

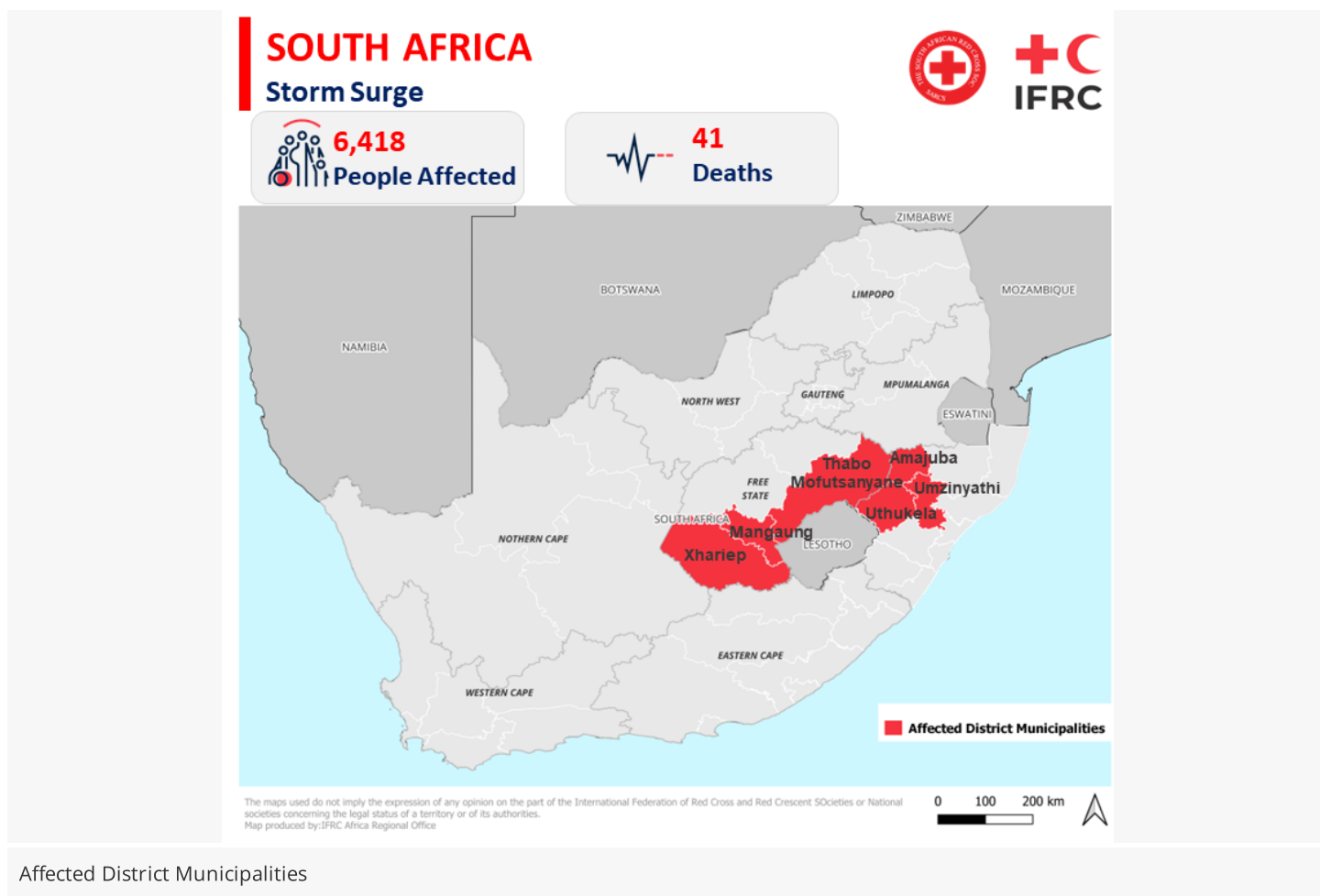


Totally destroyed by storm surge in KwaZulu Natal Province

Appeal: MDRZA016	Country: South Africa	Hazard: Storm Surge	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: -	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 232,870	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 6,418 people	People Targeted: 2,500 people	
Operation Start Date: 2024-01-25	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 31-05-2024	DREF Published: 27-01-2024

Targeted Areas: **Free State, Kwazulu-natal**

Description of the Event



Affected District Municipalities

Date of event / Date when the trigger was met

2024-01-07

What happened, where and when?

