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Emergency appeal operation update Namibia: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRNA006
GLIDE FL- 2011- 000007-NAM
Operation update n°3
31 October, 2011

Period covered by this Update: 1 June 2011 to 30 September 2011

Appeal target (current):
CHF 1,811,530

Appeal coverage: 38% [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- The Emergency Appeal was launched on the 8th of April 2011 for CHF 1,811,530 for six months to assist 37,457 displaced people/9,364 families.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): An initial amount of CHF 296,472 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) DREF to support the National Society's response activities.
- Operations updates 1 and 2 were issued in May, 2011, to describe start up activities of the operation and the evolving situation;
- The current operations update describes progress and constraints and announces extension of the operation until 31 December.



Relief distribution by volunteers in Mayana Camp Kavango Region/photo NRCS

Summary: The Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS) continues to assist people who were affected by the worst floods in decades in the northern and north-eastern Namibian regions of Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Kavango, Kunene and Caprivi. The number of affected people rose to **500,000** with about 60,000 displaced; approximately **23,275** were in relocation camps and there were **108** related deaths reported since the onset of the disaster. Flood water levels reached the highest levels on record in the Oshana region, resulting in more communities relocating to higher ground. Although water levels have subsided and the majority of the relocated population have returned to their homesteads, the majority are still struggling to recover. According to the Vulnerability Assessment Committee (Nam-VAC) report of 2011/2012, the situation this year will exacerbate household vulnerability to food and livelihood insecurity. This is due to the low resilience among the community in the flood-affected areas, itself a consequence of the cumulative impact of frequent floods over the past years.

The NRCS emergency relief operation focused on the provision of emergency shelter, clean water and improvement of sanitation conditions, promoting health and hygiene practices and the relief distribution of non-food items (NFIs). The National Society, with the support of the IFRC and the local partners, responded to the deteriorating situation in the relocation camps by urgently improving the sanitation conditions in 78 of the relocation camps in the Kunene, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Caprivi and Kavango regions.

The support provided by the National Society has contributed towards the restoration of human dignity for the relocated

population. However full recovery has yet to be achieved as those displaced have returned to homesteads that were extensively damaged by floods, while resources to rebuild remain very limited. In order to continue to serve the needs of flood affected populations, this operation will be extended for another three months, until 31 December, 2011. A final report will be issued 3 months later (31 March, 2012).

The National Society appreciates the support of both local and international partners, for the contributions made to the Emergency Appeal.

The situation

On 29 March 2011, the government of Namibia declared a national state of emergency to respond to large-scale flooding in the northern parts of the country. The declaration was based on the results of a rapid assessment conducted on the 25 to 27 March 2011. Following the declaration of an emergency, a joint assessment was conducted by the government in collaboration with NRCS and UN agencies. According to findings of the assessment conducted, the displaced population reached a total of 60,000 people, roads, bridges, business centres, crops and road network and other infrastructures were destroyed in Cuvelai basin which transverses through Ohangwena, Oshana, Oshikoto and Omusati regions. The floods are estimated to have affected over 500,000 people in the seven northern regions. Some communities were cut off from schools, health clinics, and other social amenities. The situation initially unfolded in the Karas Region with about 12,000 people affected by the floods from the Orange River. In the North and North Eastern regions, a total of 23,275 people were housed in relocation camps.

The National Society with the support of the regional office of the International Federation of the Red Cross launched an Emergency Appeal on the 8th of April 2011 to support 9,364 families. The (NRCS) has mobilized regional staff and trained volunteers in Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Kavango, Kunene and Caprivi Regions for the operation.

In all the affected regions, all the communities have returned to their respective homesteads. They have started with the reconstruction and rehabilitation of their damaged houses. Many families whose houses were completely destroyed are facing the challenge of lack of materials needed for house reconstruction. There are also communities that are willing to relocate permanently to higher ground, who need construction materials to build from scratch. According to the Nam-VAC assessment report of 2011/2012, the situation this year will exacerbate household vulnerability to food and livelihood insecurity. This is due to the low resilience among the community in the flood-affected areas, itself a result of the cumulative impact of both annual and frequent floods over the past years (Nam-VAC report 2011).

The tarpaulins distributed to households during the operations are now being utilised by the families as temporary shelter while reconstructing their houses. As durable solution, there is a need to support these vulnerable populations with re-integration assistance by helping rebuild destroyed houses in order to pre-empt protracted distress among the communities.

Coordination and partnerships

The current disaster response operation is being undertaken by the NRCS, in collaboration with the Namibian Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees and the National Risk Management Committee. The NRCS has been mandated by the government to head camp management activities in all the relocation camps. To date, the National Society has enjoyed collaborative working arrangements with Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees, UN agencies and IOM, and helps make sure that the operation arrangements are fully coordinated.

