

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Zimbabwe: Floods



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

| | |
|--|---|
| DREF operation MDRZW012 | Glide number: FL-2017-000020-ZWE |
| Date of issue: 22 February 2017 | |
| Date of disaster: January 2017 | |
| Operation start date: 22 February 2017 | Operation end date: 20 May 2017 |
| Host National Society: Zimbabwe Red Cross Society | Operation budget: CHF 108,204 |
| Number of people affected: 160,000 individuals (cumulative Jan – Mar 2017) | Number of people assisted: 2,500 people (500 HH) |
| N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Zimbabwe Red Cross Society Headquarters; Provincial Branches of Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Manicaland, and Masvingo (10 full time, 21 support staff, 420 volunteers), which cover eight districts | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Finnish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, ICRC and IFRC | |
| N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Department of Civil Protection and the National Civil Protection Committee | |

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Between January and March 2017, Zimbabwe experienced severe flooding across 37 districts of the country, which damaged local infrastructure, livelihoods, transportation routes, and homes. The above-average precipitation during this period was exacerbated by the rains brought about by tropical depression “*Ex-Dineo*”, which caused significant flooding particularly in the southern parts of Zimbabwe. Originating from the Mozambique Channel, Tropical Cyclone Dineo (CAT I) made landfall in Mozambique on 15 February 2017 near Inhambane, southern Mozambique bringing with it strong winds exceeding 100km/hr, torrential rain, and very rough seas. The system was down-graded to a tropical depression upon making landfall, however it continued its trajectory westwards and entered Zimbabwean territory on 16 February. From Zimbabwe Red Cross’ initial rapid, multi-sectoral assessment, some 12,772 individuals were identified as being directly affected by the flooding resultant from Cyclone Dineo. However, the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office estimated that between January and March 2017, some 160,000



people have been impacted by floods, which has resulted in nearly 2,000 displaced 859 of whom are displaced to a camp in Tsholostho in Matabeleland North. Nearly 2,600 houses were damaged and 126 people were killed and 128 injured by the weather vagaries linked to the cyclone such as landslides, rock falls and lightening and drowning.

Additionally, more than 140 community and privately owned dams breached resulting in damage to downstream infrastructure, especially in Matabeleland (South and North) and Midlands Provinces. Nearly all districts experienced damage to roads and collapsed bridges, rendering the areas inaccessible. Over 15 public/social service infrastructure inclusive of health institutions and schools were destroyed or damaged compromising access to and delivery of critical social services. The Government estimated that over 100,000 people were without safe drinking water following damage to water supply infrastructure by the floods. This increased potential for the outbreak of water and vector borne diseases including malaria, cholera and measles. More than 90 per cent of small-scale miners in heavily affected areas lost their livelihoods as mine working were inundated in water.

As the magnitude of this flood emergency, exacerbated by TD Ex-Dineo, exceeded the capacity of national resources to address, on 3 March 2016, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) declared a state of national disaster and subsequently launched a Domestic and International Flood Appeal for Humanitarian Assistance.

The GoZ estimated that USD 189 million is required to address emergency, medium, and long-term needs associated with the flood emergency. Some of the funding has been received and the GoZ and various partners have started delivery of services to affected areas. ZRCS along with the shelter cluster members, IOM and World Vision International have also received funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund to cover the remaining humanitarian gaps.

Sequel to this impact, IFRC launched a DREF for CHF 108,204 on 22 February 2017 to support the NS to an initial rapid needs assessment, deliver relief supplies to the affected population, and replenish Zimbabwe Red Cross Society stock. During the course of this operation, the NS issued two operational updates which extended the timeframe of the operation from the original Jan-March 2017 to January to May 2017. The revision followed an Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA) which was conducted in five provinces and ascertained the extent of the damage and related needs and thus sought to allow the NS to complete the provision of humanitarian services to the people affected and finalizing the stock replenishment. The one month extension was also to allow for international procurement of the outstanding stock to be undertaken. Consequently, the budget was also revised to CHF 102,992 reflecting the actual needs and the cost of items that were used for distributions.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Following the impact of TD Ex-Dineo, IFRC launched a DREF for CHF 108,204 on 22 February 2017 to support the NS to an initial rapid needs assessment,

