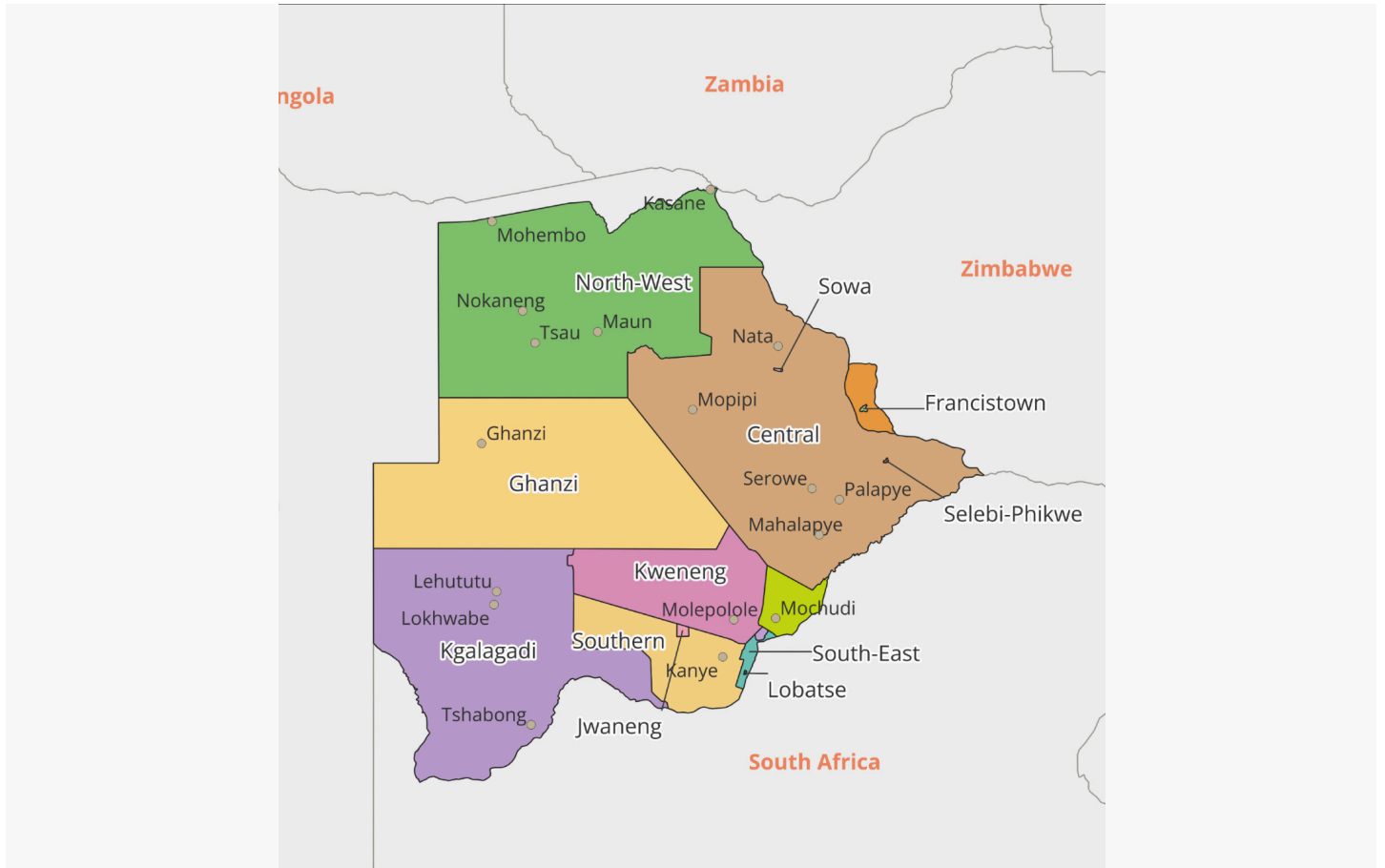




Picture shows a collapsed house that was completely damaged by severe storms and strong winds in Kalamare, Central District

Appeal: <b>MDRBW007</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 484,782</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Storm Surge</b>
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>105,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>4,300 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>18-12-2024</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>30-06-2025</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>05-12-2024</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>09-02-2025</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>184,390</b>		Targeted Areas: <b>FRANCISTOWN, Central, North-West, Kweneng</b>	

# Description of the Event



Map of Botswana

## Date of event

20-01-2025

## What happened, where and when?

On Monday, 25 November 2024, Francistown was hit by heavy rainfall and strong winds, causing widespread destruction. Numerous cars, houses, office buildings, and informal business structures operated by street vendors at the bus rank sustained significant damage. A second severe storm struck Francistown and Tumasere on 3 December 2024, leading to further destruction, including fallen trees damaging parked cars and disruptions to electricity and communication networks. In response, government authorities, in collaboration with the Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS), conducted an assessment to determine the extent of damage to roads and infrastructure. The most affected areas in Francistown included Kgaphamadi, Somerset, Area W, Gerald Estate, and Galo/Old Mall. The storm's impact extended beyond private properties, affecting government offices, a junior school, a public clinic, and the civic center. In Francistown alone, approximately 460 households (2,300 people) experienced severe damage, with many homes losing their rooftops and leaving families exposed to the elements. On the 04th of December 2024, the Government of Botswana issued an appeal requesting the Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS) to complement government efforts in supporting affected communities. Subsequently, on the 19th of December 2024, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported the Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS) by allocating a total of CHF 300,391.77 through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF). This funding aimed to enhance response efforts in the affected areas.

Between 18-20 January 2025, Botswana experienced severe heavy rainfall, exacerbated by the indirect influence of Tropical Cyclone Dekeledi affecting other countries in the region. The cyclone's impact on regional weather patterns intensified the precipitation, leading to widespread flooding and significant damage across the country. This led to relentless downpours, strong winds, and widespread flooding. For instance, it was reported 125mm in Mogoditshane and 230mm in Moseitse. Floods and storm cumulative impact is estimated to be approximately 21,000 to 23,000 households across 14 districts out of the 31 in Botswana. The extreme weather conditions resulted in extensive damage to homes, infrastructure, and agricultural lands, leading to significant disruptions in the livelihoods of affected communities.





