



REPORT

ON NATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE 2011 FLOOD DISASTER



Ohangwena Rgion



Kavango Region



Caprivi Region



Oshana Region

Compiled by Directorate Disaster Risk Management - OPM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2011 rains across Angola, Namibia, and Zambia increased water levels in the Chobe, Kunene, Kavango and Zambezi Rivers to such extent that the north-central and north-eastern Regions of Namibia experienced the worst flooding in decades. Towards the end of March, the situation had become severe necessitating His Excellency the President of the Republic of Namibia Dr. Hifikepunye Pohamba to declare a State of Emergency on the 29th of March 2011. The Namibian government immediately mobilized emergency assistance to meet the most pressing needs of people in the affected Regions.

The damage affected an area that is home to 60 percent of the total population, destroying critical infrastructures, washing away crops and livestock, damaging homes, and causing widespread displacement. Many of those affected by the 2011 floods, in fact had not recovered fully from the impact of the heavy rains in 2009/10 that had also caused flooding, similar destruction and displacement of many people.

The above situation necessitated the immediate establishment of the Flood Emergency Management and Coordination Office (FEMCO) following a Cabinet Decision on March 29, 2011 with the purpose of providing effective and efficient response to the flood disaster. The disaster response has been coordinated nationally by the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management within the Office of the Prime Minister, and regionally by FEMCO through Regional Councils.

UN Agencies, Red Cross, and other international organizations among others; supported the government in its response to the floods. The FEMCO office submitted reports twice to the National Disaster Risk Management Committee in Windhoek where decisions were made emanating from the recommendations that were proposed by the Regional Disaster Risk Management structures and other stakeholders. Government received several donations from international and local community and private sectors. Most donations were distributed to the affected regions using transport available mostly NDF trucks and helicopters, Namibian Police (NAMPOL) boats and helicopters as well as helicopters from the Ministry of Works and Transport (MWT) and NAMPOWER.

Resources were the major concern in terms of transport because, the flood operations mostly required air transport but the ability was not there. Regions such as Kunene, Erongo and Karas were supported in terms of resources by the Directorate Disaster Risk Management within the Office of the Prime Minister. A combined number of **2850** people were affected by the impacts of the flooding in the above regions. Livestock in

the Kuiseb River in particular, were left without any grazing for a number of weeks. As a result the Government has to provide fodder for the animals of the affected communities.

The people affected by the floods in all the northern regions rose from **92,180** in April 2011 to **134,374** by May 2011. About **138,295** was reported in June/July after Oshikoto reported its affected number to have risen from **557 to 4,503**; while those relocated at the peak of the flood in **97** relocation centers increased from **13,407** in April 2011 to **17,555** in May 2011. Most of the people relocated were in Caprivi region (**10,954**).

The flood water destroyed many infrastructures in the regions especially in the four Northern regions where it destroyed houses and several businesses mostly Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) across the regions. In Omusati **598** business were affected with **9** closed. Although businesses were also affected in the other regions, there is no indication of their number.

The number of crop field destroyed in Oshana, Omusati, Caprivi, Ohangwena and Kavango are **17351** which is equivalent to **57,240** hectares. **2,194** farm animals were reported dead in Omusati and Oshikoto Regions alone.

Damage to several roads and bridges hindered delivery of essential services such as health outreach services and delivery of food to affected populations which necessitated the use of helicopters and boats where possible. The number of roads affected was **39** in the four regions of Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana; while bridges were only **8** in the month of April and May 2011, with heavy damage being in Oshana.

All the health facilities are now accessible except **23** health outreach points still inaccessible. At the beginning of April when the flood was at its peak, there were **41** health facilities and **179** health outreach points which were inaccessible. The number of schools affected was **331** in all the flood affected regions while **217** schools were closed. The number of learners affected was **114,520** with Omusati topping the list with **53,629** learners affected and **90** schools closed. In Ohangwena **59** schools were closed while in Kavango and Caprivi only **2** and **6** schools were relocated to higher grounds, respectively.

Some of the people relocated started moving back into their homes in late June; and by 15 July 2011, there were only **996** people still in relocation centers in Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto. During that time, about **849** of them were still in relocation centers of Kavango Region while still reconstructing their houses until 31st July 2011 before they were repatriated. Meanwhile those in relocation centers in Caprivi region have been repatriated to their homes.

By July 2011, there were still some constituencies with villages that remained difficult to access. These include Elim and Etayi constituencies in Omusati region; Ondombe and Ongenga constituencies in Ohangwena region.