To respond to the initial flooding associated with Ex-Dineo, ZRCS rapidly mobilised the necessary personnel and material to swiftly address the immediate humanitarian requirements of the affected population. Enabled by the DREF support, the NS carried out An Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA) in five provinces and ascertained the extent of the damage and related needs. ZRCS teams conducted the assessments in fourteen districts as part of a multi-agency team led by the Department of Civil Protection (DCP). The National Society's (NS) volunteer networks was utilized throughout the response and was particularly useful in providing real time updates on the developing situation and supporting in the delivery of NFI's. Additionally, RDRT-trained NS staff, volunteers trained as National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and those with experience in Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) and shelter construction were a response asset throughout, providing support to the assessments as well as in the Non-Food Item (NFI) distributions. The combined capacity of the NS and its ability to mobilize a rapid response to the floods, positioned the NS as a lead agency in the response.

The NS response reached over 500 households across the 5 districts with relief material. 449 families received tarpaulins at an average of 4 tarpaulins per household as the needs varied according the extent of damage to their shelter structures and the household size. The also distributed were other material covered by the initial DREF such as buckets/jerry cans, shelter kits and plastic sheets. The NS went further to distribute blankets, clothes, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, squatting plates for latrines from its own stock. Since these were not covered in initial EPoA, subsequent operation updated sought to replenish the material distributed from the NS stock and these were approved. Below is the total NFI's distributed by the NS in response to the floods emergency:

| | Tarpaulins (including tents equivalent) | Buckets | Jerry Cans | Plastic S | Shelter Kits | Blankets | Clothes | Family tents | Mosquito nets | Kitchen Sets | Sanplats | Soap | Vaseline |
|--|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Sipepa | 60 | 300 | 200 | 35 | 235 | 100 | 3 bales | 35 | 30 | 45 | 40 | 1000 | |
| Sipepa Tarpaulins equivalent of tents | 732 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gokwe | 125 | 100 | 150 | 20 | 20 | 54 | | | 162 | 54 | | 54 | 108 |
| Chipinge | 68 | 38 | | 20 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| Chivi | 115 | 25 | | 20 | 20 | 100 | 1 bale | | | | | | |
| Mberengwa | 280 | 200 | 55 | | 60 | 100 | | | | | | 250 | |
| Umzingwane | 9 | 47 | | 20 | 20 | | | | 14 | 1 | | | |
| Bulilima | 200 | 100 | | | 50 | 50 | 2 bales | | 18 | 8 | | | |
| Gwanda | 20 | 35 | 17 | | | 50 | 2 bales | | 16 | | | | |
| Matobo | 85 | 15 | | | 17 | | 1 bale | | 20 | | | | |
| Insiza | 100 | 0 | | | 25 | 46 | | | 0 | | | | |
| Tota Distributed | 1794 | 860 | 422 | 115 | 467 | 500 | 9 Bales | 35 | 260 | 108 | 40 | 1304 | 108 |
| Unit Cost CHF | 15 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 15 | 30 | 10 | 0 | 310 | 5.6 | 28 | 23 | 1 | 2 |
| Total cost | 26910 | 3870 | 1899 | 1725 | 14010 | 5000 | | 10850 | 1456 | 3024 | 920 | 1304 | 216 |
| Allocated DREF b | 30000 | 9000 | | 1500 | 15000 | | | | | | | | |
| Balance CHF | 3090 | 3591 | | -225 | 990 | | | | | | | | |

The distributions took place based on the results of the detailed assessments, therefore some families received more of some items and others received less, depending on the actual needs identified. Therefore, the NS provided relief items to a total of 500 HH, however Jerry cans were provided to 422 HH, blankets, shelter tool kits, tarpaulins were given to 500 HH. As for buckets, most of the families received two, few of them received one. Mosquito nets were distributed to 200 families targeting those with children below 5 and pregnant mothers in the malaria prone districts, kitchen sets to 108 families whose houses were completely destroyed.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Country Cluster Office, southern Africa provided concerted support to the NS throughout the development and submission of the DREF application. The Regional Office in Nairobi also provided dedicated, quality support to the cluster and the NS in vetting and revising the final DREF request and subsequent updates. To monitor the distribution of relief items and support the NS with the implementation of the DREF Operation, the IFRC deployed its disaster management (DM) delegate to the affected area in early March 2017. The NS would like to extend its sincere thanks to the IFRC for its continued and dedicated support to the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society and the people of Zimbabwe.