On the 07th of January 2024 to date, storm surge resulted to flooding affected Kwa-Zulu Natal and Free State province. Around 1,226 households, (6,418 people) were affected in Free state and Kwa Zulu. Severe damages were also reported. Source: Data from Government preliminary report.

According to the reports by Government 41 fatalities which included 21 were from Ladysmith in Kwazulu Natal and the others in the Free state province. Four people are still missing in KwaZulu Natal province. The heavy storms have affected different districts in KwaZulu Natal, especially uThukela (Ladysmith), uMzinyathi, Amajuba district Municipality where fatalities were reported due to drowning, displacement and other people still reported missing.

Adverse weather conditions continue and the season plus the disturbance of El Nino could badly influence the weather and exposing vulnerabilities.





SARCS response to impact of storm surge



Engagement with the media unpacking the plight of the affected people

Scope and Scale

From preliminary information, the storm led to floods and strong winds which affected in thousands of people affected and most being displaced.

Kwazulu Natal: 814 households (4,297 people) were affected mainly in Jagersfontein. Farmers were heavily impacted with losses in and specific locations being the Mangaung, Lejweleputswa, Thabo Mofutsanyane, Fezile-Dabi, and Xhariep; Mangaung Metro Municipality and the Thabo Mofutsanyane

Free State: 412 households (2,121 people) were affected and additional farmers. The worst impact was as a result of a storm surge accompanied with flooding which occurred in Ficksburg and in the Free State Jagersfontein. These floods heavily affected the Free State province which encountered unprecedented and remarkable levels of precipitation, accompanied by severe thunderstorms and destructive winds, resulting in extensive damage to households in formal and informal settlements. Farmers have lost crop damages within the Mangaung Metro Municipality and the Thabo Mofutsanyane area since the 7th and 8th of January 2024.

The Storm surge negatively impacted people's shelter, livelihoods, food security and their well-being. The victims reported that they lost their belongings, furniture, legal documents, food stock etc, leaving the residents displaced and traumatized. Currently most of the displaced people are accommodated by friends, relatives and neighbors. 5 evacuation centres were established as well to accommodate the displaced people. Some of the displaced people in the sites and from host communities are receiving hot meals in the sites. There is great need to scale-up that support but also improve the living conditions of the affected communities with hygiene, Gender Based Violence (GBV) mitigation and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). Ensuring that affected people are provided with basic necessities like food, clothing, blankets and clean water remains a priority.

The floods that occurred in the past seasons, especially floods of April 2022 in the KwaZulu-Natal was of bigger scale but generally a one-off event/ incident in different areas which include eThekweni metropolitan, uMgungundlovu, uGu, Harry Gwala. Conversely the recent surge storm that hit parts of KwaZulu Natal and the Free State province affected and displaced many families which need humanitarian assistance. For now, the scale is not the same as the case in April 2022 but there are indicators of a likely deterioration of the situation, increase of affected families and areas affected. Ongoing rains are expected to worsen as the South African Weather Service (SAWS) continuously share the weather outlook which project that most provinces will be affected by floods. The consecutive rains are causing soil saturation in most areas exposing more communities to floods risk. Furthermore, the cyclone season in the start had an incidence on



the rains/storm in South Africa, similar as 2022 which was the worst in the recent years. These incidents of January are estimated to be the beginning and mobilized resources and capacity from NS will help on addressing the evolution through the storm season. Internal resources being already overstretched since the first impacts in December. These operations will sustain SARCS efforts.

Most parts which are currently affected have been experiencing consecutive rains since the week of the 26 December 2023 and the soil is saturated with water causing high levels of water retention leading to flooding in other areas. In response to the disaster, the Government of South Africa has reached out to SARCS for humanitarian assistance to the affected communities. Based on the weather outlook, which was shared by South African Weather Service (SAWS) on the 8th and 10th of January 2024, above normal rainfall will be expected in all the provinces especially in KZN (80%) and Free State (60%) as they are the most high-risk provinces.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. South Africa Weather Service (SAWS)	https://twitter.com/saweatherservic?lang=en

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:

South Africa in summer season is prone to severe weather-related storm surge and floods, the NS is planning to embark on development of Multi-hazard Anticipatory Action (including storm surge and floods) to strengthen readiness through prepositioning of relief and implementation of early actions on a wider scale. This will enable the NS to respond to the needs of communities as the dynamics of at-risk keep changing. The process of developing the AA is planned to start early 2024 following the NS successful National Investment Alliance Funding (NSIA) bridge resources approved end of 2023. The funding will be used for development of Anticipatory Action Protocol for multi-hazard and efforts to enhance legal preparedness of the NS. This will ensure NS readiness to such incidents through embarking on Early Anticipatory Actions to minimize impact and save lives.