Picture shows evacuations in the Central District



Illustration of the extent of damage to property caused by flooding in Mogoditshane

## Scope and Scale

The hailstorm, which brought heavy rain and strong winds on 25 November 2024 followed by another one on 5 December 2024, caused extensive damage to public buildings such as Ntshe House and Area W Clinic, along with private properties. Approximately 460 households, affecting around 2,300 people, were impacted, resulting in damaged roofs and fallen trees.

Although Botswana is typically not in the direct path of tropical cyclones, these flooding incidents in Botswana were driven by broader regional weather patterns during the same period and exacerbated by La Niña conditions. The intense rainfall associated with the system contributed to severe flooding, particularly in the eastern and central parts of the country. This led to extensive floods affecting 14 out of the country's 31 districts. The districts currently experiencing flooding include Boteti, Gaborone, Goodhope, Mahalapye (Shoshong, Radisele, Tobela, Mahalapye villages), Mogoditshane-Thamaga (Mogoditshane, Mmopane, Gabane, Tloaneng, Thamaga, Gakgatla), North East, North West, Okavango (Gumare), Palapye, Selibe Phikwe, Serowe, Sowa, Tonota (Mabesekwa), and Tutume (Dukwi, Tutume and surrounding areas, Gweta, Zoroga, Sepako, Mannonxai, Tshwaane-Malelelje).

The most affected areas in Botswana included Central District (Palapye, Mahalapye, Tobela, Radisele, Shoshong) North West (Nxaraga, Tsau, Botshabelo West, Semboyo, New Disana) Kweneng (Mogoditshane, Mmopane, Gabane, Tloaneng, Thamaga, Gakgatla) where prolonged heavy rains resulted in widespread flooding. Low-lying areas, informal settlements, and riverbanks were severely inundated, leading to displacement and property damage. Initial estimates of the situation is as follow:

- Approximately 21,000 to 23,000 people were affected; however, subsequent assessments in the emergency response operations update indicated the number could be as high as 105,000, raising concerns about resource allocation and relief efforts. These figures are expected to rise as assessments continue and further rainfall is anticipated. The floods have caused extensive damage to infrastructure, property, livelihoods, and public health across the affected regions.
- There are 04 districts that are the most affected. Representing a total number of 43,000 people. The flooding has had severe consequences, particularly impacting vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant women, the elderly, people living with disabilities and migrants.
- The floods have caused extensive damage to personal property, infrastructure, and livelihoods. The situation has left many in urgent need of shelter, food, blankets, mattresses, and clothing. While the government has provided some assistance, including cash, food parcels, tents and vouchers to over 10,000 affected people, the support has not reached all affected areas. The BRCS has also provided limited support with 13 family tents, 54 blankets, 25 tarpaulins and 30 kitchen sets. However, the scale of the disaster necessitates further action and assistance to address the gaps in aid and complement government efforts.

The summary breakdown of the impact Impact by location:

(1) November - 05.12.2024, the areas of Francistown suffered significant damages.

- Approximately 460 households (2,300 people), particularly in Kgaphamadi, Somerset, Area W, Gerald Estate, and Galo/Old Mall.
- repartition by location:
- Kweneng district (Kgaphamadi) 321 reports, 64 evacuated.
  - Somerset: 73 reports, 5 evacuated.
  - Tumasere: 51 reports, no evacuations.
  - Gerald Estate: 15 reports, no evacuations.
  - Government offices, a junior school, a public clinic, and the civic center were also affected. Minor injuries reported but no death.
  - The areas in Francistown are covered by the DREF that was approved on the 18 December 2024.

(2) 17 & 18.01.2025, Boteti, Gaborone, Goodhope, Mahalapye, Mogoditshane-Thamaga, North East, North West, Okavango, Palapye, Selibe Phikwe, Serowe, Sowa, Tonota, and Tutume are the areas severely affected.

- Kweneng (Mogoditshane: 158 households (440 persons) affected.
- North West (Maun): 278 households (1390 persons) affected.
- Central District: Shoshong, Kalamare, Tobela and Mahalapye: more than 855 households (4275 persons) affected by heavy rains leading to floods from 19th December 2024 until 14th January 2025.
- Additionally, 105 families were evacuated in Central and Kweneng districts.
- 05 deaths: 02 children drowned in Mahalapye District, 01 fatality due to drowning in Dukwi (Tutume District), 02 death in Tonota.
- The floods inflicted severe agricultural losses, with farmers reporting that fields of maize, sorghum, and vegetable crops were submerged. Livestock losses were particularly significant in low-lying grazing areas. Small businesses in flood-prone zones, such as Francistown's informal markets, suffered stock losses and structural damage, placing financial strain on affected traders.
- Flood-related damages also impacted key road networks, such as the A1 Highway connecting Francistown to nearby villages, and the A12 highway connecting Molepolole to Gaborone, disruption of Mababe bridge, resulting in temporary closures and disruptions to transportation and supply chains. Power outages were reported due to damaged infrastructure, while water contamination issues emerged from overflowing rivers and sewage systems. Several schools were temporarily closed, and healthcare facilities encountered difficulties in providing services due to accessibility challenges.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Letter from North West District Council Requesting Assistance	<a href="https://botswanaredcrosssociety-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/me_botswanaredcross_org_bw/EZh4l-4_xidOpp8DQ6O-994BrmBUUxkhKvCLgjBib73ehg?e=nVR6y2">https://botswanaredcrosssociety-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/me_botswanaredcross_org_bw/EZh4l-4_xidOpp8DQ6O-994BrmBUUxkhKvCLgjBib73ehg?e=nVR6y2</a>

## Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	No
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Is this a request for a second allocation	Yes
Has the forecasted event materialize?	No

### Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Context evolution: This revised document is published to inform stakeholders on the context evolution since the launch of the DREF in December 2024. Further to the storm that hit Francistown and Tumasere between 25.11.2024 and 03.12.2024, Botswana experienced significant storm activity in mid January 2025, leading to heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding in various regions. By mid-January, persistent rainfall led to notable disruptions and caseload, include material loss for families and public infrastructures, disruption of



road, collapse of houses and displacement of families. 2,300 people were displaced following the first wave of storm by early December 2024. At the time of this update, the weather events, occurring from November 25, 2024, to early 2025, have impacted 14 out of the country's 31 districts, affecting over 105,000 people.