In addition, ZRCS was able to launch a timely response through the use of its contingency stock of tarpaulins donated earlier by the Finnish Red Cross Society. The British Red Cross also advanced a donation from its stock within the IFRC regional warehouse. Through the Emergency Steering Committee, the ICRC and IFRC provided guidance to the NS in the operational implementation of the DREF Operation. Beyond this, ICRC provided a truck to support the transport of NFIs and logistics for the response teams to the affected areas.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Ministry of Local Government coordinated the response through the DCP done through the regular meetings, at which the NS is not only a member but regularly attends, were convened at subnational and national levels to share information and ensure coordinated planning. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has been coordinating international humanitarian assistance and mobilized cluster lead agencies to convene sectoral and inter-sectoral meetings to support the coordination of response efforts. ZRCS and IOM, as shelter sector co-lead agencies, were assigned to coordinate and fundraise for the shelter intervention. A joint proposal was then developed for the UN Central Emergency Response Funding (CERF) to cover the remaining shelter and NFI needs. The application was successful which saw the Red Cross and the World vision becoming the implementation partners of IOM along with World Vision. In this operation ZRCS reached 715 households in Chivi, Mberengwa and Umzingwane districts. Participation in this operation was significant in reinforcing the Red Cross role in the UN cluster system. Further coordination has occurred through the DCP within the Emergency Services Sub-committee.

The Emergency Needs Assessment determined that livelihoods, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and infrastructure rehabilitation were the priority areas for intervention. The independent assessment results gathered by the ZRCS provincial teams in 14 affected districts managed to inform on the extent of the impacts and nature of the needs as presented in Annex A. Notably, the ZRCS ENA established that fewer people experienced shelter losses than anticipated in the original DREF application (500HH as opposed to the initial 2,000HH projected). However, for those few affected, the extent of damage was severe. Many HH were completely destroyed and some 2,000 people were displaced, necessitating the establishment of a temporary IDP camp in Tsholotsho. Furthermore, the assessments managed to identify further additional needs that were not anticipated in the original EPOA budget and narrative such as blankets, clothes, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, squatting plates for latrines.

The risk of malaria was also identified amongst the impacted population arising from the high incidence of malaria in the affected districts, coupled with the high volumes of stagnant flood waters. ZRCS volunteers were also mobilized to support the ministry of health in the dissemination of malaria awareness and prevention messages. The flooding affected the access to safe water of the population in the areas, therefore it is important to prevent the outbreak of water borne diseases. In addition, latrines were destroyed as well therefore the assessment results showed the need for plastic sheeting to construct new temporary latrines. As the affected population had to relocate to safer areas, relief items for personal hygiene were mentioned by beneficiaries as needed. Many of the households lost their properties or it was partially damaged, therefore emergency household NFIs and basic emergency shelter materials were identified as most needed. The shelter support provided by the RC helped protect the affected from climatic, biological and environmental elements significantly which contributes to lowering morbidity rates from diseases, especially acute respiratory infections and lowering the risk of malaria and other diseases due to insect bites. It also helped in the restoration of an individual's dignity in an emergency situation through enjoyment of privacy and safety provided through shelter.

The 2017 flooding event has stirred commitment from all stakeholders to relocate this community to a safer place, prompting the Government to disband the camp quickly before the flood waters receded and avoid the potential of the affected population moving back to their fragile location. By the end of June 2017, 859 families from the temporary resettlement center in Tsholotsho were relocated to higher ground where the government provided them with resources for basic shelter

Risk Analysis

Accessibility of some of the affected areas was the major risk that was faced during the operation. The ZRCS response teams had to make use of alternative routes which were at times longer and this made the time taken to reach the affected communities quite longer.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The overall objective of the DREF operation was **to ensure that the immediate shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and health needs of 2,500 flood-affected individuals were met through the provision of essential emergency relief assistance.**

