



The picture above shows one of the affected households by the storm surge occurred from the 22-28 December 2023, in Quthing . Source LRCS

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Appeal: MDRLS007 | Country: Lesotho | Hazard: Storm Surge | Type of DREF: Response |
| Crisis Category: - | Event Onset: Sudden | DREF Allocation: CHF 71,435 | |
| Glide Number: - | People Affected: 968 people | People Targeted: 770 people | |
| Operation Start Date: 2024-01-17 | Operation Timeframe: 4 months | Operation End Date: 31-05-2024 | DREF Published: 21-01-2024 |
| Targeted Areas: Berea, Leribe, Maseru, Mokhotlong, Quthing, Thaba Tseka | | | |

Description of the Event



the map above shows the Lesotho District affected. Source Google Maps by the storm surge of the 22-28 December 2023

Date of event / Date when the trigger was met

2024-01-09

What happened, where and when?

From the 22nd - 28th December 2023, most parts of the country received heavy rainfall coupled with strong winds which caused severe damages affecting 190 households (968pp). The impacts of the shocks (heavy rains and storms) were mostly felt by communities mostly in Maseru and Quthing district and lower impact was reported Berea, Mokhotlong, Thaba Tseka. The storm severely damaged businesses and transport networks which hindered full access to essential services such as markets, health services and churches and the situation is expected to worsen in the coming months (January to March) as more rains have been projected by the Lesotho Meteorological Services.

The affected families are displaced as their houses were blown away by storms and food stock are also destroyed by rains, as well as some small businesses in the districts. The families opted to seek for shelter with their neighbors and relatives as a temporary solution. Additionally, Leribe district (Matukeng village) experienced flash floods which led to destruction of public roads and bridges. In some areas, houses were trapped in water for more than two days and this did not only impact infrastructure but also restricted the access (especially with additional heavy rains), affected people lives and well-being.

On 9th January, when access was improved, local authorities provided an update on the affected families and requested Lesotho Red Cross to extend the support started to the communities as for now and support the disaster management for the starting summer season. These additional events, coming after other floods and storm impact in the last 2023 Quarter is also stretching the local authorities' resources. LRCS has been active with the limited preposition relief material to support few families. The damage to the houses is making homeless families most vulnerable, especially with the ongoing weather forecast.





Totally destroyed house following storm surge coupled by strong winds that occurred on the 22-28 December in Quthing District. Source LRCS



The piHouse in Quthing with the roof blown away (22-28 December 2023) ; sources DMA

Scope and Scale

The people affected by the storm surge that occurred on the 22-28 December 2023 from data of 9th were as follows:

| District | Affected people | Affected HH | Destroyed houses | Deaths | Other |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Quthing | 600 | 120 | 120 | - | 17 businesses |
| Maseru | 170 | 34 | 08 | 02 | 01 Church |
| Berea | 51 | 10 | 10 | - | 0 1 Health Center |
| Mokhotlong | 32 | 08 | 08 | - | None |
| Thaba Tseka | 115 | 18 | 18 | - | None |
| Total | 968 | 190 | 160 | 02 | 19 public services |

The process of impact assessment took long as other areas were not accessible due to the continuous rains that lasted until the 28th of December 2023. The LRCS preliminary reports coincided with the request for assistance from the government received on the 09th of January 2024. The information collected shows Quthing District remain the most affected districts for which support from authorities came from. 120 households (600pp) from Quthing and Maseru 34 households (170pp) were severely affected by the disaster. 154 houses are already identified as severely damaged, and families are displaced. Worst impact was on houses that were damaged mainly in Quthing and Maseru district by storm and floods also affected the communities in late 2023. Local authorities and LRCS deployed for both events of late 2023 and December the assistance but the situation exceed the limited stocks and capacity of the NS.