Furthermore, the NS is working with South Africa Weather Services (SAWS) on intensification of early warning alerts as well as different government to enhance awareness for behavioral change so that at risk communities become more proactive when early warnings are issued. This is part of the Early Warning for All (EW4A) initiative which aims at leaving no one behind.

At a national level, the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) established the National Joint Flood Coordination Committee (NJFCC) comprised of all the departments including Department of Human Settlements and SARCS as a member that regularly support and guide the related Disaster Risk Reduction and mitigation initiatives of recurring disasters. The main objective is to consult one another and support and guide the local municipalities to strengthen the enforcement of by-laws and ensure adherence to the existing building standards or codes especially in the flood prone areas. This is the case with KwaZulu-Natal province as most of the communities are settled in at risk areas and do not adhere to building codes.

The government supported by the NS developed a summer season multi-hazard contingency plan at both local, provincial and national level. The plan aimed to assist with effective response and to support those that are affected with relief during incidents. Additionally, SARCS developed its multi-hazard contingency plan to complement the response measure by the government.



The destructive heavy rains accompanied by surge storms and flash floods that occurred on the 08th and the 09th of January 2024 affecting mostly uThukela District Municipality (i.e. Ladysmith) triggered the NS to launch this DREF operation. Due to the magnitude of the disaster the capacity of the NS to respond and assist the affected communities and complement government interventions is stretched. This is due to consecutive incidents that the targeted areas have experienced following continuous rainfall which resulted in soil saturation and caused immense floods affecting more than a quarter of the population in those areas.

In the South African context, the government does not promote distribution of tarpaulins and emergency shelter kits because the Department of Human Settlements have a legal mandate to provide shelter to affected population with specific standards. So any shelter sustainable solutions goes through the government support. NS interventions always consider that.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

2024-01-08

<p>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</p>	<p>The NS intensified distribution of immediate relief from the 8th of January 2024 especially in uThukela District (KwaZulu Natal) and Ficksburg (Free State) where the impact is severe. The NS has been providing humanitarian relief since the last week of December 2023 when there were flood incidents in both KwaZulu Natal and Free State province. So far, the NS has distributed 650 blankets, 500 mattresses, clothes and hot meals to displaced people.</p> <p>Related shelter and basic household items.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clothes to 3 shelters • 650 blankets • 500 mattresses
<p>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</p>	<p>Since 8th January, at least 370 people who are accommodated in these shelters are receiving hot meals which are currently provided by SARCS for survival. SARCS collaborates with 'Meals on Wheels' to provide hot meals during emergencies but currently the organisation indicated that they do not have capacity to assist with provision of hot meals to established centres.</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>The NS is providing Psychosocial Support (PSS) and Restoration of Family Links (RFL) service to the affected communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial support (PSS) to 2 shelters. • 135 people were supported with protection of family Links (PFL) services (free phone calls, charging, internet connection etc).
<p>Community Engagement And Accountability</p>	<p>SARCS has experienced volunteers who are trained on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and are currently activated to ensure that they fully engage the affected communities with operations initiatives using participatory methods which promote contribution and input about issues affecting their lives. CEA is the central approach of the operation, and it is strengthened through established relations with the communities at risk through Red Cross previous dissemination. Additionally, SARCS through CEA approach ensures the engagement and involvement of all stakeholders, including the affected communities making sure that appropriate information is passed and collected that allows building -back stronger in low-risk areas.</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>Due to the scope and extent of the floods SARCS activated its National Response Team (NRT) and Emergency Operation Centre (EOC). The NRT closely coordinate operation interventions with the Provincial Response Team (PRT) which also ensure that the Branch Response Teams (BRT) are well coordinated and provide timely updates. Internal coordination of logistics, communication and any skill gaps that might be identified are easily addressed through the established coordination system which strengthen SARCS capacity on major response of this nature.</p> <p>More so, the above-mentioned teams are responsible for ensuring SARCS participation,</p>