The National Society has entered into partnership with several UN agencies in the affected regions. Partnerships have been initiated on training of volunteers with WHO on health issues, UNICEF on Sanitation and hygiene promotion, WFP on logistics issues, IOM on Camp management and UNFPA on gender based violence during emergencies. Efforts are also underway to collaborate with UN-Habitat on shelter materials in the flood plains.

At regional level, the IFRC Southern Africa regional office coordinates the Movement partners present in Namibia and also within the region to enhance mobilization of financial resources. Where needed, the IFRC Southern Africa regional office will identify suitable staff to be deployed and assist response actions, within the framework of the RDRT. The IFRC Regional Office is also in regular communication with the Zone Office who is coordinating with partners outside of the region.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The National Society, through the Federation, raised 38% of funds required through the emergency appeal. This has also been complemented by the local support from different stakeholders in the country and embassies. With this

support, the NRCS has acquired relief items to assist the affected families with basic necessities. The National Society distributed relief items such as water purification sachets, blankets, kitchen sets and hygiene packs to the affected communities along the Orange River in the south, Caprivi and Kavango in the north east, and the four north-western regions of Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto and Ohangwena. Although the majority of the populations have returned to their homesteads, hygiene promotion actions continue to reduce the risk of water borne and water related diseases in all the affected regions. The National Society also continues to assess the situation in the respective homesteads within their localities. The National Society also received some relief items from ECHO through the Belgium Red Cross. These items are tarpaulins, water makers, blankets, and jerry cans. These items are still being distributed in Omusati and Oshana Regions.

In the Caprivi, this year's flooding experience has demonstrated the impact of the Zambezi River Basin Initiative (ZRBI) on communities in terms of early warning systems, as most of the communities reacted positively to the warnings. To date, a total of 31 villages have been relocated permanently to higher ground in the Caprivi Region and in the Kavango Region. Through the ZRBI, the NRCS also engaged the communities in the identification of locations on higher ground and preparations of these areas as reception centres during disasters.

Progress towards outcomes

The NRCS continues to respond to address the plight of the affected population in the entire seven flood- affected regions. The response operation was focused on the relief distribution to reduce the impact of stress caused by the 2011 floods.

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)

Outcome: 9,364 flood-affected households are provided with appropriate non-food relief items.

Expected results	Activities planned
9,364 households receive relief items such as blankets and hygiene kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting continuous assessments in the affected areas. • Distributing blankets and soaps to the relocated schoolchildren and lactating mothers. • Providing technical and financial support in logistics, warehousing and distribution. • Monitoring and evaluating the relief activities and providing reports of relief distributions.

Progress:

The NS distributed items such as blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, water makers, tarpaulins, and water containers etc to the affected communities in the Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango, Kunene and Caprivi Regions. See the table below on the distribution list of relief items.

Table 1: Relief items distributed

Relief Items	Affected Regions						Grand Total
	Caprivi Region	Kavango Region	Oshana /Oshikoto	Omusati	Ohangwena	Kunene	
Number of families supported	4,134	377	930	1,368	360	200	7,369
Total number of beneficiaries supported	17,145	1,243	3,823	3,739	1,349	2,000	29,299
Tarpaulins (Single)	2,408	0	1,003	370	236	250	4,267
Black Sheets (Rolls)	100	15	34	10	5		164
Mosquito Nets	650	292	75	55	397	22	1,491
Soaps	15,500	517	3,500	1000	500	288	21,305
Water makers	56,111	4,500	10,000	10,000	33,400		114,011
Kitchen sets	14	0	0	0	39	0	53
Tents	700	60	30	27	30	5	852
Blankets	2,610	300	1,127	128	30		4,195
20L Jerry Cans	2,010	392	1300	300	102	150	4,254

Hygiene kits	1,200	193	1000	1000	500	155	4,048
Pit Latrines constructed	150	11	20	10	0	0	191
Family showers	101	6	20	10			137

*Total families including those who were lodging with their families away from their damaged homesteads

The staff and volunteers continue to distribute relief items to populations back in their respective homesteads. The relief items distribution is ongoing and will aid in restoring the lives of the flood-affected communities. In order to avoid duplication, the distribution of NFIs took into account what other partners and agencies (including government) were distributing and what the beneficiaries themselves still had.

Challenges

At this stage, the majority of the population have moved back to their respective homesteads. However, the National Society still faces challenges. For example, houses and their grain stores have been damaged. This situation requires intervention to help in restoring normalcy in people's lives. Therefore, relief distributions will continue in these identified areas. Additionally, the response plan is also being revised to align it with the operational budget where total funding less than half of the original budget.