In Quthing District storm destroyed the roofing of 17 businesses which were blown away and the owners losses stocks or they were severely damaged. The situation has a negative impact on the daily operation of the businesses. Furthermore, the continuous joint assessment conducted by LRCS and Government, it was revealed that 34 households (170 pp) in Maseru district were affected and in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.

LRCS owned health centre (Kolojane) which warehouse was damages and some stocks/equipment insides. That health center serves more than 7000 people from neighboring villages in Berea district and the warehouse stores equipment that is used by the health centre on daily basis.

Lesotho has a temperate climatic condition, with hot summers and cold winters. Summers are experienced between October to March with the hottest month being January and the most rain falling within the summer season. Summers are usually characterized by the occurrences of strong winds, lightning, severe thunderstorms, flash floods and hailstorms. The 2023/24 Summer season was characterized by occurrences of strong winds, lightning, severe thunderstorms, flash floods and extreme high temperatures country wide. The intensity of each event varied per district negatively impacting different sectors such as shelter, health, water and sanitation and overall people well-being. Furthermore, the October -December seasonal outlook published by Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS) projected severe weather conditions indicating below normal to normal rainfall. This was not case, as the country received heavy rainfalls coupled with strong winds. The effect of the season and the influence of El Nino could bring more storm surge in the country for this season, until March. Likely with other severe events in february.



Previous Operations

| | |
|--|-----|
| Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years? | Yes |
| Did it affect the same population group? | No |
| Did the National Society respond? | - |
| Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s) | - |
| If yes, please specify which operation | - |

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

In 2022, Lesotho RC launched strong winds DREF response in Thaba Tseka and Qacha's Nek. Lessons learnt from the previous intervention highlighted the need to strengthen community preparedness and response initiatives through capacity building of volunteers and communities in high risk areas as well as establishing evacuation centres and prepositioning of relief materials prior to disasters. This also include strengthening community based early warning system to adapt to the current climatic change shocks. Through collaboration with relevant government stakeholders, it is crucial to enforce land housing and roofing structure to ensure that climate smart roofing is practiced especially in high-risk areas.

Cash based interventions also highlighted the importance of community engagement and accountability approach as the best communication and participation strategy to be adopted in all LRCS initiatives. Lastly, to build community resilience preparedness, it is crucial to also to provide trainings on climate smart agriculture and homestead gardening inputs.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

2023-12-24

| | |
|---|--|
| Shelter, Housing And Settlements | The families have been displaced from their homes and are accommodated by the relative and neighbors. This means that providing building material for the affected families will help the to go back to their safe and secure spaces and has become a top priority. The rapid assessment report revealed that shelter is one of the urgent basic needs that need to be addressed. However, due to insufficient shelter materials that depleted after responding to the previous occurrences, the LRCS has not done anything till now in this regard. |
| Livelihoods And Basic Needs | <p>In response to the situation, LRCS distributed 4 hygiene kits, 4 blankets and 8mattress to 4 households in Mokhotlong . The NS did not have enough capacity to respond the storm that occurred in December as most of the prepositioned materials were used in previous storm surge events that happened in August and October 2023.</p> <p>Since August, the collected income from donation box has been used to fuel vehicles that distributed relief materials to affected areas. Soon after the disaster, income was also used to fuel a vehicle that transported relief materials to four families in Mokhotlong. After a request from DMA to support the current affected households, LRCS mobilized resources through radio station and pleaded for more support from the public. Businesses around Maseru were also approached to provide any form of assistance either through cash or in-kind. However, to date much has not been received.</p> |



| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Health | The National Society has been working to assist and provide psycho-social support to the distressed families to help them cope with the impacts of the storm and referring to necessary organizations and government departments for further support. |
| Water, Sanitation And Hygiene | The LRCS distributed hygiene kits to 4 households in Mokhotlong which include amongst others; bath soap, laundry soap, sanitary towels etc). In response to the needs of the affected families, there is a dire need to provide hygiene kits as theirs were affected. Alongside the distribution of relief materials, four identified vulnerable households received hygiene packages. |
| National Society Readiness | <p>LRCS is physically represented in both districts with a presentation of 1 staff member (branch manager) and more than 20 volunteers in each district. LRCS has forged a strong relationship and collaboration with government and partner organizations and it's a member of the National Disaster Reduction and District Disaster Management Team responsible for designing, implementing and monitoring all DRR interventions in all the districts.</p> <p>LRCS has a long history and experience in responding to both rapid and slow onset using both distribution of in-kind commodities and cash and vouchers (CVA). During the previous (2021) rapid onset such as strong winds and COVID 19 response, LRCS used both in-kind and CVA to address community's urgent needs. As a result of this long history of institutionalizing Cash and Voucher Assistance within the National Society, LRCS have a pre-agreed memorandum of understanding with the mobile financial Service providers (Vodacom and Econet). The two actors are the main phone network companies that provide mobile cash transfers with full network coverage and agents throughout the country.</p> <p>LRCS structure has a focal CVA and CEA officer based in Headquarters who will support the intervention. In addition, 15 LRCS volunteers in Quthing were trained on CVA in April 2023 and are ready to be deployed to scale up response initiatives.</p> |
| Assessment | <p>LRCS is the member of Lesotho vulnerability assessment and disaster management teams at both national at district level. The teams are continuously monitoring the situation and mobilising for resources. Working closely with the above-mentioned teams, 15 skilled volunteers trained on WASH, DRR will be engaged in continuous assessments and identifying people in need in their respective branches. Currently, the Government in collaboration with LRCS and other partners are continuing with the assessment to verify the damages and the needs of the affected communities especially in the most remote areas.</p> <p>The volunteers continue to conduct assessments which have identified the following immediate needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food parcels • Shelter • WASH items • Clothes • Cooking equipment • Blankets • Mattresses . Tarpaulins . Household utensils . Psychosocial support <p>Following the disaster LRCS assessment team in Mokhotlong identified people with specific needs include elderly, people living with disability and children. Four prioritized households received short response needs in the form of blankets, mattresses, and hygiene kits.</p> |
| Resource Mobilization | LRCS has donation box placed in public places, business centres and airports. 60% of the income received from donation boxes is allocated for emergency response, include these storm surge that usually heavily affected the communities. The funds collected are being |



| | |
|--|---|
| | used for initial assessment and assistance since the start of the situation. |
| | Resource mobilization continues targeting both LRCS local and international donor through workshops, face to face contact and direct appeals. |
| Activation Of Contingency Plans | In collaboration with Disaster Management Authority the multi hazard contingency plan which include severe storm surge, drought, floods just to mention few was activated to prepare and respond to summer season hazards. Early warning messages were disseminated by DMA and LRCS. For the storm surge that occurred, the remaining prepositioned materials were distributed in Mokhotlong. |

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|---|---|
| Secretariat | IFRC through the Pretoria Cluster Office has been providing technical support and coordination to the National Society. |
| Participating National Societies | British Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross. |

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

There is no ICRC presence in country.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|--|---|
| Government has requested international assistance | Yes |
| National authorities | Immediately after the shock, the Prime minister and other government ministers visited the areas to monitor the situation. Through the support of local authorities, communities and DMA vulnerable households were identified and will receive food packages from the government (beans and maize). In addition, the government through the Ministry of water has started restoring some of the water sources in the affected areas to ensure that people have access to clean water. |
| UN or other actors | Only British Red Cross is providing safeguarding and child protection in all the affected areas. |

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

DMA is mandated by the government to coordinate all the Anticipatory Action and DRR plans through the National Disaster Risk Reduction Team (NDRT) and district disaster management teams (DDMTs). All this structure coordinates and oversees all response initiatives and maps already existing interventions to avoid duplication of efforts.