The number of people who drowned increased from **91** in April to **106** in May and by the 15th of July 2011 it had reached **111**; of which **110** occurred in the four northern regions of Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto. **40%** of all these cases (**44**) were in Oshana.

List of Abbreviations

CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
DDRM	Directorate Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRMS	Disaster Risk Management System
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
FEMCO	Flood Emergency Management Coordinating Office
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
MoHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MSS	Ministry of Safety and Security
MWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
NDF	Namibia Defence Force
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Committee
NRCS	Namibia Red Cross Society
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
RDRMC	Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

1. INTRODUCTION

This report highlights the approaches in responding to the 2011 flood that have affected Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Kavango, Erongo, Kunene, Karas and Caprivi Regions since February 2011. The operations were mainly coordinated by National Disaster Risk Management Committee (NDRMC), Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS), and in particular by Flood Emergency Management Coordination Office (FEMCO) as per the Directive of the Cabinet and the Regional Councils of the affected regions. The Directorate Disaster Risk Management (DDRM) in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) coordinated the streamlining and delivery of both food and non-food assistance to beneficiaries affected by floods.

Upon declaration of the disaster in affected regions by His Excellency Dr. Hifikepunye Pohamba, on 29 March 2011, the FEMCO was re-activated in Oshakati with a temporary office to coordinate the mitigation efforts in the affected regions. FEMCO became operational in early April 2011. The affected regions were Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Kavango and Caprivi regions. The two regions of Kunene and Erongo were not covered by the FEMCO mandate and were receiving direct assistance from Directorate Disaster Risk Management. Damages caused by heavy rain in the Karas Region in early February were handled by the sector Ministry with financial assistance from the National Emergency Disaster Fund (NEDF).

Logistical, financial and technical support to FEMCO was constantly provided by DDRM office jointly with other stakeholders both within Government and Private sectors including United Nations (UN) agencies. Regular coordination meetings were held by the structures of the Government (NDRMC, DDRM, FEMCO and Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees (RDRMCs). The Chief Regional Officers of the affected regions held several joint meetings under the supervision of FEMCO Coordinator to take stock of the progress made in the process and to provide report updates. The impact of the 2011 flood was very much severe compared to the previous flood experienced. This resulted into a number of people being affected with many of them accommodated in relocation camps. Many schools, businesses, clinics and health facilities, crop fields, livestock, infrastructure and roads were affected in different ways.

This report also gives an account on donations received in cash, food and non-food items during the flood operations. It takes stock of what was received both from international and local community and how this was distributed. The Office of the Prime Minister and in particular the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister coordinated all the donations received for the flood response. The report also gives fully account on all

operational activities conducted by FEMCO during the 2011 flood (See **Annexure C**, FEMCO report).

2. IMPACT OF THE FLOOD

The 2011 flood had both negative and positive impacts to the environment, infrastructure, livestock and the population residing in the affected areas. The negative impacts were too severe and warranted government interventions. The impacts were determined through conducting rapid assessments in the affected areas. These are reported according to the below affected sectors:

2.1 Affected Population

The total affected people were **141,130** or (household **20161** using a ratio of seven persons per household). These are people whose houses were inundated with the flood water or rendered inaccessible during the flooding. Inundated crop fields resulted in total crops losses. A total of one-hundred and ten (**110**) people were reported drowned.



2.2 Relocated population

Most of the severely affected people were relocated and accommodated in 79 relocation centers with GRN providing them with a total of 734 tents as shelter through FEMCO or regional councils. The tents were provided to the six regions including Kunene. NRCS was entrusted with the management of the camps.

2.3 Camp Management

Camp Management is about how the relocation camp is organized, to meet the basic needs for services and protection of its residents. During the operation proper camp management was identified as a challenge. Hence, a special training workshop was conducted by DDRM assisted by IOM during 07 – 11 November 2011, to address the concerns on Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM). This workshop identified the following:

- 2.3.1 Gaps in information Management and Population Registration *caused by the* use of the non-standardized forms for (IDP) Internal Displaced People, Household Registration and Population Registration in Relocation Centre. Since the workshop was conducted after the flood, it recommended a registration forms (**Annex B**) be used in any disaster situation in the country.
- 2.3.2 Application of International Standards in Camp Management throughout the phases of the camp life cycle was also identified as gap in CCCM. Within the Namibian context, these are to be adjusted taking into account weather conditions, traditional norms and culture in site selection and camp set-up. In some cases, depending on the resources available, size of the camp or number of IDPs, it was not possible to adhere to these standards.
- 2.3.3 Issues related to protection in relocation camps with particular attention to the referral systems, cultural and social norms as well as awareness were among major challenges identified during the operations.