Proposed strategy

Initially the operation was supposed to last for two months but after the needs assessment it was extended with an additional two months. The DREF operation lasted for 4 months during which the NS conducted initial rapid needs assessment as well as the provision of shelter-, health- and WASH-related NFI's to the most vulnerable flood-affected populations (500 households). The DREF extension also allowed the NS to carry out lessons learnt workshop a multi-process which involved the government and other humanitarian players. In the response operation the affected population was involved in the construction of shelter and distribution to help counter the despair and helplessness associated with such losses. The NS prioritized support to the vulnerable groups such as the aged, female and child headed households. This was most significant in the allocation of shelter at the Tsholotsho IDP camp where the NS set up tents for such vulnerable groups while the rest were provided with tarpaulins. Regular communication was maintained with communities on operation plans through the network of volunteers who provided follow on support visits. The operation fulfilled the overall objective through the following activities:

1. Continued detailed assessments: The National society was able to conduct a multi-sectoral, **emergency needs assessment in 14 affected districts. Monitoring visits** by the HQ DM staff and IFRC operations Manager were also conducted for quality, technical backstopping and support to the implementing branches.

A Multi-sectorial lesson learnt workshop was also conducted to provide hindsight that improves future response operations.

2. Health related support through the distribution of **260 mosquito nets** to affected households so as to avoid the spread of malaria due to the stagnant water in the flooded areas.
3. Water, Sanitation and health promotion activities: The ZRCS distributed **water guard** to the affected communities to help them in purifying drinking water. A total number of **422 jerry cans** were also distributed during the operation. The ZRCS volunteers worked closely with the Ministry of Health and Child Care to conduct hygiene promotion activities and educating the communities on good hygiene practices. To meet the needs of women affected by the floods the NS distributed a total number of **1000 sanitary pads**. A total number of **1304 bars of soaps** and **108 tubs of Vaseline lotion** were also procured and distributed to the targeted families. To avoid open defaecation the NS constructed temporary latrines using **40 San plats and plastic sheeting**.
4. Provision of shelter: The ZRCS managed to distribute **1142 Tarpaulins** to enable families to construct shelter. A total number of **462 family kits** were also distributed to 462 families who had been displaced and relocated at the IDP camp in Tsholotsho.
5. Distribution of non-food items (NFIs): The National society also distributed a total number of **500 blankets and 108 kitchen sets** to families who were relocated in the IDP camp.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

At least 10 trained staff and district disaster response teams (NDRT) were active in the severely affected provinces. At national level, two staff members were seconded to the National Emergency Steering Committee chaired by DCP. Volunteers and staff who were active in the emergency comprise generalists and technical specialists in WASH and shelter, having previously taken the RDRT training. Technical support from ZRCS HQ and IFRC was made available to assess specific surge capacity needs. A total of 100 volunteers were deployed to the affected areas to conduct assessments and distributions. In addition to the volunteers and NDRT members, the district staff members also joined the assessments, together with ZRCS communication person to visually document the activities.

Logistics and supply chain

ZRCS distributed relief items from its existing contingency stocks to meet the immediate needs where identified. All in-country transportation of relief items was carried out utilizing ZRCS existing fleet as well as hiring of additional trucks from Movement partners. Buckets, jerry cans, aqua tabs, and hygiene pads are available to be purchased locally for replenishment. Replenishment of ZRCS stocks will be coordinated with the IFRC through the Harare Liaison Office and Regional Logistics Unit. However, the procurement of tarpaulins and Sun plats was not conducted as international procurement failed to be concluded within the operation timeframe, a situation that significantly prejudiced the NS' future response capacity. In future communication with IFRC needs to be crisper as the NS had reasonable expectation for IFRC to undertake the procurements and provide replenishments to NS. The NS had communicated this position earlier in the first draft of the EPOA and budget

Communications

The ZRCS and IFRC communications teams took measures to ensure that Red Cross preparedness and response efforts were effectively communicated to key public audiences. A ZRCS communications officer was deployed alongside the ZRCS NDRT. The officer gathered content to help the wider Red Cross Movement to access high quality audio-visual materials for use in their publicity efforts. ZRCS preparedness measures were also being highlighted via social media platforms and through direct engagement with local and international media. ZRCS and IFRC communications also made efforts to generate news stories for use across IFRC and ZRCS multimedia platforms. As a result, the National Society received a wide coverage in both print and electronic media for its interventions as highlighted in the links below;
<http://www.herald.co.zw/zdf-cpu-evacuate-850-flood-victims/>
<http://www.chronicle.co.zw/too-much-water-105-people-drown-593-marooned-as-community-dams-burst/>
<http://www.chronicle.co.zw/new-homes-for-flood-victims-president-donates-1-000-bags-of-mealie-meal/>

Security

No security incidences were recorded during the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

A monitoring mission was conducted by members of the senior management, PMER and communications department for technical backstopping of the operation. Visits were conducted to the Tsholotsho IDP camp which managed to identify additional areas for support and informed the final POA for this operation.