LRCS is represented in all Disaster Risk Reduction Structures housed within the Disaster Management Authority (DMA). The above-mentioned structures are responsible for continuous monitoring of the situation. Currently, LRCS is working closely with the Department of local government and chieftainship, and DMA in identifying the most vulnerable households. LRCS, DMA, local government and communities are continuously monitoring the situation and mobilizing for resources.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Based on the report, more than 100 houses were blown away by strong winds and the others are partially damaged. Family members were forced to move in with their immediate neighbors and relatives for shelter. In addition, some families also lost their property beyond houses.

During the assessment and identification of damaged houses, the displaced communities expressed the preference for repairs while staying in relatives' houses. The immediate shelter needs identified include tarpaulins, roofing materials and other basic household items.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The storms not only disrupted infrastructure and houses but also affected household economic stability. Business owners and people working in affected businesses were affected and also lost their daily income. People also lost their valuable property and other household items.

The food reserves were under the debris and disruption of life and normal activities for many of these families has had a bigger impact given that these communities were already in a vulnerable situation with food insecurity in many of these villages.

When the event occurred, most farmers were midway through the summer cropping and the excessive rains led to waterlogged fields and this has a potential to threaten the next harvest and livelihoods as most people in rural community areas rely heavily on agriculture as their primary source of food and income. The situation further worsened the current food insecurity that the country is facing as some families' food stocks were also affected.

The impact on community livelihood goes beyond the immediate affected families.

- Before the challenges associated with strong winds and heavy rainfall, 325,000 people in Lesotho were classified as food insecure from July- December 2023, according to the IPC report. The situation is projected to worsen till March 2024. In January- March more green produce was expected however, both the El Nino and delayed rainfall have negatively affected agricultural production. The situation has been exacerbated by the heavy rains experienced in December which led to damage of last food stocks and fields waterlog.

- The losses faced by farmers and the disturbance on the cropping in addition to culture and stock losses is putting pressure to the agricultural system already suffering since August. Indeed, the above-mentioned forecast was experienced starting from the 12 August 2023 where strong winds accompanied by heavy rains destroyed infrastructure in three districts namely, Mafeteng, Qachas Nek, Mokhotlong and Leribe districts. A similar event occurred the 12 October 2023 and affected 93 households countrywide. The major impacts were mostly of food availability, household utensils and destruction of roofs. The aforementioned events did not only affect infrastructure and people well-being but stretched the capacity of the National Society to respond to future events that might occur during the projected rainy season period. The NS used its prepositioned stock to respond to the incident that occurred in August to October making it difficult to assist families that were affected on 22-28 December 2023. The situation coincided with the already projected food insecurity due to low harvest from the previous season.



Health

- During the shock, households experience the emotional trauma and stresses. The current shock resulted in loss of lives, livelihoods and property hence psychosocial and mental health support is crucial.
- Water sources were disrupted and living condition threatened that could be appropriate to diseases. More hygiene campaigns are required to reduce the occurrences of waterborne disease.
- Lastly, the disruption of roads and bridges also hinders access to health services in affected areas as most people have to cross rivers to access such services. There is a crucial need to provide psychosocial support to the affected household.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The impact of heavy rains has disrupted access to clean water, especially in areas that rely on water from wells and springs. In some areas, water supply networks have also been destroyed resulting in limited access to clean water. All these require hygiene promotion campaigns aimed at encouraging safe practices and avoiding any potential water-borne disease. To maintain women's and girls dignity and well-being there is a need for the provision of dignity kits.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

During crises and emergencies, vulnerable groups including women, girls, children, elderly and people living with disabilities become more vulnerable and extremely suffer. Women and girls face major challenges including sexual exploitation and gender-based violence while people living with disability and the elderly usually experience limited access to timely information. In comparison to other groups, vulnerable groups struggle to have sufficient resources, and this puts them in a situation where they are exposed to any kind of abuse. To reduce this vulnerability burden, vulnerable groups' needs have to be prioritized and scaling up community awareness of their needs is crucial.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Alongside the implementation of all activities, communities will receive weather-related early warning messages to allow them to act ahead of disasters. Working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, beneficiaries will also be trained on climate-smart Agriculture. A total of 148 families in Quthing and Maseru will receive vegetable seeds which will be planted in the small homestead garden to address future food shortage.