Best practices such as the presence of the Women and Child Protection Unit in relocation camps, as well as the “men and women network” initiative in regions were adopted and recommended for this sector in future.

Guidelines for protection and a standardized way of addressing protection incidents were also recommended. In order to address the above shortcomings national workshop was conducted by UNFPA on 14-15 November 2011.

- 2.3.4 There are no clear procedures in place for camp closure, as a result some regions` relocation sites have not been properly closed while others used different procedures for relocation.

In some regions the camp closure, timeframe for closing and return of IDPs is recommended by RDRMCs, based on information obtained by assessments conducted. In terms of durable solutions permanent relocation to high ground through the allocation of land by the authority to displaced communities has been encouraged. To promote sustainability and avoid dependency syndrome, it is suggested that livelihood programmes be tailored to the local culture and traditions; e.g. support affected communities with building materials, seeds etc.

2.4 **Water and Sanitation**

Water provision in most relocations camps was from taps or water tankers. However, there were some camps, where traditional water sources were used hence the provision of water purification sachets to treat water for community consumption.

Provision of adequate sanitation facilities to all affected or relocated population was a big challenge. Reports of problems with pit latrines were constantly received. Evidence of open defecation in close proximity to shelters was also observed. No serious diseases were reported. The risk of waterborne diseases was reduced through the provision of safe water, sanitation facilities as well as hygiene promotion to families in the seven affected regions.

The NRCS that was entrusted with the responsibility for camp management had a relief operation focusing on the provision of emergency shelter, (tents and tarpaulins) clean water and improvement of sanitation conditions, promoting health and hygiene practices and the relief distribution of non-food items.

The table bellow provides information on pit latrines and bathing facilities constructed by the NRCS in relocation camps.

Total latrines bathing shelters constructed

Region	Pit latrines	Bathing shelters
Caprivi	150	101
Oshana	20	20
Omusati	10	10
Kavango	11	6
Kunene	0	0
Totals	191	137

2.4.1 Shelter

A total of **734** tents were set-up by GRN to accommodate people in relocation camps. Some of flood affected people were provided with tarpaulins for shelter by the NRCS. Donated tents from foreign Governments and International partners were also distributed to the affected people.

2.4.2 Food and Nutrition

Flood affected people were issued with monthly food rations comprising of maize meal, cooking oil, tinned fish and tinned beans. A variety of food items were also donated and distributed to the affected people.

Initial problems experienced in this sector were related to lack of proper registration procedures and clear definition of who is “affected”. As a result, foods were given to some people who were not targeted for the emergency food supplies stretching the limited amount of food available.

A total amount of N\$ 6,309,814.71 was spent on food. Concerns were also raised on the unequal distribution of food ration per households regardless of the family size. However, with the assistance of WFP a distribution ratio was adopted by distributing food to individual family members rather than per households.

Food distribution to special categories was raised as a concern, in particular in terms of how nutrition of persons with health conditions or those on ARV treatment, under aged children and affected workforce in urban areas such as Oshakati and Ondangwa was also a concern. In the absence of guidelines the above mention categories were treated on equal basis. Furthermore, a distribution coordination mechanism should be established to ensure coherence and avoiding duplication in distribution.

3. IMPACT ON SECTORS

3.1 Infrastructure

Accesses to some areas were not possible by road in all affected regions. Forty- one (**41**) roads and nine (**9**) bridges were destroyed. Most areas were only accessible either by helicopters or boats. The inaccessibility of roads to affected areas had a very negative impact on the flood operations.

3.2 Education

A total of **1 267** schools and **113 637** learners in the six regions of Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Oshana and Omusasti were affected as of April 2011. Of the **113 637** learners, some were accommodated in relocation centres while others were camping at their respective schools. Some learners especially those in lower grades were temporarily suspended from attending classes due to high level of water in the areas. Some text books were destroyed in the process as well as damaging some school materials.

3.3 Health

Out of **201** health facilities, 38 were affected in the six regions. Out of **348** outreach points in those regions, a total of **138** were cut-off. Since many of the remote areas could not be reached by road, health officials (nurses and doctors) were transported by helicopters or boats to taking services to the affected areas. It was a challenge to visit all affected areas, however there were no major health related problems encountered during the operations.