#### Operational changes:

Initially, the operation targeted Francistown and Tumasere. With the additional impact, three (3) more districts were identified as priority with an urgent need of assistance: Central (Mahalapye, Shoshong, Tobela), Kweneng, Northwest. The BRCS is targeting 10% of the affected population, in the 4 targeted districts, which is equivalent to 4,300 individuals or 660 households. The focus is on hard-to-reach areas, and the most vulnerable community members, including the elderly, child-headed households, migrants and minority groups.

NS has also adjusted the strategy to ensure that the needs from new affected communities from the 3 targeted priority areas are reached. The NS response approach will remain the same. The intervention strategy outlined in the initial DREF application published will be scaled-up to the additional target with the same responses pillars. This includes the provision of cash multi-usage; restricted cash for construction complemented by household items to restore living conditions for the most vulnerable; enhance access to safe water, sanitation, hygiene; support inclusion and protection. The NS was to deploy the following operational changes to address the growing humanitarian needs while complementing government efforts. Budget increase from CHF 300,392 to CHF 484,782.

Administrative delay between IFRC and NS is the reason of the current unreported achievement. However, NS remain active in the communities, working on:

- \* Community engagement with local leaders and authorities' consultations, alignment of targeting criteria and priorities.
- \* The registration of beneficiary is done, and beneficiary verification is ongoing.
- \* Procurement can be speed-up to accelerate the implementation in the coming weeks, the scale of the purchase for the EHI will be quickly topped-up to the ongoing process, given that items are the same.
- \* NS is present on the ground and support the sensitization against the WASH related diseases in the risky period/season.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

28-11-2024





BRCs supporting affected persons in White City, Gaborone, by providing a tent as a temporary shelter

### Shelter, Housing And Settlements

Following the widespread destruction of homes and makeshift structures that served as informal businesses, the National Society (NS) acted swiftly to provide immediate assistance to those affected. As part of the rapid response efforts, the NS distributed 13 tents to offer temporary shelter, 25 tarpaulins, 54 blankets and 30 kitchen sets to help families restore basic cooking and meal preparation capabilities. This prompt intervention aims to address the urgent needs of displaced individuals and support their recovery during this challenging time. The support targets 167 households, including 50 HHs from Francistown, 39 in Central, 39 North West and 39 in Kweneng Districts.

### Multi Purpose Cash

Assessments have shown that the vulnerable communities would greatly benefit from unconditional cash grants that would enable the purchase of basic food needs and building materials to help rebuild the damage to the property. Botswana costs BWP 1,500 (CHF 99). Due to the funding restrictions, for this operation the intervention budget is intending to allocate CHF 65 after further consideration of inflation of food due to drought. The amount will be used for purchasing food, medicines, and transportation to replace identification documents and school uniforms for those who lost their uniforms as per the finding of the assessment conducted in the four affected districts (Francistown, Central, North West and Kweneng). This will be complemented by the efforts from Ministry of Local Government and Traditional Affairs which is responsible for providing social service the affected communities.

### Health

The National Society has been collaborating with the Ministry of Health to provide psychosocial support to distressed families, helping them cope with the impacts of the storm. Additionally, they have been referring these families to relevant organizations and government departments for further assistance. This collaboration continued during the flood response with trained officers and volunteers providing psychological first aid to vulnerable people who were affected mentally by the flooding and lost personal property and source of livelihood.

The Botswana Red Cross Society has extensive experience in health promotion, and risk



	<p>communication and community engagement. To prevent vector borne diseases such as diarrhea and malaria, the National Society disseminates hygiene promotion messages and mitigation of mosquito breeding in flood affected areas.</p> <p>In collaboration with the Ministry of Local government and Traditional Affairs, BRCS has been providing PSS to families affected by the floods. This support is intended to support distressed families, helping them cope with the impacts of the storm. Additionally, they have been referring these families to relevant organizations and government departments for further assistance. Leveraging on the extensive experience that Botswana Red Cross Society has in risk communication and community engagement the National Society has been disseminating messages on health-related impacts of floods. To prevent flood related injuries the NS will train 20 social service providers with basic first aid and distribute 20 first aid kits to schools and other public institutions where injuries are likely to happen.</p>
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<p>The National Society is conducting risk communication initiatives to prevent the spread of water and vector borne diseases such as diarrhea and malaria. The hygiene messages will focus on educating communities on proper sanitation, hand washing, safe water and food handling as well as personal hygiene.</p>
<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	<p>During the flood response, the National Society has been engaging the PGI trained staff and volunteers during assessments to align support with the vulnerabilities of the affected communities. Through the collaboration with Government, the affected persons, particularly women and girls, were given priority in ensuring that they are evacuated to places that are secure, well-lit and have security to avoid potential break ins. There have also been some guidelines such as limiting movement in and out of the evacuation centres after 19:30 pm to reduce safety risks.</p> <p>Furthermore, PGI mainstreaming will be ensured by engaging staff and volunteers who are well trained on PGI, sharing information with beneficiaries on referral pathways during monitoring visits and by distributing dignity items as a complementary in-kind contribution. As part of health needs, group counselling sessions will be provided for beneficiaries and also act as a safe space for PGI issues that are already existing or may arise due to the CVA component of the operation.</p>
<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	<p>BRCS has over 13.000 volunteers across the country. These volunteers are mentored through capacity building and provided with sufficient resources to engage with members of their communities. Before deployments into the community for society projects, the volunteers are offered refresher training to ensure that they provide clear communication to communities concerning the project and facilitate the sharing of feedback from the community. During implementation, there is a need for a refresher CEA training for volunteers to address CEA gaps. The NS uses suggestion box, FGDs and paid telephone lines to get feedback.</p>
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>The NS attended coordination meetings and onsite visits with the NDMO and the Member of Parliament for the area to discuss the type of support that will be provided to the vulnerable communities during and post the storm. These visits were followed by plenary meetings and assessments in collaboration with DDMCs for the affected districts. Furthermore, the NS coordinated a call for donor support in response to the needs of the affected vulnerable communities.</p>
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<p>The National Society has structures in place that ensure rapid response to disasters through action teams across the districts. BRCS Staff and volunteers have been trained on disaster response, CVA and PGI which are critical for the successful implementation of the proposed severe storms response operation. Additionally, there is a centralized location where all disaster relief stock is kept, monitored and accounted for during distribution to the district offices and sub-branches in times of disasters. Currently, there are no disaster relief materials in stock.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>Government of Botswana in collaboration with BRCS volunteers conducted assessment to verify the damages and the priority needs of the affected families. The following immediate needs were identified:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shelter: Provision of tents, tarpaulins and cash for home repairs</li> <li>• WASH education to sensitize the vulnerable communities on water borne diseases that might come as a result of the floods</li> <li>• Clothes for vulnerable communities who lost theirs when they were damaged or swept away by flood waters.</li> <li>• Kitchen sets to assist in cooking and having a sense of normalcy even in evacuation centres and temporary shelters.</li> <li>• Blankets and mattresses for 860 households.</li> <li>• Psychosocial support to affected persons with extreme experiences such as sustaining injuries during the severe storm.</li> </ul> <p>Following the cash and NFIs distribution, the NS will conduct post distribution monitoring to collect feedback, identify gaps and use the information collected to improve the upcoming distributions for the remainder of the operation. This will ensure that the distributions are aligned with the critical needs of the affected communities.</p>
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	<p>BRCS Staff and volunteers have been trained on disaster response, CVA and PGI which are critical for the successful implementation of the proposed DREF. Also, the NS has been working with the Netherlands Red Cross Society to strengthen capacity building and information management. The National Society has a Resource Mobilization Strategy which seeks to explore innovative fund raising methodologies through recruit of experienced and qualified staff, highlight and expand the commercialization of BRCS's key competencies include establishing and maintaining relationships with key stakeholders, enhancing financial accountability systems, and generating internal funds through donation boxes, gala dinners, and business breakfast engagements.</p>
<b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b>	<p>The National Society has an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan with the goal to save lives and minimize injury during floods, ensure safety and wellbeing of staff, volunteers and community responders during response operations, maintain effective coordination with key stakeholders and ensure district offices are stocked in disaster relief materials. This Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan also guides on evacuation protocols, medical emergency procedures and integrated risk communication. To enable rapid and efficient support to affected households during flood emergencies, the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan also has a resource mobilization component.</p>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	<p>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), through its Pretoria Cluster Office, has been actively providing technical support and facilitating coordination efforts to assist the National Society. This support includes guidance on planning and implementation of emergency response activities, capacity building, resource mobilization, and ensuring alignment with global humanitarian standards and practices.</p>
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	<p>Netherlands Red Cross Red Cross Society is implementing DRR community-based training and supporting with the implementation of EVCA (Enhanced Vulnerability Assessment) for different interventions in different locations (Bobirwa and Letlhakeng).</p>