A lessons learnt workshop was conducted to look into the lessons that can be learnt in terms of the response to the Cyclone induced disaster that befell the country in the affected districts. As part of the lessons two of the affected provinces Midlands and Mat South attended workshops organized by the National Civil Protection committee in order to learn from other organizations and the National Civil Protection Committee how they also viewed the response. The Red Cross was commended for their role especially in Tsholotsho in setting camp and providing a starting point for assistance. Collaboration and coordination with local authorities was also noted as a key strength of the NS in providing timely assistance.

The NS held its lessons learnt workshop at the NHQ and all Provincial Managers and programme officers attended (22 participants 5F, 17M) the workshop. The workshop was held in order to finalize on critical lessons learnt. From the deliberations the following were the key issues that came out:

- ✧ **Floods are not short-term events:** It was noted the impact on assets, shelter, livelihoods and development endures hence response plans and budgets should take the long term into account and this should include relocation where necessary.
- ✧ **Engagement with the affected population:** It was noted that there has to be effective consultation with affected communities to ensure that response actions are sustainable. Taking adequate time at the beginning to consult with the affected population and other stakeholders can make things go faster later and can improve the quality of the outcomes.
- ✧ **Strengthening local capacities:** Building local response capacity for improved response efficacy is critical. If things are done well a response can lead to volunteer force multiplier effect as people come to volunteer in helping their community recover. The local communities will need to be supported with critical skills sets thus increasing chances of community resilience in disaster prone communities. Communities will be able to provide timely information dissemination, assessments and response whenever challenges arise.
- ✧ **Effective Coordination:** Economies of scales realized from joint efforts and collaborations with other partners were critical in ensuring that resources are not wasted but efforts are put towards ensuring beneficiaries receive the level of support. This also allowed speed and efficient application of resources. Coordination helped in timely information sharing – quick planning.
- ✧ **Pre-positioning of stock:** It was noted there has to be regional prepositioning of response stock for timely response.
- ✧ **Early Warning:** Effective hazard monitoring by Meteorological Services Department enabled early action, however there is need for strengthening EW information to reach at risk populations.
- ✧ **Gender Integration:** Gender needs prioritization in all response actions and there is need to equally consider other cross cutting issues.
- ✧ **Disaster proofing development:** Breaching of small communal dams exacerbated inundation of downstream communities. Therefore care should be taken to ensure that development initiatives are not making people more vulnerable.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

| Needs assessment |
|---|
| <p>Outcome 1: The operation provides quality assistance to reflect the needs of the affected population</p> <p>Output 1.1: The situation, including immediate risks damages and potential needs is assessed</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise ZRCS personnel to undertake assessments (100 volunteers and 10 staff) |

| |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of EPoA based on consultation with beneficiaries, assessment and analysis • Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries. • National Society will organise a lessons learned workshop related to the response operation |
| Achievements |
| Multi sectoral assessments were conducted in 14 affected districts to inform on the extent of the impacts and nature of the needs. These assessments managed to identify further additional needs that were not anticipated in the original EPOA budget and narrative such as blankets, clothes, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, squatting plates for latrines. Monitoring visits were also conducted for quality, technical backstopping and support to the implementing branches. The NS also managed to conduct a Multi-sectorial lesson learnt workshop to provide hindsight that improves future response operations |
| Challenges |
| The NS faced budgetary constraints mainly due to the fact that the costs of assessments were higher than anticipated as the assessment was conducted in 14 districts as opposed to the eight earlier forecasted. |
| Lessons Learned |
| Coordination is key for especially in times of disasters. The NS was able to conduct assessments with other departments in the government as well as other concerned stakeholders. This resulted in a detailed report which largely informed the necessary response to the affected communities. The coordination was also extended to the lessons learnt workshop which traditionally were only for the ZRCS staff. This was a useful move which helped in mapping the strength of each stakeholders and this will indeed inform future coordinated responses. |