3.4 Agriculture

a) Livelihood

The agriculture sector was heavily affected, with a total of **12 278** crop fields destroyed by heavy flooding. A total number of **989** animals died as a result of flooding. Fishing in the Caprivi and Kavango regions was temporarily disrupted. Flood waters brought abundant fish to local population including those who were affected.

4. RESPONSE

4.1 Logistics

The logistics during the flood disaster experienced a variety of problems. During the emergency operations, logistics department in DDRM was overwhelmed in dealing with several partners.

The Namibia Defence Forces (NDF) was instrumental in transportation of emergency supplies from national level to the affected regions and in accessing the hard to reach areas. The NDF provided helicopters and trucks that assisted in evacuating people, delivery of relief items and health services to people cut off by flood water. The demand for helicopters was however overwhelming. All regional councils in affected areas also assisted with transport to reach areas that were accessible by road.

The NDF trucks and DDRM trucks were used transport donated items and logistical supplies to the Regional Centres. Some local transporters also helped in transporting some of the goods to the needy people.

Additional transport facilities such as boats and helicopters which were used during the response operation were sourced from the Namibian Police, the MWT and MSS, NAMPOWER. Some private companies and corporate citizens allocated flight time to specific agencies such as NRCS to transport their goods by air.

4.2 DONATIONS

As a response to the declaration on the state of emergency by His Excellency the President, food, non-food items and cash were received. This includes donation from local companies and individuals as well as from international community. The following tables reflect how the donations were distributed and what is remaining in DDRM warehouse. Some donations were received after the flood. There were also donations given directly to FEMCO and the respective regions. **See FEMCO report as Annexure C.**

4.2.1 Donations received in 2011 and distributed by DDRM

(i) NON – FOOD ITEMS DONATED

Local Donations

DATE	NAME OF COMPANY	DESCRIPTION	QUANT ITY	DOQ	ISSUED	REGION/OFFICE	BALANCE in warehouse
20 January 2011	Namibia Diaries	Water bottles	100	boxes	100	Karas	0
30 March 2011	Puma Energy Namibia	Jet A fuel	10 000	liters	5000	Caprivi	0
					5000	FEMCO	
10 April 2011	Nova Nam	Blankets	80	each	0		80
14 April 2011	KPMG	Blankets	200	each	50	FEMCO	50
					40	Caprivi	
					30	Kavango	
					30	Kunene	
14 April 2011	KPMG	Purification Tablets	287	each	278	FEMCO	0
		Mosquito Nets	278	each	278	FEMCO	0
30 April 2011	Namibia Dental Association and Colgate Namibia	Tooth brush	396	each	0		396
		Tooth paste	6912	each	0		6912
06 May 2011	NANAWO	Sanitary towels for towels	319	each	319	FEMCO	0
10 May 2011	De Beers Marine Nam	Purification Tablets (10 tabs/pack)	399	packets	399	FEMCO	0
		Mosquito nets	500	each	0		500
23 June 2011	Road Contractor Company	Tents 5x5m	50	each	0	DDRM	50
		Main Poles	25	each	0	DDRM	25
		Side-poles	50	each	0	DDRM	50
		Pegs	50	each	0	DDRM	50
28 June 2011	Ms Elsinesh Falk	Clothes	83	pcs	0	DDRM	83
		Shoes	5	Pairs	0	DDRM	5
		Bag	1	Pair	0	DDRM	1
08/09/2011	Golden Phoenix Enterprises cc	Mattresses	180	each	0	DDRM	180
		Duvets	180	each	0	DDRM	180
13 July 2011	Commercial Ivestment corp	Dish wash soap	4	Boxes	0		4
13 July 2011	Commercial Investment Corp	Laundry soap	10	Boxes	0		10

Foreign Donations

18 April 2011	Republic of Botswana	Blankets-double	749	each	300	FEMCO	10
					300	Caprivi	
					70	Kavango	
					69	Kunene	
06 May 2011	Chinese Chamber of Industry and Commerce	Quilt (inner duvets)	10	each	3	Caprivi	0
					3	FEMCO	
					2	Kavango	
					2	Kunene	
		Blankets (comforters)	108	each	14	Kavango	40
					14	Kunene	
					20	Caprivi	
					20	FEMCO	
		Blankets (kids)	30	each	10	FEMCO	0
					10	Caprivi	
5	Kunene						
5	Kavango						
31 May 2011	Japan	Blankets	940	PCS	400	FEMCO	0
					200	Caprivi	
					200	Kavango	
					140	Kunene	
		Plastic Rolls	50	PCS	0	DDRM	50
		Tank	20	PCS	0	DDRM	20
Water purification-tablets	10	PCS	10	FEMCO	0		
10 April 2011	Republic of Russia	Blankets	250	Bale	70	Caprivi	24
					21	Karas	
					70	FEMCO	
					30	Kunene	
					5	DPM	
		30	Kavango				
		Tents	46	Each	0		46
		Poles	46	Bag	0		46
Generator	2	each	1	Caprivi	1		