Emergency shelter

Outcome: 9,364 households have access to a safe and adequate emergency shelter

Expected results	Activities planned
The targeted 9,364 displaced families are provided with shelter materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of tarpaulins to the affected 7,364 families • Trainings of volunteers and public awareness to beneficiaries related to the use of tarpaulins

Progress:

In total **4,267** tarpaulins and **852** tents were distributed in the relocation centres. The distribution of relief items continues, and more relief items have been procured and are awaiting delivery to the affected areas. More shelter materials are needed, especially by the families returning to their houses, to use while reconstructing their houses. In particular, there is a need to provide shelter to vulnerable groups (including elderly, child-headed households, disabled, etc.). These shelter materials will be used to assist these groups in their reconstruction.

The notable situation is that this year's floods destroyed more homesteads and therefore there is a need to assist these communities in their reconstruction of their homesteads. These could be in the form of support with some corrugated iron, poles, nails and rafters.

Training on the use of shelter materials was conducted during the distribution in the relocation centres. In addition, a total of 8 NRCS staff members trained as TOTs and 20 volunteers were then further trained on Camp Coordination and Camp management. The training was conducted in collaboration with International Organization for Migration (IOM). The trainings were conducted during the week of 23-24 May 2011 in Caprivi Region and 30 May to 1 June 2011 in Oshana Region. Trainings of all the camp managers in the affected areas will still continue.

Challenges:

Having responded to several emergencies related to floods, there is a need to support communities to construct houses that are more resistant to floods in the long term. This will ensure appropriate living conditions as a way to minimize vulnerability among those already vulnerable, and aim to reduce risks for severe damage by simple yet innovative means of raising foundations while using traditional construction material and architecture. Therefore, the National Society aims at supporting populations whose homesteads have been damaged and do not have the resources to rebuild their houses. This is aimed at reducing the number of people relocated every year due to poor housing.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: Health risks, morbidity and mortality resulting from the emergency are reduced among the affected population through the provision of health promotion, preventive, community-level and PHC services to households in affected regions for six months.

Expected Results	Activities planned
Mortality and morbidity of 43,729 beneficiaries as a result of the emergency are prevented through a primary health care oriented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide first aid and referral services for affected communities through 100 volunteers in the coming six months. • Distribute mosquito bed nets within the two months of the operation • Refresher training for 100 volunteers on communicable disease surveillance

programme.	in coordination with MoH and District Health Offices.
The resilience of the community is improved through better health awareness, knowledge and behaviour change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher training for 100 community-based volunteers on health promotion as well as hang up/keep up. • Sustain health promotion campaigns within the affected population focusing on malaria targeting 9,364 households in affected areas. • Support and provide printed and other materials to be used in the health promotion campaign (such as posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc). • 50 more volunteers will be trained in the Community Based Health & First Aid (CBHFA) approach to assist in responding to the issues surrounding emergency at the same time ensuring that prevention is emphasized in order to minimize disease outbreaks through proactive health education in affected communities and also strengthening
Psycho-social support is provided to affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 150 staff and volunteers of the National Society engaged in Psychological Support in emergency • Identify and provide psychosocial support to the affected families.

Progress:

The trained volunteers on CBHFA and health education during the previous disasters have continued to conduct hygiene promotion and health education in all the camps. The volunteers trained on drama performances are also complementing the health awareness component. The volunteers have been involved in the community based disease surveillance and referrals to the clinics. The NRCS with support from WHO have trained volunteers on Hygiene promotion, health education and disease surveillance. A total of 50 volunteers from Caprivi Region, 20 volunteers from Kavango and 30 volunteers from Omusati Region were trained.

A total of 1,491 bed nets have been distributed from the prepositioned stocks. Initially the National Society did not procure bed nets since the government indicated that they had enough stock in the regions. However, the stocks could only support 3,000; therefore, more nets need to be procured to reduce the possibility of malaria outbreak in the affected populations.

Psychosocial support was provided in the camps in collaboration with LifeLine/ChildLine. The team from LifeLine/ChildLine trained some community members within the relocation camps who together with the NRCS volunteers provided psychosocial support to the affected population.

Further training on hygiene promotion and surveillance is planned for in Kunene Regions.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne diseases is reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 9,364 families in the seven affected Regions for six months.