	coordination and collaboration with government and other stakeholders at all levels. This ensures proper coordination of interventions to avoid duplication.
Assessment	SARCS has activated 35 volunteers and 15 staff (20 KwaZulu Natal and 15 in Free State Province) who are conducting joint assessments and others in providing relief to affected communities. So far, it has been established that a total of 6,418 people (1,226 households) have been affected and the key needs are food, shelter, clothes, blankets and hygiene packs and clean water.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	Activities so far include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early warning and evacuation in alignment with NS contingency plan and coordination with local authorities. • Search and rescue. • Needs assessments. • Providing immediate relief.
Other	The Floods emergency appeal implemented in Kwazulu Natal had ended (closing Dec 1,2023) and the distribution of humanitarian relief was completed months ago. The recent strategy revision of that EA was only as a transition to the South Africa Unified Plan for which resources have not come in yet. The balance on the EA had already been committed to activities to be done by the NS until the end of the operation and agreement to that aligned with relevant parties.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC is providing technical support to the National Society through its Country Cluster Delegation in Pretoria. IFRC has been providing coordination and technical support.
Participating National Societies	N/A

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC continually supports the NS on Restoring of Family Links (RFL) technical support.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The government through Cooperate Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) and Disaster Management Centers (DMCs) have identified community halls which the affected people are accommodated. Department of Social Development (DSD) is providing psychosocial support (PSS) in some of the affected areas. More so, they are responsible for coordinating relief from other humanitarian organisations who provided relief to affected people.
UN or other actors	South African Weather Services (SAWS) continuously provide weather updates including early warning messages so that both government and humanitarian actors like SARCS intensify dissemination to communities especially to people living in risky areas. SARCS reached out to UNICEF for child specific needs but there has not been commitment yet although there are ongoing engagements in that regard.
Are there major coordination mechanism in place?	



There are Joint Operation Committees (JOC) which were activated by Disaster Management Centre (DMC) at all levels which are national, provincial, district and local municipality levels and SARCS actively participate at all levels to strengthen its auxiliary role. DSD is responsible for coordinating relief from both the government and other partners involved in this response operation. DSD is providing psychosocial support (PSS). More so, they are responsible for coordinating relief from other humanitarian organisations who provided relief to affected people to avoid duplication of intervention. SARCS ensures active participation at all levels to ensure proper coordination of its response interventions.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

A total of 1,226 households were destroyed by the storm surge, 814 households in KwaZulu Natal (276 were destroyed and 663 partially destroyed) while a total of 412 households in the Free State province (172 totally were destroyed and 240 partially destroyed). Some of the house roofs have been blown away and others were destroyed both walls and roof leaving the families with no structure to protect them.

A total of 5 shelters, 3 in KwaZulu Natal (249 people) and 2 in Free State (121 people) were established following the storm surge. The 1,226 households which were destroyed has resulted in 6,418 people needing safe shelter. There is an immediate need to support those families held up in the 3 evacuation centres with basic household items like blankets, mattresses, and clothes, etc. It's probable that some households will need support to repair and/or rebuild (in safe areas).

There is uncertainty with regards to the period which displaced people are going to stay in evacuation centres as they await the government to come up with sustainable shelter interventions which include less risk areas and strong standard structures.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The storm surge destroyed people's food stock and livelihoods initiatives exposing them to more vulnerability. The 1,226 households which are affected need food and household supplies. There is great shortage of food stuff for infant children. People's livelihoods were interrupted and most lost their means of livelihoods to storm surge.

A total of 370 people who are accommodated in the shelters and some hundreds coming from the host families in surrounding areas are relying on hot meals which are currently provided by SARCS for survival. Some of the people in these shelters are on chronic medication and children are at threat of malnutrition if continued support is not provided. SARCS prepositioned stock is now depleting, and the NS requires support to ensure continuous provision of much needed relief of hot meals to displaced people who are accommodated in the shelters. Usually SARCS collaborates with 'Meals on Wheels' to provide hot meals during emergencies but currently the organization indicated that they do not have capacity to assist with provision of hot meals to the established centers. This is placing a huge responsibility to the NS to ensure that at least displaced people receive 2 meals a day and is greatly straining the NS which is seeking assistance through launching a DREF to complement the response.



Multi purpose cash grants

To respond to people's needs with dignity, there is need to provide multi-purpose cash vouchers to affected households so that they are able to prioritise their needs. This will enable them to ensure that their preferences with regards to dietary requirements and preferences are met. More so, multi-purpose grants allow beneficiaries to be able to access health supplements and medication especially those living with chronic illnesses who reported that they are struggling to make ends meet to ensure constant supply of their supplements which they lost during the storm surge.