(ii) FOOD ITEMS DONATED**LOCAL DONATIONS**

DATE	NAME OF COMPANY	DESCRIPTION	QUANT ITY	DOQ	ISSUED	REGION/OFFICE	BALANCE
10 April 2011	Nova Nam	Cooking oil 12*750ml	38	boxes	0		38
		Fresh fish	3	ton	3	Caprivi	0
11 April 2011	NDC	Dates	150	boxes	150	FEMCO	0
23 March 2011	United Fishing Enterprises	Tinned fish in tomato	4999	boxes	238	Kavango	509
					90	Kunene	
					1692	Caprivi	
					70	Karas	
					2170	FEMCO	
					15	Kuperfberg	
					15	Kuperfberg	
					200	Kunene	
		Tinned fish in chili	5000	boxes	238	Kavango	792
					90	Kunene	
					1710	Caprivi	
					15	Kuperfberg	
					15	Kuperfberg	
					200	Kunene	
Tinned fish pickled	999	boxes	153	Erongo	646		
			200	Kunene			
Tinned fish in curried	999	boxes	153	Erongo	646		
			200	Kunene			
10 May 2011	Tongaat Hullet Namibia	Sugar (1kgx 25)	400	units	26	Karas Region	324
					50	San Project	
		Sugar (2.5 kg x10)	400	units	62	Erongo	338
18 May 2011	Almond Diamonds Namibia	Sugar (25 x 500g)	16	units	0		16
26 May 2011	CIC T/A INDO ATLANTIC	MORVITE FOOD	500	PACK	12	Karas Region	448
					56	Caprivi	392
					56	Omusati	336
					47	Oshikoto	289
					47	Ohangwena	242
					26	Kunene	216
					49	Oshana	167

					28	Khomas	139
					24	Otjozondjupa	115
					20	Hardap	95
					48	Kavango	47
					19	Omaheke	28
					6	Kavango San	22
		LUCKY STAR	300	PACK	0		300
		HUGO'S BEANS	170	PACK	17	San Project	153
31 May 2011	Meat board	Tinned Beef	3007	Pack	90	Kuperfberg	2917
15 July 2011	Etosha Fishing Corporation	Tinned Fish	1000	Crtns	0		1000
Foreign Donations							
10 April 2011	Republic of Russia	Tinned beef	805	boxes	8	San Project	797
18 April 2011	Republic of Botswana	Maize Meal 12.5	998	bags	40	Otjozondjupa	0
					958	Erongo	
		Cooking oil 750ml	1001	bottles	0		1001
		Beef 6*300g	167	cartons	167		0
		Beans 5kg	1000	cartons	0		1000
		Samp 5 kg	866	cartons	33	Kavango	0
					33	Kunene	
			400	Caprivi			
			400	FEMCO			
06 May 2011	Chinese Chamber of Industry and Commerce	Flour 12.5 kg	817	bags	117	FEMCO	0
					200	Kunene	
					200	Kavango	
					300	Caprivi	
		Sugar (25kg x 25)	37	units	3	Kavango	0
					17	FEMCO	
					17	Caprivi	
Sugar (1kg x25)	75	units	75	Kunene	0		
Potatoes 10kg (received in bad condition)	20	bags					

(iii) CASH DONATIONS RECEIVED**NEDF ACCOUNT**

DATE RECEIVED	NAME OF THE DONOR	N\$
LOCAL DONORS		
07.04.11	NAWEGRO Investments (Pty) Ltd	50,000.00
07.04.11	Simunye Real Estate	10,000.00
07.04.11	Central Clinic cc (c/o M Nuyoma)	10,000.00
11.04.11	Pena MCCC	2,000.00
14.04.11	Extract Resources Trust	100,000.00
14.04.11	TPL Invest 105 (Pty) Ltd	200,000.00
14.04.11	Namibia Custom Smelters (Pty) Ltd	70,000.00
14.04.11	SILNAM INFO Technology Solutions (Pty) Ltd	50,000.00
14.04.11	Epupa Investment Technology (Pty) Ltd	25,000.00
15.04.11	Namibia Business Drive	10,000.00
19.04.11	Jennifer Moetie Ministries	10,000.00
19.04.11	Global Cement Supplies cc	200,000.00
19.04.11	NAMDEB Diamond Corporation (Proprietary) Ltd	200,000.00
19.04.11	Namibia Airports Company Ltd	