Community Engagement And Accountability

To ensure accountability to communities throughout the intervention, LRCS will use CEA tools in identifying the needs and during the targeting exercise. Public gatherings under the supervision of local authorities will be held to identify vulnerable people using the pre-agreed selection criteria. To allow two-way communication and community feedback, suggestion box and help desk will be established during any interaction with the communities.

Assessment Report

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this DREF is to provide support and assistance to 154 HHs (770 targeted people) affected in Quthing and Maseru through a comprehensive response addressing humanitarian priorities which are shelter, livelihoods, and mitigating immediate hygiene and disease prevention while monitoring the situation.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF operation will provide resources to LRCS to assist 770 people in two highly affected districts following the impact of the storm and heavy rains that occurred on the late 22-28 December 2023. The prioritized needs include WASH, shelter, food parcels and other essential households' items. Following the assessment and verification exercise, LRCS will be able to release the support in the coming months to 154 most vulnerable families. Strategy is to provide cash intervention with some in-kind distribution for a holistic approach that will mitigate the negative impacts of the disaster and assist the affected families to cope whilst restoring their well-being and covering their emergency needs. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be mainstreamed in all the interventions. For instance, CEA approaches will use suggestion box, the already existing toll-free number and the formation of community help desk.

The distribution will target affected families from Quthing and Maseru districts. Personal hygiene kits will be also part of the package to the 770 affected people and WASH and health promotion campaign will also be conducted to disseminate information against water



borne diseases especially in the areas that rely on unprotected water source in both Maseru and Quthing districts.

Summary of intervention:

1) Multipurpose Cash transfers

Through this DREF operation, each family will receive in total LSL 3,700. This multi-usage cash one off installment will be provided to efficiently cover the multi-sectoral needs of the affected families, include provision of shelter (repairing and reroofing the damaged houses), to cover the food basket and/or basic needs that ensured to each families minimum protection to mitigate further harm.

- M 1200 of that installment is calculated to purchase average minimum food basket. This amount is determined by the Lesotho Disaster Management Authority as the survival deficit during emergencies. Due to the fact that the disaster occurred two week ago (22-28 December 2023), the LRCS will note be providing hot meals as the families are accommodated by relative and neighbors.

- M 2500 of that installment aim to address shelter needs such as roofing and repair other the damages. This will help the affected families to return to their households. Beneficiaries will receive mobile cash transfers distribution using the two available network services (Vodacom and Econet Lesotho) to ensure the best coverage and access for all the families.

Nevertheless, the approach will give flexibility to the families to priorities their own family needs including shelter and other household items.

For example purchase food or address family basic needs, access to services, additional items. Two mobile money service providers will be used to ensure 100% quick coverage to the targeted families.

3) Shelter, housing, and settlements

LRCS will limit the exposure of the families to weather and further harm as well as protection and dignified assistance. Hence, the shelter sector will extend the distribution of tarpaulins to 154 households (770pp) in Quthing and Maseru districts. To complement the distribution of tarpaulins, the multi-purpose cash transfers will serve to buy the additional material for repairs/construction work depending on the needs. The tarps will help those who are wishing to get back already to their home to at least increase the protection against the weather conditions. It is of importance to note that the full IFRC emergency shelter kits will note be procured as the affected families moved in with relatives and neighbors. During the assessments and community engagements, beneficiaries expressed that they are for now comfortable to be accommodated by their relatives, at least the time for them to do the repairs, whilst waiting for their assistance.

Hence the distribution of tarpaulins is prioritized to cover the damaged houses and properties. Furthermore, with the weather conditions, some roofing repairs may take place at different moment depending on the forecasts and the cash will be better to consider that flexibility.