Health

Due to the shortage of water and related sanitation challenges, authorities are monitoring health data for early identification of significant rises in water-borne diseases. In addition, due to the trauma experienced by the affected families, several people are left distressed and worried about the loss of their assets. SARCS has been providing PFA and DSD have also been providing PSS to the



affected people but there is still need to reach more people and ensure that follow up sessions are conducted to harness mental wellness recovery.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

There is need to promote good hygiene practices and ensure people access clean and safe drinking water to prevent spread of diseases. Additionally, promotion campaigns to raise awareness and encourage safe practices within affected communities is needed. A comprehensive WASH response is essential to address these challenges and safeguard the well-being of the flood-affected populations.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Through collaborations with government sectors especially local municipality, SARCS has been ensuring that PGI is integrated so far through providing SGBV, PSEA and Child Safeguarding awareness raising in evacuation shelters. So far there has been no recorded cases of abuse especially among women and children in the shelters but the overcrowding in established shelters expose women and girls to increased risks of sexual assault. More so, the destruction of livelihoods and delayed response interventions to affected communities might push women and girls to resort to sexual favors for monetary gains. Utilisation of facilities which are not user friendly to people living with disabilities result in them being excluded on using sanitation facilities available at evacuation centers. SARCS will ensure that the community feedback mechanism that is to be set up will include a confidential mechanism to receive, handle and respond to sensitive complaints, including reports of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and potential sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by SARCS staff and volunteers. Volunteers will disseminate information on various services available and how to access them.



Community Engagement And Accountability

It is Most of the impacted people come from informal settlements. Therefore, the community needs to be engaged with when it comes to the potential of rebuilding their homes. Community feedback mechanisms such as meetings with community members needs to be prioritized. SARCS needs will be hands on with their response. Accountability needs to be in place as the community members have lost everything. They will need constant communication.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Most affected parts of KwaZulu Natal and Free State province have been experiencing continuous rains since the 7th of January to date and in most areas are characterised by saturated soils and flooded bridges which is making it difficult for SARCS to conduct assessments in other areas. More households continue to be discovered and SARCS will ensure that they provide movement partners and its stakeholders with continuous updates.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this DREF is to provide support to 2,500 people (500 HHS) affected through a comprehensive response addressing humanitarian priorities, including Shelter, Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Cash Voucher Assistance, Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). By doing so, it aims to mitigate the immediate impact because of the disaster and enhance the well-being of the affected communities to cover their basic needs thus providing a dignified response.

Operation strategy rationale

The NS prioritizes emergency assistance to 2,500 people focusing on responding to the needs of health and WASH services as well as the provision of humanitarian relief through access to food, shelter, and essential household items. Based on the need assessments conducted, SARCS will then allocate resources within the vulnerable communities to address the most pressing needs within the stipulated timeframe. Immediate priorities include shelter, clean water, food, and access to health services, with a strong emphasis on effective delivery. The NS will extend the distribution of blankets and mattress to more families considering the magnitude of the situation. These families' items are to limit the exposure of the most vulnerable households in the evacuation centres. On the same path, personal hygiene kits and the provision of MPHSS and PFA will be done to address the trauma experienced by the beneficiaries. In the



coming 3 months, the Free State and Kwazulu-Natal response teams will ensure the provision of WASH, first aid, MPHSS, PFA and health promotion. The intervention plan, is summarized below as follows:

1. Needs Assessment: Conduct a rapid needs assessment to identify the immediate and medium-term needs of affected communities within the three-month timeframe. Prioritize response areas and sectors based on the urgency of recovery.
 2. Rapid Response: Implement rapid and targeted interventions, including the distribution of emergency shelter materials, essential non-food items and the provision of hot meals, and preserve human dignity. Volunteers have been on the field from the onset to cover the immediate meals distribution for families in the evacuation centres.
 3. Shelter and Livelihoods: The most pressing needs are still to 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 mattress and blankets distributions by procuring 1,000 blankets and 1,000 mattresses. An unconditional cash of ZAR 2,500 is also planned one-off per household and aims to contribute to additional food needs beyond the hot meal distribution, basic needs, essential households' items lost as a result of the thunderstorms and other basic needs depending on each household's priority. The beneficiaries will also have the possibility to use the cash to cover other household related expenses. Existing engagements will be prioritised to identify further shelter solutions and raising awareness on safe shelter through community engagements. Whilst at community level, same awareness on safe shelter will be prioritized. In the South African context, the government does not promote distribution of tarpaulins and emergency shelter kits because the Department of Human Settlements have a legal mandate to provide shelter to the affected population with specific standards.
 4. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and Health: Girls and women will be consulted through community engagement to ensure their preferences are catered for. Launching of hygiene promotion campaigns to ensure safe practices within communities. Capacitate volunteers with epidemic & pandemic response in community training with strong emphasis on e-CBHFA. Patients on chronic medication (hypertension and Antiretroviral treatment) as other pressing health needs will be linked to public health facilities for continued care through mobile or off -site clinical services. SARCS will engage local authorities and community leaders for joint efforts for the restoration of water sources and sanitation facilities to prevent waterborne diseases. This is whilst the NS will provide PFA and implement MHPSS through a coordinated effort to address the issues in a specialized manner.
 5. Protection and Inclusion: Implement protection measures to ensure the safety and well-being of vulnerable groups within the three-month recovery window. Address protection concerns, including gender-based violence and child protection issues.
 6. Community Engagement and Accountability: Engage with affected communities to understand their evolving needs and aspirations within the short recovery period. Maintain accessible feedback mechanisms and transparency in relief efforts. Community Engagement and Accountability are central to the response efforts in the aftermath of engaging with affected communities ensures that their voices are heard, and their needs are understood and attended to with dignity. Establishing a two-way communication channel through regular consultations and feedback sessions will foster a sense of ownership and trust. Moreover, ensuring that communities are aware of their rights and responsibilities is integral to empowerment and active participation. Accessible channels for reporting complaints and concerns are being established to address issues promptly. Effective community feedback systems are in place to collect, assess and respond to questions, complaints, compliments, feedback and sensitive complaints to maintain trust within the thunderstorm-affected populations. Community Engagement and Accountability principles underpin the humanitarian response, ensuring that the affected communities play an active role in shaping the assistance they receive, and that transparency and responsiveness remain at the forefront of relief efforts.
 7. Climate Resilience: Promote basic climate resilience measures and disaster risk reduction within the context of the immediate recovery efforts.
 8. CVA continues to be an effective measure for the National Society during ongoing and previous interventions to assist communities and beneficiaries in restoring dignity and assisting with getting basic goods and NFIs. By prioritizing rapid, targeted, and efficient interventions that directly address the most pressing needs, this operational strategy aims to facilitate significant recovery progress within the three-month time frame, while also lays the groundwork for longer-term resilience-building initiatives in the communities.
- In addition, the amount for multi-purpose cash vouchers was decided based on the Food basket value and also prizes of household essentials related to local market prizes. This will enable beneficiaries to cover their basic needs whilst catering for their preferences. SARCS has an agreement with Nedbank as a well-established FSP which is conversant with how SARCS facilitate emergency cash interventions. There are trained staff and volunteers in the NS who are knowledgeable of CVA processes.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Although a total of 6,418 people have been affected, this operation will focus on 2,500 people (500 households) using average household number of 5 people who were directly affected by the floods. As a result of the storms, it affected their livelihoods, food stock and miscellaneous supplies such as furniture and tools as well as shelter. However, this is expected to increase as more detailed assessments are being carried out. The NS plans to give priority to child-headed households, people living with disability and those with very low income.

The targeted provinces for this initiative include Kwazulu-Natal and Free State, constituting an allocation of versatile grants to support 500 families. Each family will receive a one-time payment of R2500, intended to aid them in fulfilling their fundamental requirements with a sense of dignity. This financial assistance affords them the opportunity to prioritize personal needs and attend to specific preferences



within their households. The focus of this DREF operation is to effectively address the identified needs within the following sectors.

- Shelter
- Livelihoods
- Health and care
- WASH

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Although a total of 6,418 people were affected, this operation will focus on 2,500 people (500 households) using average household number of 5 people who were directly affected by the floods. As a result of the storms, it affected their livelihoods, food stock and miscellaneous supplies such as furniture and tools as well as shelter. However, this is expected to increase as more detailed assessments are carried out.

The NS plan to target 500 households (2500 people) with priority given to child headed households, people living with disability and those with very low income. The targeted provinces for this operation will be Kwazulu-Natal and Free State adding to a total of multi-purpose grants to 500 families of an amount of R2500 one off payment to assist them to provide for some of their basic needs with dignity and by giving them opportunity to prioritize their own needs and cater for certain individual and household preferences.