		75,000.00
21.04.11	Sgt J Sheetekela	1,000.00
27.04.11	Kalahari Holdings	50,000.00
27.04.11	AgriBank of Namibia	100,000.00
27.04.11	Namibia National Teachers' Union (NANTU)	10,000.00
27.04.11	De Beers Marine Namibia - Employees	7,200.00
03.05.11	C Schlettwein Food Distribution	1,000.00
12.05.11	The Law Society of Namibia	4,000.00
16.05.11	Bank of Namibia (BON)	200,000.00
16.05.11	Staff members -Swedish Embassy c/o Agnes Kahimise	4,331.54
16.05.11	Karas Regional Council	10,000.00
16.05.11	Hon. Minister John Mutorua	1,000.00
16.05.11	Hon. Minister A Iyambo	1,000.00
19.05.11	Electricity Control Board	30,000.00
19.05.11	Social Security Commission	150,000.00
19.05.11	Standard Bank of Namibia Ltd	100,000.00
20.05.11	Novel Motors Co	40,000.00
23.05.11	National Council c/o Hon. A Kapere	18,150.00
30.05.11	Ellis and Partners Trust	228,640.00

30.05.11	Nautilus Fishing Industries (PTY) Ltd	50,000.00
30.05.11	Namibia Federation of the Visually Impaired	700.00
06.06.11	The Law Society of Namibia	4,000.00
07.06.11	Hon. Minister N Ndaitwa	1,000.00
08.06.11	Highlands Assembly	20,000.00
14.06.11	Namibia College of Open Learning (NAMCOL)	20,000.00
17.06.11	O & L Center	43,883.89
24.06.11	Members of the National Assembly	43,400.00
28.06.11	**Parotrust cc (Shoprite Checkers)	20,000.00
28.06.11	Ms Elsinesh Falk (a Namibian citizen, in US)	2,000.00
05.07.11	Foreign Missions c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs	12,760.00
06.07.11	Foreign Missions c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs	20,516.67
11.07.11	Council of Churches in Namibia (members)	77,093.40
27.07.11	Namibia Association of Medical Aid Funds (NAMAF)	38,500.00
05.08.11	Navayuga Infotech Africa (PTY) LTD	20,000.00
13.10.11	Diamond Manufacturer Association of Nam	80,000.00
TOTAL LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS		2,422,175.50
FOREIGN DONORS		
06.04.11	African Diplomats	25,000.00

07.04.11	Consul.of Nam. Rep.of Phillipines(Dr Williams S Co)	10,000.00
07.04.11	Nigeria High Commission	30,000.00
08.04.11	Xiang Emannah c/o Embassy of China	228,500.00
14.04.11	Namibia Hon Consul. Hong Kong	33,232.00
27.04.11	Hong Kong Restaurant (Y W Yeung)	10,000.00
05.05.11	AU Ministers of Health	5,925.26
11.05.11	Embassy of China	3,340,000.00
11.05.11	Embassy of Algeria	1,000,000.00
16.05.11	High Commission of India	1,540,000.00
18.07.11	Nigeria High Commission	3,455,000.00
TOTAL FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS		9,677,657.26
TOTAL CASH DONATIONS		12,099,832.76

