natural disasters such as drought, famine and floods.

NRCS has been implementing Disaster Risk Reduction / Food Security projects for nearly over seven years and has built strong partnerships as well as experience. The National Society has responded swiftly and effectively through the mobilization of resources (people, funds and other assets) during the past emergency operations.

NRCS has a limited number of staff and volunteers trained in National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) at its disposal. The NRCS has at its disposal five Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRTs) trained staff and one Emergency Response Unit (ERU) trained staff on WatSan. NRCS has also established Community Disaster Risk Management Committees (CDRMCs) responsible for disaster risk management interventions at community level.

NRCS has branches in eight regions in Caprivi, Kavango, Otjozondjupa, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Kunene Omusati and Khomas region, this includes all the four regions where this operation is planned to be implemented.

The Regional Manager of the respective regional branches will be responsible for direct delivery of the programme. This will be overseen the NRCS Disaster Management manager based in Windhoek. The NRCS is currently recruiting a Disaster Management Coordinator (DMC) to be based in Ohangwena and work alongside the IFRC Operation Manager.

A very strong resource mobilization department has had great success in mobilizing both private and government donors. Large stocks of in-kind donations of food are being transferred to the Food kitchen project. This will allow us to revise the budget and use surplus funding to increase the number of kitchens to serve beneficiaries closer to where they live.

Capacity of the IFRC

The SARO will support the operation in terms of communication, finance, PMER and support visits. A dedicated Operations Manager for this emergency response has been recruited and will work alongside the DMM and oversee the entire implementation of the project. This position had been filled temporarily by an RDRT deployment, and then permanently once funds were raised through this Appeal. The IFRC Zone DMU also provides quality assurance and technical support to the operation.

Walter Cotte
Under Secretary General
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Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

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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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and 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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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.
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Revised Emergency Appeal:Namibia Drought	MDRNA008		18/10/2013
Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget (CHF)
Food	540,540		540,540.00
Seeds and Plants	43,180		43,179.50
Water and Sanitation	36,127		36,127.00
Medical & first aid	-		0.00
Teaching materials	-		0.00
Utensils and tools	117,299		117,299.00
Other Utensils & Tools	12,922		12,922.00
TOTAL RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTIONS AND SUPPLIES	750,068	0	750,067.50
Vehicle	16,380		16,380.00
Computer	4,368		4,368.00
TOTAL LAND, VEICHL E AND EQUIPMENT	20,748	0	20,748.00
Storage and Warehousing	17,836		17,836.00
Distribution and Monitoring	1,365		1,365.00
Transport and vehicle costs	35,126		35,126.00
TOTAL LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	54,327	0	54,327.00
International Staff	181,156		181,156.00
National Society Staff	137,910		137,910.05
Consultants	32,988		32,987.50
TOTAL PERSONNEL	352,054	0	352,053.55
Workshop and trainings	52,780		52,780.00
TOTAL WORKSHOP AND TRAINING	52,780	0	52,780.00
Travel	27,300		27,300.00
Informantion & Public Relation	15,925		15,925.00
Office cost	16,344		16,343.60
Communication	3,231		3,230.50
Financial charges	3,185		3,185.00
SARO Office shared costs	9,970		9,970.00
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES	75,954	0	75,954.10
Sub-TOTAL BUDGET	1,305,930.15		1,305,930.15
Programme and Services Support Recovery (PSSR)	84,885.46		84,885.46
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS	84,885.46		84,885.46
TOTAL BUDGET	1,390,816	0	1,390,816