The targeting for this DREF operation aims to address the needs highlighted in sectors below;

- Shelter
- Livelihoods
- Health and care
- WASH

Total Targeted Population

Women	750	Rural	60%
Girls (under 18)	800	Urban	40%
Men	250	People with disabilities (estimated)	1%
Boys (under 18)	700		
Total targeted population	2,500		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Continuous thunderstorms and soil saturation leading to more localised flooding which will overwhelm the NS.	Maximize dissemination on possible erratic and irrational changes in weather patterns as reported by South African Weather Services (SAWS) to ensure that beneficiaries are evacuated to safer places where the risk is minimal or manageable. SARCS will intensify resource mobilization efforts.
Delayed reimbursement of funds for the operation	SARCS will ensure submission of all needed documentation and make regular follow ups with cluster office to ensure timely implementation during the operation.
Risk on inter-communal security issue in informal settlements affecting the distributions or other aspect of the intervention.	With experience under the MDRZA014 informal settlement assistance were subject to several civil unrest and security incident, the SARCS will put in place some preventive actions even if operating now in Urban and peri-urban areas. Based on learnings on the community engagement SARCS will ensure active engagement with communities and government in advance before completing the procurement. First to ensure they



understand the planned assistance and agree to it; the NS will make sure that it is not completing the procurement before a clear agreement with community leaders is done to contribute to maintain the calm and manage any conflict /disturbance ahead of the distributions.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Delayed response to affected people might lead to heightened frustrations as victims are stressed and some in depression even though they will be provided with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

DREF Allocation: CHF 232,870

Budget: CHF 74,854

Targeted Persons: 2,500

Indicators

Title	Target
#detailed assessment reports	1
#people reached with blanket distribution	2,500
#people reached with mattress distribution	2,500
#people reached with kitchen sets	2,500
#people reached with safe shelter awareness on building back better	500

Priority Actions

- Detailed assessment of the needs and vulnerabilities, damages of affected households.
- Distribution of 1000 blankets to 500 households (2 blankets per household).
- Distribution of 1000 mattresses to 500 households (2 mattresses per household).
- Distribution of kitchen sets to 500 households.
- Awareness raising on safe shelter and building back better initiatives.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

DREF Allocation: CHF 232,870

Budget: CHF 9,721

Targeted Persons: 2,500



Indicators

Title	Target
#people reached with hot meals	2,500

Priority Actions

- Provision of hot meals to displaced people.
- Securing mobile kitchens for hot meals provision will be used. Units bought from MDRZA015 will be reoriented to serve under this operation.



Multi Purpose Cash

DREF Allocation: CHF 232,870

Budget: CHF 71,403

Targeted Persons: 2,500

Indicators

Title	Target
#households profiled for cash interventions	500
#volunteers who received refresher training on CVA	35
#people reached with CVA launch event	200
#households received multi-purpose cash vouchers	500
#Financial Service Provider engaged	1

Priority Actions

- Household profiling and beneficiary verification
- Refresher training of volunteers
- Deployment of volunteers to support and monitor cash intervention process.
- Cash voucher intervention launch.
- Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of operations.
- Engagement with Financial Service Provider.
- Distribution of multi-purpose cash voucher assistance.



Health

DREF Allocation: CHF 232,870

Budget: CHF 14,582

Targeted Persons: 2,500

Indicators

Title	Target
#people reached with PFA and PSS services	1,000



#people reached with referral of distress	1,000
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Priority Actions

- Identification of people in distress.
- Coordination of PFA, PSS and PFL.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

DREF Allocation: CHF 232,870

Budget: CHF 11,228

Targeted Persons: 2,500

Indicators

Title	Target
#people reached with household hygiene packs	2,500
#Hygiene awareness/sensitisation sessions conducted	12
#people reached with awareness/sensitization sessions	1,000
#volunteers trained on WASH refresher	35

Priority Actions

- Distribute hygiene packs to households.
- Conduct 12 hygiene awareness and sensitization.
- Provide refresher training to 35 volunteers.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

DREF Allocation: CHF 232,870

Budget: CHF 486

Targeted Persons: 50

Indicators

Title	Target
#staff and volunteers briefed to implement PGI minimum standards during operation	50

Priority Actions

- PGI briefing on minimum standards in emergencies.