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC actions which include the procurement of communication has not yet commenced. This will enhance communication of all emergencies and operations implemented by the NS. It was planned prior to address communication gaps for the National Society.



# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) has joined forces with the Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS) to mobilize additional support from various stakeholders to enhance disaster response efforts for affected communities. The government supported and implemented a range of actions to address the immediate and ongoing needs of those impacted in area. These actions include facilitating safe evacuations for affected individuals and families, supplying essential groceries and cooking gas to support basic needs, and distributing vouchers to help with the purchase of food and toiletries. Additionally, cleanup operations have been carried out to restore affected areas to a safe and livable condition, while efforts to repair and restore damaged infrastructure have been initiated to ensure the affected communities can return to normalcy as quickly as possible. This partnership underscores the importance of a collaborative approach in effectively managing disaster response and recovery.
UN or other actors	None.

## Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The activities under this operation will be coordinated by the District Disaster Management Committee, chaired by the head office of the BRCS and supported by the District Commissioner. The Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS) actively participates in disaster management coordination mechanisms within the National Disaster Management Technical Committee (NDMTC) and District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC). This collaboration includes close engagement with various stakeholders such as the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), Ministry of Health including District Health Management Teams (DHMT), Social and Community Development, and the Ministry of Water and Human Settlement. The NDMO facilitates collaboration among various government ministries, non-governmental organizations, and community stakeholders to ensure a unified and effective response to disasters.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The NS has assessed the level of impact and vulnerabilities of the households to evaluate their ability to cope with the situation and facilitate the necessary repairs. In the assessment conducted, NS has identified 158 houses in Kweneng district have been severely damaged, 278 in the North West and 855 houses in the Central District with blown off roofs, and are entirely destroyed.

The NS has classified the level of impact and the households' vulnerabilities to assess their capacity to cope with the situation and to get these repairs done. The fully destroyed houses remain the highest priority while the houses with roof removed or blow away are the second major impact. As most homes have been damaged, there is a need to facilitate the purchase of building materials to rebuild and ensure that all affected families have shelter. Houses that have lost all roofing require tarpaulins to provide top cover while awaiting the support to rebuild and repair all damage. In the others, there is a need for temporary building repairs such as doors, glass for windows, door frames and minor repairs on the roof and other parts of the structures of the house affected.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Informal businesses operated in the bus rank that are mainly street vendors selling fruits and vegetable, cold drinks, airtime, sweets, chips and other snacks were soaked in water, some were blown away and damaged while hard cash was also blown away amidst the strong winds. This has caused loss of a profit at a pivotal time when the vendors were looking forward to making a sizable profit during the Christmas holidays as there will be increased traffic with many people passing through Francistown and taking connecting transportation to their respective villages.

Mogoditshane is also a trade hub with many informal businesses and a high influx of multi residential areas. Following the floods on January 17th - 18th 2025, many of these houses for rent, which are a source of income for many Batswana were damaged, leaving many home owners desperate to find a means to repair the houses. This is a major setback financially, particularly in this financially challenging



month of January.

Many homes had their rooftops blown off, exposing families to harsh weather conditions. Numerous trees were uprooted or broken, adding to the hazards and disruptions. The affected households require food, clothing, blankets and mattresses as well as toiletries.

It is important to recall that Botswana is a landlocked country in Southern Africa, covering approximately 581,730 square kilometers, making it one of the larger countries in the region. Despite its size, Botswana has a relatively small population of about 2.5 million people, resulting in a low population density. Devastating incidences of this nature in the communities, are therefore already significant and usually has incidence in a larger group that depend on the overall dynamic of the activities, markets and purchase power, especially in rural communities like the ones severely affected.