Expected results	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 9,364 families while damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributing household level water storage (i.e. jerry cans) to the affected families. • Distribution and training on water Purification sachets/Tablets (WPT).
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, is provided to 9,364 families in the seven affected regions for six months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating defecation fields. • Building pit latrines in relocation centres. • Facilitate vector control and prevention measures in collaboration with government. • Provide domestic solid Waste disposal facilities.
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher training for 100 community-based volunteers on PHAST/in emergencies. • Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns within the affected population focusing on behaviour change. • Provide IEC materials for health promotion campaign.

Progress:

The National Society distributed **2,584** jerry cans, and **114,011** water makers. Distribution continues in all the relocation centres in all the affected regions. In total, the National Society constructed **191** pit latrines in the different relocation centres. Bathing shelters (**137**) were also provided for both women and men in all the different camps.

Table 2: Total latrines bathing shelters constructed

Region	Pit latrines	Bathing shelters
Caprivi	150	101
Oshana	20	20
Omusati	10	10
Kavango	11	6
Totals	191	137

The National Society also managed to create water and sanitation sub-committees in all the relocation camps who facilitated vector control and prevention measures in the relocation camps. These interventions assist in the reduction of diseases in the camps. The established committees were also involved in conducting hygiene education, which was mainly focusing on behaviour change. The NRCS Drama groups were used in the awareness creation on hygiene in the relocation camps. IEC materials acquired from the

Ministry of Health and Social Services and those that were acquired from the ERU team and UNICEF were distributed to the communities. These easy to use IEC materials were shared with the village leadership to be used during their meeting when the communities return to their respective homesteads. Volunteers in all the camps assisted the communities in establishing solid waste disposal pits in the camps in all the camps.

Challenges:

Although the communities have returned back to their respective homesteads, there is a need to continue with hygiene promotion due to poor sanitation in many villages. This will reduce the risk to waterborne diseases in these villages. Additionally, there has been widespread contamination of water sources this year, therefore the communities have to be supplied with sufficient water makers to reduce the risks towards water born disease.

Due to the outbreak of cholera outbreak in Angola, the National Society continues to conduct hygiene promotion and disease surveillance through volunteers in order to contain any outbreak.

Logistics

Outcome: To support the relief operations, delivering a range of relief items in line with the operational priorities.

Expected results	Activities planned
The operation has coordinated mobilization of relief items and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute relief stocks and controlling supply movements to end user. Monitor and evaluate relief activities and reporting on the relief distributions. Facilitate appropriate warehousing and transportation to distribution points.

Progress:

At this stage, the National Society delivered all the procured relief items through the DREF and those donated in-kind. The National Society, with support from the IFRC in Johannesburg and Harare are working on the procurement and delivery of the relief items to the affected populations. There is proper record keeping at the warehouses in the affected regions. The two cards distribution system is being utilised for proper records keeping and accountability. The Red Cross distribution cards system has been approved by Regional councils to be utilised for the distribution of relief items in all the relocation camps. The National Society is also currently in the process of developing a database that will assist the proper registration and records of the IDPs. This database upon completion will be based at the regional level, with the Regional Office.

The National Society in collaboration with WFP have conducted logistic trainings for the regional staff and the Regional Councils countrywide.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The NS with technical support from the IFRC regional office conducted awareness and publicity activities including field trips to sensitise the public and media on the situation on the ground and the humanitarian response. Press releases and conferences were held to update the public on the Red Cross floods interventions. Volunteers also disseminate the principles and values of the Movement during the response operation.

Outcome: Regular credible and reliable information to the public is provided

Expected results	Activities planned
A steady flow of timely and accurate information between field and other stakeholders is maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness campaigns through print and electronic media. Support field staff in producing regular field updates for sharing with stakeholders. Develop/adapt IEC materials for public education on impact of floods.

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the visibility of the Red Cross in response operations. • Collaborate and support other NS programmes to produce IEC material and develop social mobilization campaigns. • Collect visual materials of the operation. • Organize at least one six-day media tour to the operation area. • Strengthen the communication capacity of the National Society. |
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Progress:

With the assistance of the Federation Senior Communication Officer, the National Society managed to raise the profile of the floods and NS response both in and outside Namibia. A press release and a news story were posted on ifrc.org website. The Federation news story and the accompanying pictures were picked up by CNN, who then broadcast a telephone interview with the Secretary General of Namibia. The Namibia Red Cross was also mentioned in a number of IRIN news reports, especially those involving other humanitarian players such as UNOCHA.