Community Engagement And Accountability

DREF Allocation: CHF 232,870

Budget: CHF 7,473



Targeted Persons: 2,500

Indicators

Title	Target
#volunteers and staff oriented on CEA	50
#feedback mechanisms established	2
#people reached through awareness	2,500
#volunteers engaged to collect feedback from communities	35

Priority Actions

- CEA orientation to volunteers and staff.
- Facilitate feedback mechanisms.
- Utilize media platforms to raise awareness.
- Collect community feedback.



Secretariat Services

DREF Allocation: CHF 232,870

Budget: CHF 7,777

Targeted Persons: 200

Indicators

Title	Target
#field visits conducted	4

Priority Actions

- Field monitoring by IFRC.
- IFRC is supporting the monitoring and reporting process, ensuring the transfer of skills to the NS.
- A training on DREF and IFRC operational tools in general will be organized for the NS. The training will complement the staff capacity and understanding of tools, processes and procedures.



National Society Strengthening

DREF Allocation: CHF 232,870

Budget: CHF 35,345

Targeted Persons: 2,500

Indicators

Title	Target
#field visits conducted by HQ	4
#volunteers and staff reached with visibility materials	50



#lessons learnt workshops conducted	2
#of training on DREF organized for NS enhanced capacity	1

Priority Actions

- Activity field supervision by branches through regular bi-weekly visit, orientation and update of volunteers
- HQ supervision through monitoring mission and remote regular meetings and exchanges.
- Regular updates provided by branches on programmatic and financial monitoring.
- NS administration support to handle the intervention is also covered
 - Maintenance and running costs
 - Securing stationary
- Visibility, protection and safety of the NS
 - Provision of visibility materials
 - Volunteer insurance
- Coordination
- Public relations and coordination with stakeholders through meetings and different platforms
- Conduct lessons learnt workshops in the two provinces
- DREF training and capacity enhanced on the operational tools, procedures and processes.

About Support Services

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

A total of 25 staff and 35 volunteers will be involved in different roles during this operation.

The 13 staff are based at Head Quarters, and they will be responsible in coordinating overall operations. They will include programs team, finance, supply chain, communications and National Society Development (NSD), in the 2 affected provinces. The other 12 staff members are field staff for KwaZulu Natal and Free State province.

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

There will be procurement for this operation and it will be done by National Society. NS has an active data base of suppliers managed by the Procurement Committee who are always engaged to provide services and supply relief stock in emergency response within 48 hours of engagement as they are aware that SARCS is involved in providing immediate response during emergencies. This will ensure timely response during the operation.

How will this operation be monitored?

The Monitoring will be strengthen and blend with a capacity strengthening of the NS. Joint monitoring will be prioritized to ensure that transfer of skills. IFRC cluster delegation will conduct monitoring visits by engaging SARCS HQ team for joint monitoring visits in order to be able to technically guide response operations. IFRC delegates or representatives will also provide technical support to the National Office team and Provincial Managers. IFRC representatives will conduct field monitoring to see the project implementation and provide feedback on submitted reports (both narrative and financial). A detailed monitoring plan is in place covering programmatic and financial follow-up.

Regular updates will be set in country between operations but also finance counterparts. Weekly or bi-weekly discussions between the NS and Pretoria CCD until end of DREF will be conducted; regular financial monitoring reports with a monthly situation on finance transfers and reporting; capacity strengthening/refresher of the staff on DREF procedures will be conducted after the operation kick-off.

Lessons Learnt (LL) workshop will be conducted in the 2 affected provinces for comprehensive and more effective discussions with the main stakeholders and actors in each of the province. The provinces are geographically far from each other with separate government administration and provincial disaster management centers (PDMCs). It is crucial to conduct 2 separate LL workshops in this regard to ensure context specific reflections and recommendations.



Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The IFRC communications team will be supporting the NS during the operations. This will involve the Communications Officer for IFRC and Communications lead for the NS who will be responsible in profiling the whole operation especially key interventions and engagements. Such well profiled information and clips will be published and also shared with donors, partners and stakeholders.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRZA016 - The South African Red Cross Society South Africa Storm Surge

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	189,748
Shelter and Basic Household Items	74,854
Livelihoods	9,721
Multi-purpose Cash	71,403
Health	14,582
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,228
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	486
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	7,473
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	43,122
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	7,777
National Society Strengthening	35,345
TOTAL BUDGET	232,870

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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