## Multi purpose cash grants

Assessments have shown that the vulnerable communities would greatly benefit from unconditional cash grants that would enable them the purchase of basic food needs and building materials to help rebuild the damage to the property. Currently, the minimum food basket per household in Botswana is 99 CHF, therefore, the NS intends to assist 860 households with unconditional cash grants amounting to 65 CHF. This number is based on the initial 460 beneficiaries of the Francistown flood response, and this number has now increased to 860, following the addition of three more districts. Furthermore, there will be restricted cash which will be distributed to households that have had structures that were severely affected (houses that are totally destroyed, houses with blown off roofs, and households who have lost all their livelihoods). This restricted cash grant of 160 CHF will support households to fix windows, doors, roofs and many other parts of the house that were damaged during the severe storms and strong winds. The number of beneficiaries for unrestricted cash in the Francistown flood response operation was 50, and now the support has been escalated to 100 more households in Central, Kweneng and North West districts. This is based on the fact that the NS is complementing the efforts by the government. The country is currently receiving destructive rains and house repairs may delay due to weather and government lengthy processes. Currently, the BRCS through its volunteers have identified potential hardware suppliers who could stand in to support the intended voucher system for the distribution of restricted cash to the vulnerable community.



## Health

Individuals directly impacted by the disaster, as well as those who witnessed the events, require psychosocial support to cope with the lingering shock. Additionally, those who sustained minor injuries require similar support to prevent further emotional distress.

There is limited mental health and psychosocial support for flood affected communities evidenced by observations with anger outburst, sadness, withdrawal and hopelessness. Additionally, those who sustained minor injuries such as a case in Mmopane, Kweneng District where a young lady was injured by corrugated iron that was blown off during the severe storms, require medical attention to prevent further emotional distress. Moreover, the assessments revealed that there is limited comprehensive basic care to address injuries, animal bites and insects and other flood related injuries. To address these gaps 50 volunteers will be trained on MHPSS, 20 social service providers will be trained on Basic First Aid AND 20 First Aid kits distributed to schools and other public institutions.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

As a result of the flooding, townships such as Kgaphamadi, Mogoditshane, White City and Ledumang had the highest cases of water overflowing into home steads. There were even incidences in Gaborone where septic water was overflowing into the streets and surrounding areas which poses a WASH threat due to presence of harmful bacteria and viruses. This water was mixing with flood water, causing further contamination in the streets. Additionally, there was stagnant water in the streets where children usually play, and it was overflowing into homesteads, posing hygiene issues.

There is a need to educate the community of hygiene practices, particularly when there is overflow of water in homesteads and areas where children play. Dignity items and hygiene packs have also been identified as essential during this period as a mitigation measure against waterborne diseases which spread fairly quickly in areas with homes that are built close to one another.

Moreover, WASH campaigns are crucial throughout the intervention to reduce the possibility of water borne diseases particularly in this period when there's a diarrhoea outbreak among adults and children. It is crucial to conduct WASH campaigns in the affected areas and to ensure inclusion and protection of the vulnerable groups.

Most of the flood affected areas have poor drainage which makes it susceptible to flooding during the rainy season. This poor drainage was particularly evident in townships such as Kgaphamadi and Mogoditshane where the water was overflowing into home steads. The



houses in this area are built close to one another as Kgaphamadi was initially an informal settlement, therefore, poor drainage in such a low-income area poses a WASH threat.

There was stagnant water in the streets where children usually play, and it was overflowing into homesteads, posing hygiene issues. Flooding of roads and buildings blocked sewage systems and stagnant waters in these areas pose health related risks such as diseases, contamination of water bodies, hindrance to emergency response causing widespread health hazards.

There is a need to educate the community of hygiene practices, particularly when there is overflow of water in homesteads and areas where children play. Conducting mass cleaning campaigns and distribution of industrial bins and refuse bags serves as a mitigation measure against vector and waterborne diseases. To address the Hygiene needs the NS will distribute hygiene kits which includes soap and sanitary pads.

Moreover, WASH campaigns are crucial throughout the intervention to reduce the possibility of water borne diseases particularly in this period when there's a diarrhea outbreak among adults and children. It is crucial to conduct WASH campaigns in the affected areas and to ensure inclusion and protection of the vulnerable groups.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

There is a need to ensure that the street vendors in Francistown and Mogoditshane who are primarily women, are not taken advantage of during this time of need. The small businesses they owned supported their daily needs and those of their families, therefore, they were self-sufficient. Now they find themselves not having the means to purchase food, clothes and other necessities for their children. There is a need to educate responders and service providers on creating a safe space where they are free to discuss how this disaster has impacted them while also avoiding making them feel pressured to agree to favors of any form in order to be assessed or to receive assistance.

This will contribute to the mitigation of SGBV and the enhancement of PSEA.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The assessment did not take into account the perspective of the vulnerable communities in how they want to be communicated with and the type of interventions that are beneficial to their needs. The NS covers this gap through CEA and extensive monitoring and evaluation.

Botswana is currently facing a complex meteorological crisis. The onset of La Niña conditions in December 2024, expected to persist until April 2025, has led to unseasonal and intense rainfall. While Botswana Meteorological Services confirmed that Cyclone Dikeledi did not directly cause the flooding, its influence on regional weather patterns remains significant. Initially, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Climate Services Centre had issued an alert warning of possible cyclone impacts, heightening concerns.

As of January 18, 2025, the flooding has affected at least 21,000 households (approximately 105,000 individuals) across multiple districts, causing widespread devastation. Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant women, the elderly, and migrants, have been disproportionately impacted. Tragically, two drownings involving minors were reported in the Mahalapye District. The floods have severely impacted infrastructure, livelihoods, and health, with consequences such as:

Damage to personal property, household items, and food supplies.

Collapse of mud walls and destruction of roofs, forcing families to evacuate and seek temporary shelter.

Flooded schools, leading to delayed openings and educational disruptions.

Displacement and evacuation, further exacerbating hardship during the critical ploughing season.

Power outages affecting essential services in some areas.

Damage to roads and bridges, limiting mobility and access to services.

Restricted healthcare access, with reported injuries, including flood-related dog bites.

Submerged or damaged vehicles, further complicating transportation.

This crisis has left many in urgent need of shelter, food, and recovery support, underscoring the necessity for a coordinated and effective response.

Assessments conducted in collaboration with the district commissioner's office and the social and community development office revealed that some affected individuals were undocumented migrants, others had fallen through gaps in existing government assistance programs, and some were ineligible for support due to their inclusion in other social programs.



# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This six-month flood response operation aims to deliver timely and effective support to 4,300 individuals (660 households) affected by severe storms, strong winds, and flash flooding caused by heavy rains. This includes 2300 people (460 HH) affected in Francistown and 2000 people (200HH) affected in Central, Kweneng, and Northwest districts.