NS is also targeting to provide mattress, blankets and kitchen sets that will constitute the minimum of items to help the families and later give them minimum necessities when they get back to their houses repaired.

4) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and Health:

The NS will conduct two hygiene promotion campaigns to ensure safe practices within communities. In addition, 154 dignity hygiene kits will be distributed to the affected families in the affected said districts to ensure their wellbeing. Consultation with be done by NS with women and adolescent girls on their preference for dignity kits items before procurement of such kit.

The LRCS will conduct the Post Distribution Monitoring exercise after distribution of in kind or cash transfers. The PDM aims at assessing the feedback and satisfaction on LRCS interventions (cash transfers and in kind by the affected beneficiaries.

A monitoring of the summer season will continue and LRCS will be ready to adjust the intervention scale.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This DREF operation will target Quthing and Maseru district because of the severity of the event in those areas and they were the most impacted. LRCS will focus on the most vulnerable households and special focus will be given to child-headed households, elderly, women and people with disabilities who did not receive any form of assistance from the government, NGOs and UN agencies. In this regard, 120 HHs (600 pp) will be targeted in Quthing District while 34 HHs (120pp) will be targeted in Maseru.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

To identify eligible beneficiaries, LRCS will use the community-based targeting approaches and will engage communities, local leaders and other stakeholders in a participatory manner. Community engagement will be on an ongoing basis as it allows a two-way communication



between LRCS and affected communities in raising their grievances and feedback on all interventions. Comprehensive targeting criteria will be discussed and agreed upon with communities prior to the targeting process.

LRCS plans to target (600pp in Quthing and 120pp) in Maseru people affected by strong winds. Priority will be given to vulnerable groups; child-headed households, people living with disability, elderly (70 and above) and the most vulnerable families. 154 (770 pp) mostly vulnerable families will receive tarpaulin, hygiene kits, and cash assistance for food and roofing materials. The selection criteria will be disseminated and agreed with communities and local authorities.

Total Targeted Population

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Women | 326 | Rural | 70% |
| Girls (under 18) | 120 | Urban | 30% |
| Men | 212 | People with disabilities (estimated) | 10% |
| Boys (under 18) | 112 | | |
| Total targeted population | 770 | | |

Risk and Security Considerations

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

| Risk | Mitigation action |
|--|--|
| Beneficiary selection | Community-based targeting and verification with local authorities will be done to avoid duplication and corruption-related targeting. Community Engagement Accountability tools will be in place to allow two-way communication between stakeholders and beneficiaries. |
| Beneficiary security | Cash transfers will be done through mobile cash transfers using Mpesa and Ecocash to allow recipients to receive and withdraw cash at their own comfort. |
| Gender Based Violence & Child Protection issue | Conduct community campaigns on child protection and gender-based violence. |

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

LRCS has zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse, therefore all beneficiaries will be empowered on the subject matter and advised to follow safe reporting channels. To avoid family conflicts at household level, during the assessment and registration beneficiaries will indicate the preferred person to receive cash and in-kind on behalf of the family.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No



Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

DREF Allocation: CHF 71,435

Budget: CHF 17,063

Targeted Persons: 770

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| # of blankets distributed to the affected households | 300 |
| # of mattresses distributed to the affected households | 300 |
| # of households who received temporary shelter (tarpaulins). | 154 |

Priority Actions

- Provision and distribution of temporary shelter kits (tarpaulins) and household tools to 154 households.
- Provision and distribution of 300 mattresses.
- Provision of 300 blankets to 100 households (as per the need assessment that will be conducted).



Multi Purpose Cash

DREF Allocation: CHF 71,435

Budget: CHF 32,564

Targeted Persons: 770

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|---|--------|
| # of households who received cash transfers to repair and reroof the damaged HH | 154 |
| # of beneficiaries targeted | 770 |
| # of PDMs conducted | 1 |
| # of households who received cash transfers to purchase food parcels | 154 |

Priority Actions

- Provision of multi-purpose cash transfers to repair and reroofing of the damaged households and cover the purchase food parcels and other basic needs such as medical services to 154 HHs. The LSL 37,00 to be done in one transfer.
- Identification, verification and registration of beneficiaries.
- Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM).