Health and Care

| |
|---|
| Health and Care |
| Outcome 2: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services. |
| Output 2.1 Communities are supported by NS to effectively detect and respond to infectious disease outbreaks |
| Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of 260 mosquito nets • Procurement for replenishment of distributed items • Sensitization of beneficiaries of usage of mosquito net |
| Achievements |
| Due to a high incidence of malaria in the affected districts, coupled with the high volumes of stagnant flood waters, ZRCS identified malarial infections amongst the impacted populations as a high risk. In as much, they prioritized the most vulnerable households and distributed 260 mosquito nets from their prepositioned stock. During distributions, volunteers explained to the beneficiaries how to use the mosquito nets. Procurement is required to replenish for the NS. |
| Challenges |
| Due to challenges in procurement the NS was not able to procure replenishment materials and this puts the NS at a disadvantaged position as it will not be able to provide services to the communities should another flood disaster occur. |
| Lessons learned |
| Procurement processes need to be initiated immediately when the DREF starts as normally the time for implementing the DREF is not always adequate for international procurements. It is also important to consider local procurements which might not take time. |

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 3 Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services

Output 3.1 Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water.

Output 3.2 NS promote positive behavioral change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities and provides relief items related to personal hygiene.

Activities

- Sensitization of the beneficiaries of personal hygiene practices
- Distribution of 30,000 aqua tabs
- Distribution of 860 buckets
- Distribution of 422 jerry cans
- Distribution of 40 sanplats
- Distribution of 108 tubs of Vaseline
- Distribution of 1,000 hygiene pads
- Distribution of 1,304 soaps
- Distribution of 115 plastic sheets for emergency latrine construction
- Procurement for replenishment of distributed items

Achievements

Water and sanitation

To ensure good hygiene practices and use of safe water the NS managed to distribute Water guard to the affected households for purifying their drinking water. A total number of 860 buckets were distributed to the families as well as 422 Jerry cans for safer storage of water. A total number of 40 San Plats were procured and plastic sheeting was used to construct emergency latrines at the IDP camp in Tsholotsho

Hygiene Promotion

Volunteers with the support of the Ministry of health and child care were involved in disseminating hygiene promotion messages to affected populations. Also 1000 sanitary pads were distributed to girls and women affected by the floods. Hygiene kits comprising of 1304 soap and 108 tubs of Vaseline lotion were also distributed to the women and girls who were affected by the floods.

Challenges

No challenges were encountered.

Lessons learned

Taking into consideration the sanitary needs of women and girls which are always ignored in most responses is an important aspect for any disaster response. The distribution of hygiene kits was appreciated by the communities.

Shelter and Settlements

Shelter and settlements

Outcome 4 Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Output 4.1 Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance, including emergency household NFIs, is provided to affected households

Activities

- Distribution of 500 blankets
- Distribution of 108 kitchen sets
- Distribution of 1,142 tarpaulins
- Distribution of 467 shelter tool kits
- Information sessions for beneficiaries on safe use of the shelter tool kits
- Procure relief items to replenish those distributed
- Procurement for replenishment of distributed items

| |
|---|
| |
| Achievements |
| A total number of 1142 tarpaulins were distributed for shelter construction in all the affected districts. 462 shelter kits were also distributed to families in the Tsholotsho IDP camp who had lost all the family tools together with 500 blankets and 108 kitchen sets. |
| Challenges |
| Due to late commencement of the international procurements the NS was not able to replenish the distributed shelter materials something which will affect the NS response in the future. |
| Lessons learned |
| There is need for the RLU to provide training to logistics focal persons in National societies which will help them in future procurement processes. |

D. THE BUDGET

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

Zimbabwe Red Cross Society:

- Maxwell Phiri, Secretary General; phone: +263.4.332197; email: phirim@redcrosszim.org.zw

IFRC Southern Africa Pretoria Country Cluster Support Team (CCST):

- Lorraine Mangwiro, Head of Southern Africa Cluster; phone: +27113039715; email: lorraine.mangwiro@ifrc.org

IFRC Africa Region:

- Farid Abdulkadir, Head of DCPRR Unit, Kenya; phone: +254731067489; email: farid.aiywar@ifrc.org
- Rishi Ramrakha, Head Regional Logistics; Tel: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- Alma Alsayed, Senior officer, response and recovery; phone: +41-2-2730-4566; email: alma.alsayed@ifrc.org
- Cristina Estrada, Response and recovery lead; phone: +41-2-2730-4260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi; phone: +254202835155; email: kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

- Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254 780 771139; email: fiona.gatere@ifrc.org
- Nathalie Proulx, PMER Delegate; phone: +254 780 771136; email: nathalie.proulx@ifrc.org



[Click here](#)

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget (if needed) [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in 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.

www.ifrc.org

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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRZW012 - Zimbabwe - Cyclone

Timeframe: 21 Feb 17 to 21 May 17

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Feb 17

Final report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2017/2-2017/8 | Programme | MDRZW012 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2017/2-2017/5 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| A. Budget | | 102,992 | | | | 102,992 | |
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| Other Income | | | | | | | |
| DREF Allocations | | 102,992 | | | | 102,992 | |
| C4. Other Income | | 102,992 | | | | 102,992 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | | 102,992 | | | | 102,992 | |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | | 102,992 | | | | 102,992 | |

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| C. Income | | 102,992 | | | | 102,992 | |
| E. Expenditure | | -58,528 | | | | -58,528 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | | 44,464 | | | | 44,464 | |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRZW012 - Zimbabwe - Cyclone

Timeframe: 21 Feb 17 to 21 May 17

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Feb 17

Final report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2017/2-2017/8 | Programme | MDRZW012 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2017/2-2017/5 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | | |
| A | | | | | | | B | A - B |
| BUDGET (C) | | | 102,992 | | | | 102,992 | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 31,140 | | 1,804 | | | | 1,804 | 29,336 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 6,456 | | 6,618 | | | | 6,618 | -162 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 3,225 | | 4,877 | | | | 4,877 | -1,652 |
| Medical & First Aid | | | 41 | | | | 41 | -41 |
| Utensils & Tools | 8,793 | | 8,688 | | | | 8,688 | 105 |
| Other Supplies & Services | 4,440 | | 192 | | | | 192 | 4,248 |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup | 54,054 | | 22,220 | | | | 22,220 | 31,834 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | 500 | | | | | | | 500 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 5,240 | | | | | | | 5,240 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 12,777 | | 12,576 | | | | 12,576 | 201 |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 18,517 | | 12,576 | | | | 12,576 | 5,941 |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| National Society Staff | 5,065 | | 10,964 | | | | 10,964 | -5,899 |
| Volunteers | 7,525 | | 2,725 | | | | 2,725 | 4,800 |
| Total Personnel | 12,590 | | 13,688 | | | | 13,688 | -1,098 |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 3,000 | | 3,074 | | | | 3,074 | -74 |
| Total Workshops & Training | 3,000 | | 3,074 | | | | 3,074 | -74 |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 6,145 | | | | | | | 6,145 |
| Information & Public Relations | | | 492 | | | | 492 | -492 |
| Office Costs | 1,000 | | 461 | | | | 461 | 539 |
| Communications | 1,000 | | 1,494 | | | | 1,494 | -494 |
| Financial Charges | 400 | | 751 | | | | 751 | -351 |
| Other General Expenses | | | 200 | | | | 200 | -200 |
| Total General Expenditure | 8,545 | | 3,398 | | | | 3,398 | 5,147 |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recove | 6,286 | | 3,572 | | | | 3,572 | 2,714 |
| Total Indirect Costs | 6,286 | | 3,572 | | | | 3,572 | 2,714 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 102,992 | | 58,528 | | | | 58,528 | 44,464 |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | | 44,464 | | | | 44,464 | |

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRZW012 - Zimbabwe - Cyclone**

Timeframe: 21 Feb 17 to 21 May 17

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Feb 17

Final report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2017/2-2017/8 | Programme | MDRZW012 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2017/2-2017/5 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

| Business Line / Sub-sector | Budget | Opening Balance | Income | Funding | Expenditure | Closing Balance | Deferred Income |
|--|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | | | | | | | |
| Disaster management | 102,992 | | 102,992 | 102,992 | 58,528 | 44,464 | |
| Subtotal BL2 | 102,992 | | 102,992 | 102,992 | 58,528 | 44,464 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 102,992 | | 102,992 | 102,992 | 58,528 | 44,464 | |