The primary objective is to comprehensively address the immediate and long-term needs of the most vulnerable populations in remote areas that are not easily accessible. The operation will provide critical support through unconditional cash grants to meet basic needs, restricted cash grants to support home repairs, non-food items (NFIs) such as blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, hygiene packs and tents to ensure comfort and shelter, health and medical services including psychosocial support, first aid, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to promote hygiene and prevent disease outbreaks, protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) initiatives to safeguard the dignity and rights of all individuals. At the heart of this operation is Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), which ensures that the support provided is tailored to the unique needs and contexts of the affected populations. By actively involving communities in the recovery process, the operation empowers them to shape their own path to resilience and recovery.

## Operation strategy rationale

Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS) had initially launched a response operation targeting 460 households in Francistown and Tumasere who were affected by severe storms and strong winds. The initial plan included:

Provision of tarpaulins as temporary shelter for 120 households.

Distribution of hygiene packs to 460 households (once off).

Distribution of 460 blankets and 18 kitchen sets to restore some normalcy.

Restricted cash grants of BWP 2,500 per 50 households for home repairs (once off).

Unconditional cash grants of BWP 1,000 per 460 households to revive informal livelihoods that were destroyed (2 months).

Livelihoods training for Vendors on how to re-establish their business post disasters.

Following the recent widespread flooding from the 17th - 21st January 2025, the scope of the operation has expanded to include 200 households across Central, Kweneng, and North West districts. These districts were among the hardest hit, with many families displaced and left vulnerable. To address the urgent needs of these 200 households, the operation will escalate the interventions and provide:

- Hygiene packs to maintain sanitation and prevent disease outbreaks (once off).
- Unconditional cash grants for 200 households to enable families to meet immediate needs (2 months).
- Restricted cash grants for 117 households to support home repairs (once off): 39 in Central, 39 North West and 39 in Kweneng Districts.

After voucher distribution, a comprehensive monitoring plan will be implemented to ensure proper fund utilization. This plan includes, on-site inspections, photo documentation, receipt collection, and community feedback. These measures will verify that repairs are being made as reported and validate improvements. This intervention is targeting HH that are totally destroyed, which are owned by the most vulnerable families (elderly, Child headed household and people with disabilities as per the verified list).

Recognizing the significant structural damage to homes, the National Society will provide one time restricted cash grants specifically designated for the repair and rehabilitation of affected residences. Due to restricted resources, once off restricted cash will be provided to 167 in the four affected districts. Before the cash grants are distributed, beneficiaries will undergo a thorough process of identification, registration, and verification and beneficiary list will be validated in collaboration with traditional leaders, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) committees, and volunteers ensure that the support reaches the most severely affected families. This a once off payment and the NS is planning plan procure vouchers from suppliers that strictly sell building materials.

The response strategy remained focused on the same pillars initially detailed in the DREF application published on IFRC website. See sources link. The NS plan aimed on delivering both immediate response support through a combination of cash interventions and in-kind assistance, offering a holistic approach to disaster relief to be provided to the affected communities. This strategy aims to alleviate the immediate impacts of the disaster by meeting the emergency needs of affected families, including access to essential resources for recovery and stability. The cash intervention will empower affected households to meet their specific needs, while the in-kind distribution will address critical shortages of items such as food, water, shelter materials, and essential household goods. In addition to providing direct assistance, the operation will contribute in restoring the well-being of the affected communities and enabling them to regain their livelihoods and resilience in the face of future risks.

The CEA component will foster transparent communication, ensuring that affected communities have a voice in the response and can provide feedback on the assistance being delivered. These principles will guide all aspects of the operation to ensure it is equitable, inclusive, and responsive to the diverse needs of the affected populations. The CEA/PGI checklist will be considered throughout the implementation of the operation to ensure a sensitive PGI approach. Furthermore, the Safe Spaces, training on prevention, mitigation and response to SGBV will be conducted in collaboration with IFRC. The NS will establish and maintain regular communications feedback



and conduct focus group discussions to facilitate a dialogue with the affected community members to leverage on their local knowledge. CEA refresher training will also be conducted for staff and volunteers. The NS indicated that CEA component will foster transparent communication, ensuring that affected communities have a voice in the response and provide feedback on the assistance being delivered. In addition, FGD are also used to get feedback from the communities, The NS used suggestion box and telephone lines to provide feedback. These principles will guide all aspects of the operation to ensure it is equitable, inclusive, and responsive to the diverse needs of the affected populations. The CEA/PGI checklist will be considered throughout the implementation of the operation to ensure a sensitive PGI approach. The NS will establish and maintain regular communications feedback and conduct focus group discussions to facilitate a dialogue with the affected community members to leverage on their local knowledge. CEA refresher training will also be conducted for staff and volunteer.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS) aims to support 660 families severely affected by the storm in Central (134HH), Francistown(460 HH), Kweneng (133HH) and North West districts (133HH), who have lost their homes and livelihoods. The target per assistance is distributed based on the severity and impact of the storm, number of affected population and geographical location impacted by the storm.

- Essential non-food items (NFIs) and Unconditional cash to support access to basic needs for 660 HH: 460 in Francistown and 200 in the other districts.
- Cash for reconstruction will target 167HH : 50 HH from Francistown, 39 in Central, 39 North West and 39 in Kweneng Districts.
- Kitchen sets, tarps and tents for shelter resettlement are for 30 families that have their houses completely destroyed.

The selected vulnerable groups are:

- Informal traders who experienced stock loss and damage due to the storm
- Households who personal property was damaged during the storm and floods
- Individuals who have been identified as destitute who were affected by the storm and floods

This focus on the selected districts is based on the findings of an impact assessment conducted by the National Society, in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Office in the affected areas. BRCS aims to provide effective and targeted assistance while efficiently utilizing resources to complement government interventions. In that approach, NS has first targeted Francistown and now identified 03 additional districts for targeted interventions: North West, Kweneng and Central District. These 04 geographical target were selected based on the severity of the flooding and their relative inaccessibility, ensuring BRCS can complement government efforts and deliver aid to those most in need, particularly in hard-to-reach areas with limited assistance. The response prioritizes areas where government support is limited and aims to address various impacts of the flooding, including damage to property and infrastructure, displacement of families, disruption to education and livelihoods, and health and safety concerns.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

A consultative and coordinated approach will be used to validate the criteria both with communities and with authorities.