The National Society established itself as an authority on the flood situation in the north. This was sustained by regular updates provided to local media. The National Society conducted a media tour with the main media organisations in the country. In addition to creating debate on disaster management in the country, the media tour has increased the visibility of the Red Cross and its ability to manage disaster situations. The media tour was also a way of showing local donors that have contributed towards the flood operation how their money was used and to encourage them for the future. The National Society has started receiving positive responses from the public regarding the work being portrayed in the both print media and TV. The National Society is also organising a Patron's breakfast, where local donors will be awarded with a certificate of appreciation for their contribution.

General Operation Challenge

The response towards the appeal has been relatively low (38%). In relation to the scale of the emergency the National Society's response operation was limited and compromised, due to lack of resources. The Nam-VAC assessment report findings revealed that there is a need for support regarding food provision in all the flood affected regions. The report revealed that there will be a shortage of food since these communities have been made vulnerable due to cumulative flooding during of the past years. Similarly, shelter remains a challenge as the most vulnerable groups still struggling to rebuild their houses. The National Society therefore plans to assist this population with shelter materials that will in a long term reduce the number of population relocated to higher ground.

Water and sanitation still remains a challenge in the areas where these communities have returned to. Therefore the National Society will continue with hygiene promotion and provision of water makers to the population.

For the National Society to conduct these activities effectively there is a need to further extend the response operation for three months. This will facilitate the smooth implementation of the program and proper closure by the National Society. It is also worth noting that 2011 floods were higher than those of 2009. Floodwaters that had constrained operations are only subsiding now in some places.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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1. Interim financial report [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRNA006 - Namibia - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 08 apr 11

Appeal Timeframe: 09 mar 11 to 30 sep 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2011/10
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2011/9
Appeal	MDRNA006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Pledge	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget		1,811,530					1,811,530
B. Opening Balance		0					0
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	M1105004	43,215					43,215
<i>British Red Cross</i>	M1105005	59,200					59,200
<i>Fondation Trafigura</i>	M1104043	9,074					9,074
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	M1105188	59,800					59,800
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	M1105070	12,422					12,422
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	M1105012	5,823					5,823
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	M1105012	188,288					188,288
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)</i>	M1103100	28,579					28,579
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)</i>	M1104083	102,409					102,409
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund)</i>	M1104023	32,204					32,204
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>	M1109091	146,843					146,843
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	M1104042	1,500					1,500
C1. Cash contributions		689,357					689,357
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		689,357					689,357
D. Total Funding = B + C		689,357					689,357
Appeal Coverage		38%					38%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	689,357					689,357
E. Expenditure	-328,431					-328,431
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	360,926					360,926

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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,811,530					1,811,530	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	282,766	47,765				47,765	235,001	
Construction Materials	10,000	9,141				9,141	859	
Clothing & Textiles	143,325	15,397				15,397	127,928	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	289,000	41,955				41,955	247,045	
Medical & First Aid	6,300	1,524				1,524	4,776	
Teaching Materials	10,000	2,066				2,066	7,934	
Utensils & Tools	36,000	16,488				16,488	19,512	
Other Supplies & Services	368,470						368,470	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	1,145,861	134,337				134,337	1,011,524	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	45,000	2,700				2,700	42,300	
Distribution & Monitoring	20,000	32,201				32,201	-12,201	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	252,000	13,569				13,569	238,431	
Logistics Services		6,215				6,215	-6,215	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	317,000	54,685				54,685	262,315	
Personnel								
International Staff	3,000						3,000	
National Staff	19,000						19,000	
National Society Staff	127,006	13,669				13,669	113,337	
Volunteers		1,023				1,023	-1,023	
Total Personnel	149,006	14,693				14,693	134,313	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	20,000						20,000	
Professional Fees		717				717	-717	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	20,000	717				717	19,283	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	8,000	314				314	7,686	
Total Workshops & Training	8,000	314				314	7,686	
General Expenditure								
Travel	5,000	17,577				17,577	-12,577	
Information & Public Relations	9,000	735				735	8,265	
Office Costs	6,100	3,300				3,300	2,800	
Communications		1,471				1,471	-1,471	
Financial Charges	6,000	4,471				4,471	1,529	
Other General Expenses	35,000	597				597	34,403	
Total General Expenditure	61,100	28,151				28,151	32,949	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		74,617				74,617	-74,617	
Total Operational Provisions		74,617				74,617	-74,617	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	110,563	19,988				19,988	90,574	
Total Indirect Costs	110,563	19,988				19,988	90,574	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		29				29	-29	
Pledge Reporting Fees		900				900	-900	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		929				929	-929	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,811,530	328,431				328,431	1,483,099	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRNA006 - Namibia - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 08 apr 11

Appeal Timeframe: 09 mar 11 to 30 sep 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2011/10
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2011/9
Appeal	MDRNA006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,811,530					1,811,530	
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,483,099					1,483,099	