Health

DREF Allocation: CHF 71,435



Budget: CHF 2,068

Targeted Persons: 770

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|---|--------|
| # of people reached with psychosocial support | 770 |

Priority Actions

- Provision of PFA and PSS services by volunteers to beneficiaries and communities.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

DREF Allocation: CHF 71,435

Budget: CHF 2,844

Targeted Persons: 770

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|---|--------|
| # of households received hygiene kits | 154 |
| # Number of people reached through WASH campaigns | 770 |

Priority Actions

- Two WASH campaigns in affected districts.
- Provide Hygiene /dignity packs to 154 affected households.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

DREF Allocation: CHF 71,435

Budget: CHF 776

Targeted Persons: 770

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| # people reached through PGI campaigns | 770 |

Priority Actions

- PGI and gender-based Violence campaigns.





Secretariat Services

DREF Allocation: CHF 71,435

Budget: CHF 3,619

Targeted Persons: 770

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|---|--------|
| # of monitoring and supervision visits done | 2 |

Priority Actions

- IFRC field Monitoring visits operation, logistics, finance and PMER.



National Society Strengthening

DREF Allocation: CHF 71,435

Budget: CHF 12,501

Targeted Persons: 770

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|-------|--------|
|-------|--------|

Priority Actions

- Operations support (communication)
- Training conducted for staff and volunteers
- Volunteers insurance
- Volunteers and staff PPE
- Vehicles maintenance and fuel
- Communications and IT
- Communications
- Debrief and lessons learnt
- Supervision and monitoring travel cost
- Project launch
- stationary
- Admin Costs
- Finance charges
- Lesson learnt workshop

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

For this operation all core departments such as Programmes team (Senior management team, Disaster Management, Finance, Communication, PMER, logistics, fleet and division (branch) managers with fully support the implementation of the project at various stages depending on the need.



Senior Management: Oversees the overall implementation of the project and monitoring of progress and ensure availability of both staff and volunteers to support the process.

Disaster management: with support of branch managers who will be project officers, the DM department will execute all project activities with support from all relevant departments while the finance, PMER will support all payments and ensure that proper accountability measures are followed.

Logistics, legal and fleet will ensure that the current agreement is updated.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

LRCS has a well-functional procurement department which will work closely with the IFRC procurement team to ensure that internal and IFRC procurement rules and regulations are adhered to.

How will this operation be monitored?

LRCS has a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) unit. The unit has one PMER staff and two interns and a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) focal point who reports directly to the Programmes Director, who oversees all project implementation. The unit ensures that LRCS effectively implements its projects while also ensuring accountability to both stakeholders and donors, and this is achieved through effective project planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Similarly, to any other project that LRCS has, the LRCS PMER unit will ensure that all the M&E activities such as tracking of project performance, reports and conducting PDMs and lessons learnt workshops will mainly be the major responsibilities of the department.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

In collaboration with IFRC communication office, LRCS communication will cover and document all operations through social media presence and collect success stories.



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

National Society contact: Ireen Mutombwa-Shumba, Disaster Management, imutombwa@redcross.org.za, +27719360221

IFRC Appeal Manager: Anne Wanjiru Macharia, Number of PDMs conducted and reported., anne.macharia@ifrc.org, 254 720787764

IFRC Project Manager: Bongeka Mpinke, Senior Officer, Disaster Management, bongeka.mpinke@ifrc.org

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Bongeka Mpinke, Senior Officer, Disaster Management, bongeka.mpinke@ifrc.org

Media Contact: Anne Wanjiru Macharia, Senior officer communication, anne.macharia@ifrc.org, 254 720787764

[Click here for the reference](#)