Target Population: The majority of affected households are women and children, who are often the most vulnerable persons during disasters. There will be given more priority in the various interventions. Vulnerability Assessment will be conducted to assess the most affected households and informal business mostly affected and in need of support. National Society (NS) will guarantee constant engagement and inclusion through regular community meeting. These sessions will provide a platform for community members to voice their concerns, offer feedback, and participate actively in decision-making processes. The National Society will work with traditional leaders, Councilors, DRM committees, and volunteers to verify the beneficiaries, ensuring that assistance reaches the most affected families. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be integrated throughout the operation to ensure that community members and leaders are informed about the objectives and activities of the response. During the operation, household size will also be considered, with a focus on prioritizing the most vulnerable populations. Interventions will be tailored to the specific needs of each community. To avoid duplication, communities that have already received support from other sources will not be prioritized. Special attention will be given to the most vulnerable households, including child-headed households, the elderly, women, and people with disabilities, particularly those who have not received assistance from the government, NGOs, or UN agencies.

Collaboration with Local Authorities: The Social and Community Development Department, District Commissioner, Local Leaders / Chiefs, District Disaster Management Committee and volunteers living in targeted locations will be actively engaged in the household selection process to ensure a fair and transparent operation.



# Total Targeted Population

Women	1,793	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	568	Urban	100%
Men	1,500	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	439		
Total targeted population	4,300		

# Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Negative publicity by media houses	Facilitate an inception meeting with media and key stakeholders outlining the operation, its objectives and relevance to the NS' mandate.
Possible delays in cash transfers	Ensure that the beneficiary information is verified and vetted to check accuracy before commencing cash transfers.
Accessibility issues due to damage on the roads caused by the storms	Engage volunteers to assess the situation on the ground and advise on alternative routes
Procurement delays due to suppliers not meeting agreed timelines	Engage experienced suppliers who have the capacity to meet the demand and set timelines.
Increased risk of water and vector borne diseases due to stagnant and contaminated water sources.	Intensify prevention interventions through public health education and WASH.
Risk of long-term mental health impacts (Traum and stress) due to disrupted livelihoods.	<p>Training of volunteers and other community structures on PFA</p> <p>Collaboration with ministry of local government to proving MHPSS services.</p> <p>Integration of PFA into response operations.</p>

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

There are no security concerns.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

# Planned Intervention



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 102,758



Targeted Persons: 4,300

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of blankets provided to the affected families	920	-
# of mattresses provided to the affected families	920	-
# of households that receive tarpaulins	120	-
# of HHs that receive kitchen sets	30	-
# of households that receive tents	40	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

- Procurement is ongoing for quick delivery.
- Community consultation and engagement has been done for the targeting and beneficiary selections, completed in Francistown. Branches team are presently on the ground in Francistown and Tumasera, conducting registration and verification of beneficiaries, including the newly affected areas.
- in Francistown, NS also conducting stakeholder engagements for the planned assistance & the targeting beneficiary verification and registration. The families with destroyed houses are still displaced and still need more assistance.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 2,090

Targeted Persons: 60

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of vendors reached through training on how to re-establish their business post disaster	60	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

Activities have not commenced hence reporting will be in the next cycle.



## Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 92,948

Targeted Persons: 4,300

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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# of people who receive once off cash transfers	1,320	-
# of PDMs conducted	4	-
# of CVA refresher training for staff and volunteers	1	-
# of HHs that receive restricted Cash grants for structural repairs	167	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

- Procurement is ongoing for quick delivery.
- Community consultation and engagement has been done for the targeting and beneficiary selections, completed in Francistown. Branches team are presently on the ground in Francistown and Tumasera, conducting registration and verification of beneficiaries, including the newly affected areas.
- in Francistown, NS also conducting stakeholder engagements for the planned assistance & the targeting beneficiary verification and registration. The families with destroyed houses are still displaced and still need more assistance.



**Budget:** CHF 37,949  
**Targeted Persons:** 4,300

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with psychosocial support	4,300	-
# of group counseling sessions conducted	16	-
# of people/households reached with hygiene packs	520	-
# of volunteers trained on MHPSS	50	-
#of people trained on Basic First Aid	20	-
# of First Aid Kits Distributed	20	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

- Community consultation and technical validation for the kits is being done. More activities will be reported in the next report.



**Budget:** CHF 42,377  
**Targeted Persons:** 4,300

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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#of people/households reached through Public awareness and public health education (WASH)	20,000	-
# of hygiene and dignity packs distributed	520	-
# of hygiene and sanitation campaigns conducted	12	-
# of volunteers trained volunteers on WASH	50	-
# of people reached with WASH(cleaning) equipment's	2,000	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

- Branches team are presently on the ground in Francistown and Tumasera, conducting registration and verification of beneficiaries, including the newly affected areas.
- Procurement is ongoing for quick delivery.
- Community consultation and engagement has been done for the targeting and beneficiary selections, completed in Francistown.
- in Francistown, NS also conducting stakeholder engagements for the planned assistance & the targeting beneficiary verification and registration. The families with destroyed houses are still displaced and still need more assistance.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 3,926

**Targeted Persons:** 55

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on PGI consideration	55	-
# of briefing conducted on minimum standards for PGI in emergencies for staff and volunteers	4	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

Activities have not commenced hence reporting will be in the next cycle.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 12,759

**Targeted Persons:** 4,300

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of focus discussions conducted to facilitate a dialogue with the affected community members to leverage on their local knowledge	4	-

# of staff and volunteers trained on implementing CEA minimum standard	55	-
% of community members who feel the aid provided by the operation covers their most important needs	-	-
# of and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria	3	-
% of community members, including marginalized and at-risk groups, who know how to provide feedback about the operation	-	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

- Community consultation and engagement has been done for the targeting and beneficiary selections, completed in Francistown. Branches team are presently on the ground in Francistown and Tumasera, conducting registration and verification of beneficiaries, including the newly affected areas.
- in Francistown, NS also conducting stakeholder engagements for the planned assistance & the targeting beneficiary verification and registration. The families with destroyed houses are still displaced and still need more assistance.
- NS assessment following the floods incorporated the perspectives of affected and vulnerable groups through CEA, utilizing existing DM structures, volunteers, community leaders, and the affected community. The NS has embedded CEA into its daily operations to promote transparency and accountability and ensure community led planning and intervention.
- NS will continue to emphasize on tools such as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to ensure the operation integrate indigenous knowledge into response and early warning systems, ensuring that traditional insights and local expertise contribute to more effective and context-specific solutions. Additionally, FGDs serve as a platform for gathering direct feedback from communities, allowing stakeholders to understand their experiences, concerns, and priorities. This process helps to identify critical needs and gaps, ensuring that the program is informed by the lived realities of the people it aims to support. Ultimately, the insights gained from these discussions guide the development and adaptation of interventions, making them more relevant, inclusive, and responsive to community needs.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 38,604