4.2.2 DISTRIBUTION - ITEMS PURCHASED BY DDRM

(i) Non-Food items

DATE	NAME OF COMPANY	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	DOQ	ISSUED	REGION/OFFICE	BALANCE
23 March 2011	Poly Oak	Jerry cans 25 Lt	500	Each			130
25 April 2011					120		
01 April 2011					250		
05 April 2011	Puma Energy	Jet A1 Fuel 200 Lt Drums	10	Each	10	Kavango	0
14 April 2011	Puma Energy	Jet A1 Fuel 200 Lt Drums	15	Each	15	Caprivi	0
13 April 2011	Mossi Nets	Mosquito Nets	3000	each			0
7 May 2011					300	FEMCO	
7 May 2011					200	Kavango	
7 May 2011					300	Kunene	
7 May 2011					1300	FEMCO	
7 May 2011					900	Caprivi	
23 April 2011	Elso Holdings	Refuse Bags 100 per bale	3	Bale	3	FEMCO	0
24 March 2011	Graber Upholstery	Tents 5 x 10	315	each			260
14 April 2011					50	Oshana – FEMCO	
21 April 2011					5	Otjozondjupa	
24 March 2011	Graber Upholstery	Tents 5 x 5	50	each	50	Oshana FEMCO	152
14 April 2011			152				
23 April 2011	Elso Holdings	Toilet papers 48 rolls	40	Pack	40		0
28 April 2011	Agra	Lucerne (fodder)	183	Bales	183	Erongo	0
28 April 2011	Agra	Lucerne Bale pressed	690	Bales	675	Erongo	15
3 May 2011	Nakashua Medico	Life Jackets	600	Each			106

7 May 2011					190	FEMCO	
7 May 2011					200	Caprivi	
7 May 2011					50	Kavango	
14 May 2011	Nam Zam Timbers	Pallets	500	Each	430	DDRM	70
06/09/2011	Crown Build IT	Wheelbarrow	4	Each	0	DDRM	
		RAKE	10		10	Kuperfberg	0
		spade	10		10	Kuperfberg	0
		Panga	2		2		0
		AXE 900G	2		2		0

(ii) Food items

DATE	NAME OF COMPANY	DESCRIPTION	QUANT ITY	DOQ	ISSUED	REGION/OFFICE	BALANCE
11 May 2011	Express forwarding	Cooking oil 12*750ml	1962	Boxes	35	Karas Region	1922
					5	San Project	
23 March 2011	United Fishing Enterprises	Tinned Beans Brines	1500	Pack			219
8 April 2011					25	Kunene	
1 April 2011					1001	FEMCO	
					240	Kuperfberg	
5 April 2011					15	Kunene	
23 March 2011	United Fishing Enterprises	Tinned Beans Tomato	1500	Pack			220
8 April 2011					25	Kunene	
1 April 2011					1000	FEMCO	
5 April 2011					15	DDRM	
					240	Kuperfberg	
13 May 2011	Namib Mills	Maize Meal 12.5 kg	1920	Bags	1920	Erongo	0

5. FINANCIAL REPORT

An amount of N\$ 30 million was availed from the National Emergency Disaster Fund (NEDF). The full account of how this money was spent is captured in a detailed financial report. **(Annexure A)** The FEMCO operations were also covered from the same amount (see FEMCO Report as **Annexure C**).

SUMMARY: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE REPORT AS AT 31.10.2011

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
Allowance (Casual workers)	332,717.95	Allocated Amount from NEDF	30,000,000.00
Subsistence & Travel	2,403,373.61		
Materials & Supplies (tents, etc)	9,108,724.06		
Transport (fuel & lubricants)	2,654,950.38		
Maintenance	1,466,556.45		
Other Services & Expenses	452,637.47		
Food commodities	6,309,814.71		
Transfers to FEMCO	2,500,000.00		
SUB TOTAL	25,228,774.63		
<i>Balance (to cover flood expenditure which are still coming in such as S&T, jet fuel, etc)</i>	4,771,255.30		
TOTAL	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00

6. CAPACITY BUILDING

The UN, development partners rendered mainly technical support and the following workshops were conducted with the aim to strengthen Disaster Risk Management System.

a) Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Practitioners and Training of Trainers (ToT) offered by IOM

Aim: The CCCM capacity building programme aims to strengthen the national capacity of key stakeholders in Camp Coordination and Camp Management – with the aim to effectively protect and assist the displaced population living in relocation sites.

b) Warehouse and Commodity Tracking Management by WFP The aim of this training was :

- To install the demo database application and train users selected by the four regional councils on the conversion of current paper records into electronic documents and generate reports.
- To advise of good record keeping practices needed to maintain reliable documentation for the regional councils.
- To address recommendations made by the four regions to be discussed and addressed by Office of the Prime Minister.

Workshop outcome: The outcome of the workshop is a system generating the following (a) received report, (b) inventory status report, (c) release order report, (d) dispatch report (e) stock movement report, (f) stock status report and (g) stock release orders.

c) Protection in Natural Disaster Situations by UNFPA

To improve coherence in the protection sector to ensure that gaps are addressed and systems are in place ahead of future emergencies to further improve protection in preparedness, response and recovery as well as find durable solutions to significantly reduce vulnerabilities and increase resilience to hazards in the long term.

d) Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) by WFP:

The aim was to:

- To train people on EFSA methodology.
- To address the slow response and design a commodity tracking system for DDRM.
- To streamline and standardize procedures for food assistance.

e) National Disaster Risk Management Plan by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP and Emergency Management Operational Procedures)

Plan has been developed to provide national guidance on disaster management to national, regional, local governments, business and community leaders and civil society organizations with tools to standardize and regulate the practice and management of disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery operations at all levels.