**Targeted Persons:** 4,300

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# monitoring missions conducted by technical and operations	4	-
# of Operational meetings and coordination attended or organized by IFRC	12	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

Activities have not commenced hence reporting will be in the next cycle.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 102,672

**Targeted Persons:** 60



## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of Stakeholder engagement meetings conducted	4	1
# of monitoring visits conducted	10	-
# of Project launch or inception meeting conducted	1	1
#Public relations and response profiling by National Office (Documenting the Operations)	1	-
#Conduct a lesson learned workshop	1	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

The NS remain active in the communities, working on:

- \* Engagement with local leaders and authorities' consultations, alignment of targeting criteria and priorities. Engagement has been done for the targeting and beneficiary selections, completed in Francistown. Branches teams are presently on the ground in Francistown and Tumasera, conducting registration and verification of beneficiaries, including the newly affected areas.
- \* The registration of beneficiary is done, and beneficiary verification is ongoing.
- \* Procurement is ongoing for quick delivery. Include the initial first aid and items used by NS in the first storm in Francistown. The purchase of the EHI will be quickly topped up to the ongoing process, given that items are the same.
- \* NS is present on the ground and support the sensitization against the WASH related diseases.
- \* BRCS has a network of over 13,000 volunteers nationwide, include the 55 mobilized under this intervention across the affected locations. They have been playing a crucial role in disaster response and community engagement. These dedicated individuals have been instrumental in alerting communities about heavily flooded areas, reporting incidents of families stranded or without shelter due to severe storms, conducting assessments to evaluate socio-economic needs of vulnerable communities, and distributing Non-Food Items (NFIs) promptly across the country in coordination with local authorities.
- \* NS conducted an initial assessment on 20th January following the weather event of mid-January.

Challenges:

Internal administrative delay between IFRC and NS is the reason of the current unreported achievement.

## About Support Services

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

Volunteers:

A total of 50 volunteers, based in the Central, Francistown, Kweneng, and North-West districts, will be engaged in the operation. These volunteers, who are familiar with the local context, will receive refresher training on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), and Psychological First Aid (PFA) to enhance their capacity for effective storm response. Equipped with these skills, they will conduct household assessments and beneficiary verification, engage communities with hygiene promotion messages, distribute disaster relief supplies, and participate in monitoring and reporting activities.

Additionally, 10 staff members will be actively involved in the operation, overseeing stakeholder engagement, training and supervising volunteers, guiding the use of data collection tools, and conducting monitoring visits during and after distribution. BRCS will ensure these officers are fully dedicated to implementing, monitoring, and reporting on the intervention. Given the National Society's staffing constraints, the initiative also includes provisions for supporting the salaries of key personnel, including two Disaster Management Officers, a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, a Public Relations Officer, a Field Officer, and a Health and Care Coordinator.



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

The National Society will handle procurements at the national level in accordance with established standards, national laws, and government regulations. Cash support will be provided via mobile money, and the National Society already has a valid contract in place with a Financial Service Provider (FSP). The procurement will be routed through the IFRC and essentially done by the National Society. The NS has active contracts with 2 financial service providers being Botswana Postal Services and Orange Money.

## How will this operation be monitored?

The Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS) has a dedicated Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) unit tasked with overseeing and reporting on its operations. The Disaster Management (DM) unit ensures the efficient execution of projects while upholding accountability to stakeholders and donors, accomplished through comprehensive project planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting processes.

A monitoring framework with defined timeframes will be developed in collaboration with the IFRC. This tool will offer technical support, track progress, identify challenges, and manage risks that may hinder timely implementation, facilitating corrective actions throughout the project phase. Additionally, IFRC will conduct monitoring visits to provide the National Society with technical assistance.

## Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS), in collaboration with the IFRC communication focal point, will implement a comprehensive communication strategy to enhance visibility and engagement during the drought response initiative. This strategy will include the following components:

**Documentation of Operations:** All operational activities will be documented to provide a clear record of progress and challenges faced during the response.

**Project Launch:** A formal project launch event will be organized to announce the initiative. This event will involve key stakeholders, community leaders, and media representatives to generate interest and support for the program.

**Social Media Awareness:** BRCS will leverage various social media platforms to disseminate real-time updates about the interventions, and success stories. Engaging posts, infographics, and videos will be used to reach a wider audience and raise awareness about the impacts of drought on vulnerable communities.

**Public and Private Media Engagement:** The communication team will actively engage with both public and private media outlets to ensure comprehensive coverage of the intervention. Press releases, interviews, and feature stories will highlight the importance of the initiative and encourage community involvement.

**Success Stories:** Success stories showcasing the positive impacts of interventions on community resilience will be gathered and shared across all communication channels.

**Community Involvement:** Regular community engagement sessions will be held to gather feedback, address concerns, and involve community members in decision-making processes.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRBW007 - The Botswana Red Cross Red Cross Society Botswana Francistown Severe Storms

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>163,136</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	50,855
Livelihoods	2,090
Multi-purpose Cash	79,670
Health	2,787
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	13,031
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,031
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	11,672
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>137,256</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	41,113
National Society Strengthening	96,143
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>300,392</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

**National Society contact:** Kutlwano Mukokomani, Secretary General, sg@botswanaredcross.org.bw, 26771588544

**IFRC Appeal Manager:** Kopano Masilo, Head of the Delegation, kopano.masilo@ifrc.org, 0663203886

**IFRC Project Manager:** Bongeka Mpinke, Senior Disaster Management Officer, bongeka.mpinke@ifrc.org, 0747920279

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Bongeka Mpinke, Senior Disaster Management Officer, bongeka.mpinke@ifrc.org, 0747920279

**Media Contact:** Susan Nzisa Mbalu, Communications Manager, susan.mablu@ifrc.org, +254733827654

[Click here for the reference](#)