7. CHALLENGES

- The biggest challenge was the limited resources (Air capacity and appropriate boats)
- There was a problem of some regions not having full time dedicated emergency coordinators , which affected coordination of activities in the regions
- DDRM human resources not enough and the need for capacity building
- Regional Councils not budgeting for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- Emergency Operating centers not available at both National, Regional and Local level.
- Mainstreaming of DRR concepts in sectoral and national development plans
- Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation remain a challenge due to lack of enough human resources
- Full cooperation of all Stakeholders during operations
- Absence of the law on Disaster Risk Management
- The manual financial management system remains a challenge delays in providing financial reports on time coupled with manpower shortage

8. CONCLUSIONS

The National Emergency Management System launched the largest flood disaster response ever for which many lessons were learned. The lessons learned offered an opportunity to strengthen national disaster risk management with focus on strengthening national and regional institutional capacity for early warning, response coordination, contingency planning and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development planning. In order to prevent a repeat of the disaster losses experienced, there is a need for an integrated approach by all stakeholders to implement a sustainable recovery process and mitigation measures to reduce the impact of future flood disasters. The mitigation measures and the recovery process should aim at building ensuring that people do not rebuild in the flood prone areas and those vulnerable to floods hazards are relocated to safe areas.

The financial implications to assist communities to move to high ground need to be work out in consultation with all stakeholders. Failure to implement a sustainable

recovery and appropriate mitigation measures will mean that the country has to be dealing with similar flood losses and spending huge sums of money earmarked for development activities on relief operations.

9. RECOMMENDATION

The key recommendations arising from the experience of the 2011 floods response are outlined below. These recommendations can be addressed at the Central Government Level, Regional Councils level with collaboration with partners including the NRCS.

- There is a need to prepare for future flood by building capacity in strengthening early warning, monitoring and response mechanism.
- Need to shift away from emergency response to disaster risk reduction incorporating integrated approaches within the different government sectors as well as in the work plans of various partners.
- Permanently relocate people from flood prone areas and enhancement of flood water movement through its natural routes, some of which have been blocked could immensely reduce the flood effects
- It is important to develop uniform reporting formats for future floods response.
- Building resilience and addressing vulnerability by constructing roads, public and private buildings with flood resistant materials
- Need to procure appropriate boats based on a feasibility study to be used in shallow and often swampy areas (Hoover craft, Airboats may be the best suited)
- Strengthening the existing Disaster Risk Management Structures at National, Regional, Local and Constituency levels through capacity building and funding.
- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction programmes into National Development Agendas/Vision 2030 including sectoral budget allocation.
- Consider utilization of flood water for sustainable economic development purposes
- Servicing of identified high grounds to be used as Relocation centers, with appropriate basic services such as water, toilets and lights should be done during the recovery process prior to floods for both urban and rural areas
- Establish food for work projects during the recovery and reconstruction programme to avoid creating “dependence syndrome”

- The Regional Councils, Ministry of Education (MoE) and Regional Education offices need to identify alternative options to minimize disruption of teaching during floods.
- Emergency Field Coordinators should be supported by NDRMCs to be effective in their daily activities.
- Capacity development on Camp Coordination and Camp Management is crucial hence training of trainers envisaged by IOM should be supported.
- Need for strong collaboration among Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry (MAWF), MOHSS and support from NRCS and UNICEF to address issues of water and sanitation during flood disasters as well as in the rural communities.
- Regional councils to take stock, retrieve, store tents and present a report to DDRM. The tents should be kept in the Regions and should be used for the purpose they have been acquired for.
- There is need to qualify what constitutes a formal relocation center/camp as many relocation centers have one to three households only and are difficult to manage and provide services. It is better to consider a creation of larger relocation centers, perhaps one per constituency in order to make delivery of essential services such as water, toilets, food distribution and electricity easy.
- Create Emergency Operational center at both National, Regional and Local level
- Aggressive awareness strategy should be put in place to disseminate the National Disaster Risk Management Policy, National Disaster Risk Management Bill and National Disaster Risk Management Plan